THIRD NATIONAL ACTION PLAN OF SPAIN 2017-2019 OF THE OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP

June 2017

Content

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Prologue

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In the seventies of the 20th century, Spain starred in the transition to a democratic society, thus initiating a period of time which has been recognized as the best in its history. This included what Huntington called the "third wave" of democratization, which would reach the majority of countries in the world, and which would lead to a broad consensus about the superiority of democracy as the best political regime possible. While there are many criticisms on the realization of democracy in different countries, as is typical of open societies that enjoy freedom of expression, the fact is that the critics do not propose other forms of government as alternatives, but insist on the need to improve democracy, delve into it and optimize it. Precisely in order to work on the line of that optimization of representative democracy, in the seventies of the last century in England, the doctrine of Open Government was born.

The Open Government intends first of all to use Information Technologies and Communication as extremely fruitful means to help embody the democratic ideal in representative democracies. If it can be said that democracy is "Government of the people, by the people and for the people", following the famous characterization of Abraham Lincoln in the Gettysburg Address, it is necessary to strengthen links between Governments and civil society, so that the management of the res publica can be a shared task. Only thus will it be possible to generate a relationship of trust between the political power and citizens, and only that way will it be achievable in representative democracies that citizens are not only the recipients of the laws, but also somehow the author.

To try to make progress in that direction, the project of an Open Government is then woven mainly on three axes: transparency, cooperation and dialogue.

In principle, the Government and Public Administrations undertake concrete measures of transparency, making use of the new possibilities offered by technological advances, so that citizens can have information that affects them, that is relevant to the organization of their lives and for decision-making. Against the opacity of matters affecting citizens, there is no better antidote in open societies than transparency. Obviously, it must be accompanied by the obligation of accountability

for its commitments made as an inescapable requirement of social agreement. This is the way to build trust, which is the only lasting cement of social cohesion.

It is true that in societies with liberal democracy there are frequent criticisms of lack of legitimacy of the institutions, but such criticism falls short, because the institutions are legitimate, but some have lost credibility for their bad performance. Strengthening good performance, building that trust without which there is no civic friendship is one of the goals of the Open Government.

But, as happens in all relevant issues, that building cannot be carried out if not through dialogue, in this case, with civil society, which has to be the great protagonist of public life in a democratic society. And at this point, information technologies allow for the face-t-face dialogue with citizens to be complemented, which is always irreplaceable, with dialogues through digital media, so that citizens can participate and collaborate in the creation and improvement of public services. Thus, it is necessary to equip them with the essential means so that they can engage in dialogue with the Administration, asking questions and making suggestions, being a source of social innovation.

It is certainly smart to manage institutions and organizations with the active participation of those who are affected by them, because it allows them to address the legitimate expectations of interest groups and therefore make better decisions. But in this case having those affected is also a matter of basic justice, because they are the protagonists of public life by law. It is therefore necessary to organize communication so that they can expect that their questions and proposals will be heard and that they will have an adequate response.

If these are the goals of the project of an Open Government, the need to strengthen it is greater if it fits into the first decades of the 21st century, during what Larry Diamond calls the "democratic recession", because the number of new democracies stagnates, diminishes its quality in some of the countries emerging as democratic, giving way to new forms of authoritarianism, and decreases the quality of democracy even in traditionally democratic countries. Realizing that citizens are crucial in public affairs and that governments and public administrations are at their service, with transparency and efficiency, is the most constructive proposal.

Introduction

The participation of Spain in the Open Government Partnership, from the year 2011, is the reflection of the strong commitment of our country to the values that said Organization advocates and defends.

The Partnership seeks, in a sustained manner, to make governments more transparent, accountable and improve responsiveness to its citizens, with the aim of improving the quality of governance, as well as the quality of the services that citizens receive.

Transparency, participation and accountability must become the basic axis of all political action.

Spain is an already consolidated democratic and social state of law. Since the approval of the 1978 Constitution, Spanish society and its institutions have managed to walk hand in hand and together build our current democratic model which is already evoked as an example of peaceful, mature, and committed transition to the values of freedom, justice, equality and political pluralism.

That said, democracy, to be legitimate, should not remain static, but must be evolving permanently. The changing times demand new ways of acting and new social demands require new answers. Facing the loss of confidence in institutions, the action of the Government should be more open and participatory. Against the feeling of being uprooted from civil society, Public Administrations should redouble their efforts, listen better and get closer to the increasingly demanding citizens.

This approach has been worked on in the implementation of previous plans of Open Government and also is addressed by the current plan.

The Third Open Government Plan has three basic objectives:

One: promote **mechanisms of participation and dialogue with civil society** ensuring that Open Government actions respond to the real needs of the citizens

Two: ensure **inter-administrative cooperation** between different levels of Administration (state, regional and local) which encourage joint initiatives of Open Government in line with the reality of the Spanish State.

Three: strengthen the foundations of the Open Government and **lay out foundations** that will allow for the adoption of measures **beyond the Third Plan**.

Throughout the present document is summarized, firstly, the main actions carried out in the two previous plans and lessons learned that have been taken into account in the development of this new Plan.

Secondly, it describes the process followed for the elaboration of this Third Plan, which has mainly promoted participation from responsible for both public and civil society.

Finally, the last paragraph describes the commitments made in the Third Plan, including a file for each one of them: a total of 20 commitments grouped in 5 major axes.

1. Open Government Actions

Since the launch of the Open Government Partnership, in 2011, Spain has shown its commitment to the principles and values on which this initiative is founded. The first Action Plan was presented publicly at the First International Partnership Conference, held in Brazil in 2012, with measures and concrete actions with which the Government laid out a defined agenda.

Thus began a new way of understanding the relationship between the Administration and citizens marked also by a great challenge: economic recovery and the implementation of reforms that would allow Spain to get out of the crisis.

The first Action Plan focused on three main objectives:

The first goal was increasing integrity and public transparency and was highlighted with the approval of the Law on Transparency, Access to Information and Good Governance.

The second objective was to achieve more efficient management of public resources with the approval of the Organic Law on Budgetary Stability and Financial Sustainability and the reform of the Subsidies Law.

Finally, it pursued the improvement of public services through various commitments such as the improvement of the interoperability of information from the Justice Administration for immediate knowledge on the legal data network, the impulse of social networks, the streamlining of procedures for the creation of enterprises, and review and regulatory simplification, among others.

In total, the first plan was composed of 13 commitments.

During the year 2014, Second Action Plan was developed with a total of 10 proposals.

The second Open Government Action Plan coincided with starting up a policy of reforms on matters of sustained democratic regeneration, among others in the law on transparency itself, in criminal and procedural measures in the fight against corruption included in the reform of the criminal code, the organic law on financial

economic activity control of political parties as well as in the law governing the holding of high office.

The commitments of the second Plan include the opening of the transparency portal as a channel of permanent access to information about public institutions required to render accounts of their activity. Other commitments influence in the development of the right of access of citizens to information and Administration services such as access to Spanish archives, the micro-data of the national healthcare system, national geographic information, the Justice portal or open educational systems. Accountability as a basic principle of the Open Government Partnership was also present in the commitments due to greater control and transparency of public funding through access to the database of public subsidies.

The implementation of the second National Action Plan can be considered satisfactory, and as far as possible it took into account both general and individual recommendations on each commitment proposed by the Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM) when assessing the Plan.

The lessons learned and the experience gained during the implementation and development of the previous Open Government Action Plans have allowed for the opening of new channels in the relationship between the Administration and citizens, which have enriched the final outcome of public policies and have allowed for the improvement of the management model for Open Government actions, promoting a culture of Open Government within the organization's actions.

This lesson, the recommendations of the IRM and the OGP along with the experience acquired in the development of previous plans have been taken into account in the preparation of the current Action Plan 2017-2019.

It is worth mentioning here, in particular, the general recommendations of the IRM to the Second Plan.

During the first quarter of the year 2016, the IRM made public the report on the progress status of the second action plan. In the same IRM report, as well as recommendations for each commitment, **several general recommendations** were included which should be taken into account both for the finalization of the second Action Plan and for the creation of the Third Action Plan.

The **first recommendation** of the IRM refers to the establishment of a **dialogue and intergovernmental coordination body to articulate strategies and actions for open**

Government with representation of the organs of sub-national participation, the participation of civil society organizations and citizens in the decision-making process.

This recommendation has been taken into account when drawing up the present plan which has, as will be seen, the participation of the different Public Administrations and Civil Society, maximizing collaboration and debate in its conception and development, but also at the time of adopting the commitments of the Plan, in which the creation of an Open Government Forum is foreseen.

The **second** IRM recommendation proposes improvements to articulate a participatory **space on the transparency**, portal website, as a permanent virtual space for monitoring and evaluation the OGP process. This recommendation is reflected in two of the commitments adopted in the Third Open Government Plan: one related to the open government participatory web space and one related to the improvement of the Transparency Portal, in which a space for the continuous improvement of the Portal in participatory key is foreseen.

The **third** IRM recommendation suggests **opening a dialogue so that political forces with parliamentary representation are involved in the process of developing the Third Action Plan.**

In this regard, it should be taken into account that the process of approval for the Action Plan in our constitutional system corresponds to the Government. Our Constitution guarantees the separation of powers, articulating a system of checks and balances essential for the preservation of the democratic system.

The development of the Open Government Plans of Action corresponds to the Administration managed by the Government. All this should be understood without prejudice to the control mechanisms of the parliament on the Government's action and the channels of dialogue and collaboration that are developed in parliament in order to achieve the maximum consensus in the adoption of various public policies.

On 6 May 2017, at an advanced stage of development in the Third Plan, an OGP letter was received which laid out a new policy, approved by its Board of Directors in September 2016, for the possible involvement of Parliaments in the national Open Government action plan. The viability of this new line of Open Government should be reviewed in the future by the various Spanish institutions involved, taking into account our constitutional system.

The IRM report lays out a **fourth recommendation** concerning the definition of a new participatory **strategy for open data based on both transparency and reuse and strengthening of active advertising**. The evaluator also mentions some examples of different transparency initiatives as part of said strategy: the opening of the commercial register, the opening of all the information relating to public procurement or the opening of the working agendas of public officials.

Related to this general recommendation, it is worth mentioning two specific recommendations for the second Action Plan: one relating to the margin of improvement in the information published on the transparency portal and another in relation to the need to maximize the contribution to public transparency of the Aporta project on disclosing the information and reusing it.

All these recommendations are taken into account in the Third Plan, which includes a commitment to improving the Transparency Portal by expanding the information incorporated into it and the boosting of the Aporta program, ensuring that the General State Administration bodies develop their own Plan of impulse measures for the reuse of information, after consultation with the sectors concerned.

The Spanish open data portal datos.gob.es occupies the second position in the European Union in a number of data sets according to the latest public report of the digital agenda, and in the framework of the project of the new European open data portal, an initial study has been carried out which analyzes the maturity level of the open data initiatives in the Member States, with Spain being in a prominent position.

In terms of some of the examples of specific initiatives referred to, the evaluator points out the following aspects.

In relation to the opening of the commercial register, the checking of data contained in the Central Mercantile Register or in Provincial Mercantile Registers is carried out online directly through its web page or the web page "registradores.org" providing the name or Corporate Tax ID of the company with regard to which information or name, surnames and Corporate Tax ID of the administrator or representative is requested.

The free use of such access is pending for transposition into national law article 3 c Directive 2009/101/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009, which aims to coordinate, make equivalent, the guarantees required in the Member States to the companies defined in article 48, second paragraph, of the Treaty, to protect the interests of members and third parties, according to the modification introduced by Directive 2012/17/EU of the European

Parliament and of the Council, of 13 June 2012, amending Council Directive 89/666/EEC and 2005/56/EC and 2009/101/EC directives of the European Parliament and of the Council, with respect to the interconnection of central, commercial and companies registers.

According to paragraph 2 of this article, the Member States "shall ensure that they have the following information available, free of charge, through the system of interconnection of business registries:

a) the name and the legal form of the company;
b) corporate address of the company and Member State in which it is registered, and, in addition,
c) registration number of the company.

In addition to these indications, Member States may choose to provide other documents and directions for free".

Said free access should be surrounded by all the necessary guarantees to prevent the emptying of the databases from the Commercial Registers or the Central Register and their use for purposes other than those provided for in the Directive. Free and indiscriminate access to databases may not be authorized, either from the Central Mercantile Register or to the databases of the Provincial Mercantile Registry, since all publicity derived from the Mercantile Registry requires the Commercial Register to "professionally treat the contents of the registry entries, so that their direct publicizing becomes effective and at the same time, the impossibility of their manipulation or tele-casting is guaranteed "(Article 12.1 of the Mercantile Register Regulation).

Consequently, such information may be provided free of charge with such limitations as are deemed necessary to avoid, apart from the above, the creation of parallel bases that can be commercialized without liability by companies dedicated to providing economic or business information to individuals.

As for the disclosure of all the information relating to public procurement, the transparency Portal incorporates, an informative category that includes updated information on contracts and allows access to all contracts awarded since the 1 January 2014 which have been concluded by any contracting authority that belongs to the General State Administration and its dependent public organizations according to the Royal Decree 3/2011, of 14 November, which approves the revised text of the law of contracts in the Public Sector.

In addition, there is a centralized platform for contracting in the public sector https://contrataciondelestado.es/wps/portal/plataforma where all public procurement bids are published at national level.

On the other hand, in terms of public procurement, there are obligations of confidentiality on certain information, which are derived, among others, from Directive 2014/24 / EU (Article 21) and from the procedures themselves (competitive dialogue, for example).

It is understood that the level of transparency that is defined in the Public-Sector Contracts Act, currently in the pipeline, is appropriate and is comparable with the community standards

Finally, in relation to the publication of the working Agendas of public officials, the recommendation of the IRM is taken into consideration for its incorporation into the Plan for the improvement of the transparency portal.

The **fifth and final general recommendation** of the IRM consists of a promotional **campaign of the OGP** supported by the use of social networks, associated to the conformation of the new action plan, the policy of open Government and transparency, **in order to promote greater citizen awareness for this initiative and to attract participation.**

This recommendation has been taken into account throughout the process of elaborating the Plan, with the different phases of the process having been disseminated through the social networks of the transparency portal. In addition, a broader citizen awareness-raising commitment of Open Government was also included in the plan.

2. Development of the Third Open Government Action Plan

For the development of the Third Action Plan on Open Government in Spain, the general recommendations of the Independent Reporting Mechanism have been taken into account once the first two action plans have been finalized and the OGP plan development guide.

In this sense, an effort has been made to ensure the process of drawing up the Plan responds to a plural approach, counting on the participation of the different Public Administrations (General State Administration, Autonomous and Local) and of the Civil Society, maximizing the collaboration and the debate in its conception and development.

To this end, a **road map was approved for the process of elaboration and development of the Third Open Government Plan**, which includes a series of activities, which are carried out in 3 phases:

1- Preparatory phase (January-May 2017)

⇨ Preparation of the Working Plan and identification of stakeholders.
⇨ Publication of the Calendar of the Working Plan and the proposals received.
⇨ Diagnosis of the situation, evaluation of proposals, and publication.
⇨ Awareness-raising campaign and new deadline for public information.

2- Approval of the Plan phase: (May - June 2017)

⇨ Drafting of the Third Plan
⇨ Approval of the Third Open Government Plan.
⇨ Creation of a Forum for the Open Government.

3- Execution and Evaluation of the Plan phase (2017-2019)

The entire process of creation of the Third Plan has been published in the Transparency Portal, and a specific space has been created within the Open Government Section, called "III Plan de Acción", which has included documents which have been generated: calendar, road map, draft initiatives, public comments, evaluation reports of proposals, information notes of the various activities and draft Plan. All documentation can be found at the following link:

http://transparencia.gob.es/transparencia/transparencia_Home/index/GobiernoParticipacion/Gobierno-abierto/IIIPlan.html

The main milestones of the process are summarized below:

a) Preparation of the working plan

Previously, from January 23, 2017 until February 21, 2017, the date on which the roadmap for approval of the Third Open Government Plan was published in the Transparency Portal, different contacts were established and meetings were held to favor the participation of the different Public Administrations (General State Administration, Autonomous and Local), as well as the different representatives of Civil Society in said Plan.

These contacts are used to address, among other things, the following issues:

- **Diagnosis of the situation** in the field of Open Government and Transparency in the field of the General State Administration.

- Identification of initiatives at **regional and local levels** in the field of Open Government, formal and informal participation structures and platforms of participation in these areas.

- Information on **general lines of the work plan** for the approval of the Third Open Government Plan, on the opening of a **new deadline for new initiatives** and invitation to Autonomous Communities, Local Authorities and Civil Society to participate.

- Proposal to **create a structure for the participation of the three levels of Administration** (intergovernmental group) in open government and transparency.

- Procedure for **identifying civil society organizations and key** stakeholders in open government, and eligibility criteria for non-profit associations and foundations that guarantee their representatives.

- **Request for collaboration from** the Ministry of Culture, Sport and Education and the Center for Political and Constitutional Studies, to invite representatives from the academic world and university professors who are experts in open government, transparency and participation.

- **Identification of other organizations representing economic and social interests**, procedures for designation and participation, in order to establish a regular channel of communication between the Government and civil society, to encourage their involvement in the designing of the Plan and their participation in a multi-sectoral Forum.

- Information to the Interministerial Working Group on the **indicative** timetable of the Third Plan, on the **initiatives** presented after the consultation carried out from July to September 2016, and on the possibility of seeking **additional initiatives** in a new consultation process in the future.

b) Publication of the work schedule and inviting representatives of civil society to participate in the Open Government meetings

In accordance with the road map for the preparation of the Third Open Government Plan of Spain, following the publication of the work schedule and the road map, representatives of civil society were invited to participate in the preparatory meetings, according to the following process:

Associations and Non-profit Foundations

On February 21, 2017, through the Transparency Portal, organizations that met the following requirements were invited to participate in the meetings of preparation of the Third open government Plan:

- Be an association or foundation of a private and non-profit nature
- Be registered in a Spanish public register at a national or regional level corresponding to its legal nature.
- Ensure democratic participation and act transparently in the development of its social activities and accountability.
- That its social purpose is related to activities of open government and transparency.
- Have developed or participated in activities or projects related to open government and transparency in the last three years.

The organizations that met those requirements and were interested in participating in these meetings had to complete, before March 8, 2017, the form made available to them in the Transparency Portal itself.

It was pointed out that six people representing the candidate entities meeting the above-mentioned requirements would be invited to participate in the preparation meetings of the Third Open Government Plan.

If the number of candidates exceeded this number, it would take into account the greater territorial implementation, the greater seniority, the greater connection of its social purpose with the activities of open government and the greater number of activities or projects deployed in this area in the last 3 years. To do so, more information may be requested from applicant companies.

Similarly, a list could be made of alternate entities that could be convened.

Once the process was finished, the list of participants in the preparatory meetings for the third plan was configured as follows:

- Access Info Europe
- Civio
- Transparency International Spain
- Spanish Association for Accreditation of Transparency
- Public Transparency Association
- Citizen Openkratio Association

Substitutes

- Barcelona Open Data Initiative
- Association of Spanish Archivists in the Civil Service

Representatives of the Academic World

On February 23, 2017, the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport was requested to appoint four academics from the Royal Academy of Moral and Political Sciences to participate in the preparatory meetings for the Third Open Government Plan.

On March 21, 2017, the Royal Academy of Moral Sciences and Politics agreed to designate, for this purpose, the following Academics:

- Mrs. Adela Cortina
- Mr. Julio Iglesias de Ussel
- Mr. José Luis García Delgado
- Mr. Benigno Pendás

University Professors

On February 20, the Center for Political and Constitutional Studies was asked to appoint six university professors to participate in the preparatory meetings for the Third Open Government Plan.

A list of possible candidates was received on February 22, 2017, and confirmed their availability to participate in the meetings, the list of university professors was established as follows:

- Dª Elisa Chuliá, Professor of Political Science and Sociology (UNED)
- D Lorenzo Cotino Hueso, Professor of Constitutional Law-University of Valencia.
- (D) José Luis Piñar, Professor of the Universidad San Pablo CEU.
- D Juli Ponce Solé, Professor of Administrative Law -University of Barcelona.
- D Manuel Villoria, Professor of Political Science and Administration - Rey Juan Carlos University of Madrid.
- D Agustí Cerrillo Martínez, Professor of Administrative Law-Universitat Oberta Catalunya.

Representatives of consumer and user associations

On February 20, a written request was sent to the Spanish Agency of Consumption, Food Safety and Nutrition for the appointment by the Council of Consumers and Users of four representatives of consumer associations and users for their participation in the preparatory meetings of the Third Open Government Plan

On March 28, 2017, the Council of Consumers and Users proceeded to such designation, forwarding the list of five associations:

- Confederation of Consumers and Users (CECU)
- Spanish Confederation of Housewives, Consumers and Users
- Spanish Consumer and User Cooperatives Confederation
- Spanish Association for the Defence of Consumers and Users of Banks, Savings Banks and Insurance Companies (ADICAE)

  Substitute

- Federation of Independent Users and Consumers (FUCI)

c) Participation of the Autonomous Communities and Local Entities

On March 6, 2017, the Open Government Sectoral Commission was created with the participation of the General State Administration and the Autonomous Communities, Autonomous Cities and the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP) as an organ of inter-administrative cooperation and forum Exchange of experiences and challenges with representation from the three levels of Public Administration.

Said meeting set out the commitments made by Spain to the Alliance for Open Government and explained the roadmap for the preparation of the Third Action Plan on Open Government in Spain, the meetings held and planned and the process of selecting representatives of civil society to participate in the drawing up of the Third Action Plan.

Similarly, experiences of open government were exchanged and the citizen contributions and the ministries that were presented in 2016 for the Third Action Plan on Open Government were discussed.

d) Procedures of Public Information and Evaluation of the Received Proposals

In the preparation of the Third Action Plan on Open Government in Spain, **two public information procedures were opened** for the presentation of proposals:

- In the summer of 2016 a public information process was opened and 22 proposals from Civil Society were received. Also, the Ministries, some Autonomous Communities and the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces have proposed a total of 21 proposals.

- Between April 17 and 30, 2017, a new public information process was opened, in which 9 contributions were received, with a total of 19 proposals from civil society.

According to the road map for the preparation of the Third Action Plan on Open Government in Spain, the activity of "situation diagnosis and evaluation of proposals received" was intended to take into consideration and make an initial assessment of the proposals already received in 2016 from both Civil Society and Public Administrations.

For this, the contributions and the diagnosis made in the different meetings and contacts maintained both with the rest of the Administrations and with the Civil Society were taken into account.

Thus, between February 28 and April 4, meetings were held with non-profit Associations and Foundations, Professors of Spanish Universities, representatives of Consumer Associations and Users and Academics of the Royal Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, with the Autonomous Communities, Autonomous Cities and the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces, within the Open Government Sectorial Commission, and finally, with the inter-ministerial working group for Open Government.

In the course of the meetings held during the diagnostic phase, all actors generally agreed on the importance of selecting a moderate number of measures, which were **realistic** and preferably **transversal.**

It was agreed that the measures should be articulated around **major axes** and that the plan should not be a mere compilation of proposals without a common thread.

The importance of promoting lines of inter-administrative **cooperation** to harmonize criteria and practices was also highlighted.

Ultimately, the purpose should be to articulate a realistic plan based on some basic strategic lines that enable establishing solid **foundations** for the future promotion of coherent and generalized open government policies.

The full content of the proposals received and the corresponding valuation reports can be found in the Transparency Portal.[1]

e) Citizen Proposals that have resulted in the Adoption of Commitments

During the preparatory meetings of the Third Plan, emphasis was also placed on the desirability of selecting measures taking into account input from all parties and seeking **meeting points**.

Regarding the measures initially proposed by the ministries, in contacts with the different actors in the diagnostic phase it was decided to select those most connected with the concept of Open Government and of a more innovative and transversal nature and who had the greatest potential, while discarding the rest.

On the other hand, several of the citizen proposals have resulted in the adoption of commitments in the Third Plan.

It is worth highlighting that, as listed below, 10 of the 20 proposals included in the plan correlate to those of citizen proposals and the Independent Reporting Mechanism.

Collaboration Mechanisms

Firstly, there are various proposals by Civil Society which have referred to the desirability of joint mechanisms of cooperation, participation and dialogue by Civil Society and inter-administrative collaboration with different levels of Public

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[1] The full content of the proposals received and the corresponding valuation reports can be found in the Transparency Portal through the following links:

- Citizen Proposals Received in 2016:
  http://transparencia.gob.es/transparencia/transparencia_Home/index/GobiernoParticipacion/Gobierno-abierto/IIIPlan/AportacionesIIIPlanGA.html
- Proposals from Ministries and other Public Administrations:
  http://transparencia.gob.es/transparencia/transparencia_Home/index/GobiernoParticipacion/Gobierno-abierto/IIIPlan/Propuestas-recibidas-de-los-ministerios.html
- Evaluation Report of First Proposals Received:
  http://transparencia.gob.es/transparencia/dam/jcr:63cecaa1-0ea3-434b-b8e5-898647b60c3d/Fase%20I_Actividad%204_Informe%20de%20valoraci%C3%B3n.pdf
- Citizen Proposals Received in April 2017:
  http://transparencia.gob.es/transparencia/transparencia_Home/index/GobiernoParticipacion/Gobierno-abierto/IIIPlan/NuevasAportacionesIIIPlanGA.html
- Evaluation Report of Proposals Received in April 2017:
  http://transparencia.gob.es/transparencia/dam/jcr:f214685c-74e3-4bb8-bd1c-3a933ce31ac6/2017_Informe_Valoraci%C3%B3n_Propuestas_Abril.pdf

Administrations and the collaboration of multi-level Governments including Spain as a whole.

In this sense, in response to this demand, and also taking into account the recommendation of the Independent Reporting Mechanism, the launching of an **Open Government forum** composed of the representative group of Civil Society, along with the Intergovernmental Panel is included as a measure in the Third Plan. This proposal has been positively appraised by both governmental and non-governmental stakeholders at planning meetings.

Also, taking into account these same proposals as well as the contributions from a number of representatives from civil society during the diagnosis phase and the establishment by the three levels of Administration of a sectoral Committee, a new commitment has been included through the **creation of the Open Government** sectoral Commission as an organ of inter-administrative cooperation that strengthens the collaboration between Public Administrations.

Finally, the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces has proposed to include, in the Third Plan, a measure on the impulse of the **network of local entities of transparency and citizen participation**, purposefully supporting, thus, the inter-administrative cooperation regarding this issue.

Participation

The citizens proposals have also influenced the need to establish an ongoing dialogue with Civil Society through active participation on social networks or deliberative forums involving representatives from the General State Administration.

In meetings with Civil Society for the evaluation of proposals it was considered that the inclusion of a measure in the Third Open Government Action Plan could be appropriate, consisting in the **diagnosis of participatory processes in the Administration** which would enable us to detect good practices and make recommendations. Following this demand, the measure has been included among the commitments of the Third Plan. A measure to improve the **participatory space in the Transparency Portal** has also been included in the Plan, inspired by the recommendations of the IRM and responding to the demands of civil society on improving the mechanisms of participation.

Proposals on Transparency and Access to Information

Several of the proposals from civil society both in the processing of public information as well as during the preparatory sessions have influenced the

importance of improving quality and expanding the information subject to **active publicity on the Transparency Portal, and simplifying the identification system** for the exercising of the right of access. Two commitments have therefore been included along these lines in the Plan.

Also, the desirability of proceeding with the **regulatory development of the transparency law** has been indicated, which has led to the inclusion of another measure in the Third Plan.

Training

Civil Society, in several of its proposals, has referred to the importance of developing training plans with citizen participation in education programs and about the rights of citizens to an Administration and Government that is efficient, transparent, objective and respectful of the law. The importance of training all officers and improving their skills has also been highlighted.

During the sessions for the evaluation of proposals in preparatory meetings, there was an agreement on the need to include training and awareness-raising measures in the Third Plan on Open Government aimed both at public employees and Civil Society and also in education. For this reason, three commitments **have been included in the Third Plan.**

f) Draft of the Third Plan and dissemination for observations

After the public information phase for the month of April 2017 a draft of the Third Plan was drafted and published on 12 May 2017 on the Transparency Portal inviting others to submit comments until 26 May 2017.

There were a total of 22 observations that could be found, along with the assessment report on the Transparency Portal[2].

In accordance with the road map, two meetings were held, in addition, on 24 May 2017, to discuss the draft of the Third Plan:

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[2] Observations on the third draft:
http://transparencia.gob.es/transparencia/transparencia_Home/index/GobiernoParticipacion/Gobierno-abierto/IIIPlan/ObservacionesBorradorIIIPlanGA.html

Assessment report: http://transparencia.gob.es/transparencia/dam/jcr:708093a7-8d04-43f3-a6bc-08b4b11d8e29/informe-valoracion-20-06-2017.pdf

- Meeting with the Autonomous Communities, Autonomous Cities and the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP) within the Open Government Sectoral Committee.
- Joint meeting of representatives of the General State Administration, Autonomous Communities, Autonomous Cities and Local Administration, with the designated representatives of civil society to participate in the preparatory meetings for the Third Plan.

The summary of the content of the meetings can be found on the Transparency Portal[3].

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[3] Informational note on meetings: http://transparencia.gob.es/transparencia/dam/jcr:eab109db-7e3e-4df9-846c-ad8e4d707aae/2017_Junio_Nota_Informativa_Reuniones_24_Mayo.pdf

3. Commitments of the Third Action Plan of Spain

The Third Open Government Plan of Spain contains **20 measures** structured around **5 main themes:** Collaboration, Participation, Transparency, Accountability and Training.

It concerns 5 cross-cutting themes the purpose of which is to strengthen the foundations of Open Government and lay solid foundations in such a way that the Third Plan does not play itself out but that its effects last over time.

1) COLLABORATION	
1.1	CREATION OF AN OPEN GOVERNMENT FORUM
1.2	SECTORAL COMMISSION ON OPEN GOVERNMENT
1.3	PROMOTION OF THE NETWORK OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES FOR TRANSPARENCY AND CITIZEN PARTICIPATION
1.4	SUPPORT FOR OPEN GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES ABROAD
2) PARTICIPATION	
2.1	PARTICIPATORY WEB SPACE ON OPEN GOVERNMENT
2.2	OBSERVATORY ON PARTICIPATION- DIAGNOSTIC AND RECOMMENDATIONS PHASE
2.3	PARTICIPATORY BUDGETING
2.4	PARTICIPATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN PUBLIC POLICIES
3) TRANSPARENCY	
3.1	IMPROVEMENT OF THE TRANSPARENCY PORTAL AND THE RIGHT OF ACCESS
3.2	INFORMATION DISCLOSURE PROGRAM AND ITS REUSE
3.3	CITIZEN FOLDER
3.4	ARCHIVE SYSTEM
3.5	DEVELOPMENT OF REGULATIONS FOR THE TRANSPARENCY LAW
4) ACCOUNTABILITY	
4.1	PUSH OPEN DATA AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR OPEN JUSTICE IN SPAIN
4.2	EXPAND THE CONTENTS OF THE ECONOMIC-FINANCIAL CENTER
4.3	IMPROVEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF REAL STATE DATA THROUGH THE COORDINATION OF THE CADASTRE AND THE LAND REGISTRY
4.4	INFORMATION ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
5) TRAINING	
5.1	TRAINING OF PUBLIC EMPLOYEES
5.2	AWARENESS-RAISING AND TRAINING OF CIVIL SOCIETY
5.3	EDUCATION IN OPEN GOVERNMENT

To do this, the Plan affects the main mechanisms of Open Government in order to facilitate the transition towards a new way of doing things and a new culture that is conducive to a more open, transparent, and participatory Administration.

On the other hand, the Plan should not be understood as the sum of the plans of the different Public Administrations, but as a plan with several cross-cutting measures promoting inter-administrative cooperation and in which some other government measures have also been included.

Finally, in some cases, the measures cover more than one axis while classified on one main one over which it pivots.

1) Collaboration Axis

The **Collaboration axis** is essential for the strengthening of a model of Governance in which public plans and policies are constructed using dialogue with the participation of both public and private stakeholders.

The measures included in this section of the Plan aim to strengthen both lines of collaboration with civil society and with the different Public Administrations and promote inter-administrative cooperation, taking into account the reality of the Spanish State.

In this sense, the first measure of the Plan aims to build an **Open Government forum** as a structured space for consultation and debate made up of representatives of the three levels of Public Administration and representatives of Civil Society. This forum shall debate the development of the Third Plan, promote and channel proposals for Open Government, exchange good practices and disseminate the activities and results of the Forum itself.

Also, a commitment will be included to the Plan on the implementation of the **Sectoral Commission on Open Government**, established on 6 March 2017, as a joint body of cooperation between representatives of the General State Administration, Autonomous Communities, Autonomous Cities and Local Authorities, for dialogue, participation and collaboration in the exchanging of experiences and the development of joint initiatives in Open Government.

The Plan also includes a proposal from the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP), a measure aimed at **promoting the network of local authorities**

for transparency and citizen participation. The networking of the Local Administration is an essential activity for the exchanging of knowledge, the creation of collective partnerships to seek out solutions and the promotion of instruments which can favor the design and improvement of Open Government policies.

In addition, the FEMP will lead a Community of Open Government practices within the framework of the global organization of local representation, cities and local governments united.

The proximity to citizens puts Local Authorities in a privileged position to carry out Open Government initiatives.

Finally, along this same line, a measure related to activities that **support Open Government initiatives abroad was looked at being included in the plan**. The Paris Declaration resulting from the 4th Open Government Partnership Summit held in December 2016, includes, among other commitments, support for countries in their Open Government reform policies, as well as the exchanging of tools and experiences. In this sense, certain activities have been selected, as examples, at international level, deployed in 5 countries and 2 continents, by the Spanish Agency of International Cooperation. These activities are intended to assist in the development of comprehensive policies of transparency, honesty, ethics and accountability, in the implementation of national plans on corporate social responsibility, in the promotion and protection of human rights and the Rule of Law, support for processes of opening and participating in the development of public policy or the improvement of the statistical information systems as the basis for inclusive, effective public policies aimed at the achievement of development results. In short, it aims to promote actions for institutional strengthening on issues related to Open Government.

The list of the commitments is located in **annex 1.**

2) Participation Axis

The **Participation axis** places citizens in a more active leading role.

Thanks to the information they receive and participation mechanisms which are at their disposal, citizens are capable of influencing aspects and public decisions that affect them more directly.

Civil society is informed but above all it listened to better, specific needs are addressed and dialogue and permanent participation in public affairs is encouraged.

From this perspective, the Third Plan on Open Government contains several measures of interest.

Firstly, it facilitates participation in the monitoring of the Third Plan itself through the implementation of a **participatory web space on Open Government** as a control panel with information on the status of the commitments acquired in the Action Plan, also articulating mechanisms that enable consultation by interested stakeholder groups and the collection of contributions, opinions and reactions to the Plan.

Secondly, the Third Plan contains a commitment to **diagnose participation in the public domain**, in order to evaluate its effectiveness, to what extent and how far the opinion of citizens or their representative organizations are taken into account, identifying good practices and areas for improvement.

It is a question of developing a fourfold diagnosis of participation: in advisory bodies, in the process of public information, in public plans and programs and in the web pages of the General State Administration.

Finally, two commitments have been included focused on more specific areas, but with an important participatory component and great potential as a pilot experience.

Thus, a measure proposed by an Autonomous Community has been incorporated into **participatory budgets** whose objective is to increase transparency and efficiency in the management of public resources, articulating mechanisms so that civil society can participate directly in the prioritization of certain proposals and a clear and complete account of the participatory process.

A commitment to the **participation of young people in public policies** that starts from an initiative of the European Union that promotes the structured dialogue has also been included, the effective participation of young people in democratic life and the promotion of the debate in the creation of youth policies, forming active citizenship among the young population.

The list of the commitments is located in **annex 2.**

3) Transparency Axis

Within this axis, a series of commitments have been included aimed at strengthening the **tools available for Transparency**.

Transparency is one of the basic pillars of Open Government and access to information is a necessary condition in any openness policy. Therefore, it is important

to properly make public information available to citizens not only in quantitative terms but also in qualitative terms.

In order for it to be useful to civil society, not only must the information be complete but also it has to be clear, orderly, easy-to-access and reuse and therefore the tools must be suitable.

Thus, one of the commitments incorporated in the Third Plan is the **improvement of the Transparency Portal of the General State Administration**, expanding and improving the quality of information and its cognitive accessibility and introducing changes in the architecture to achieve more intuitive searches and all this from a participatory perspective in which the contributions of civil society are taken into account. The measure also aims to facilitate the exercise of the right to information by simplifying the Stakeholder identification system as well as opening up to other channels such as mobile applications and social networks.

The Plan also provides for the promotion **of the program for opening up public information and its reuse**, which includes, among other things, the regulatory development of Law 18/2015 on the re-use of public sector information in order to strengthen inter-ministerial cooperation and the availability of public data in easily accessible and reusable formats. Also pursued is the expansion of the national catalog of open data and the adoption of the International Open Data Charter.

Another one of the actions of the Transparency axis focuses on the **citizen folder of the General Access Point** of the General State Administration as a private citizen area that simplifies access to the Administration by offering a single point where they can consult all their personal information, the status of their files, access their notifications and also know the exchange of information about their data between Administrations.

This commitment has also been designed as a key to inter-administrative cooperation in considering the progressive provision of some of its functionalities from other levels of Administration that adhere to.

It also contemplates the promotion of the **Archive system**, permanent archive web application and long-term preservation of files and electronic documents as a fundamental basis for the Administration's compliance with its transparency obligations, facilitating the extraction of information through big data techniques, extraction of useful information, in addition to the necessary protection of personal data (anonymization). Also, this measure has considered the possible adhesion of other Public Administrations.

Finally, this axis closes with the **regulatory development of the Transparency and Good Governance law.** The aim is to define concepts, clarify provisions of the law and increase legal certainty, thus enhancing transparency from the double perspective of active advertising and the exercise of the right of access.

The list of the commitments is located in **annex 3**.

4) Accountability Axis

Under this heading, we wanted to include commitments of **greater information for accountability** in specific sectoral areas

These are measures that reinforce transparency in areas of public action where information has a strong added value and facilitates direct and decisive scrutiny by citizens as well as public accountability.

The first commitment, under the heading **"Open Justice"**, aims to boost open data as an instrument of transparency in the Administration of Justice evolving towards a new improved model of judicial statistics in order to increase the quality of information, automate its extraction and improve the possibility of exploitation. Also, in order to improve access to information, it is envisaged that certain court hearings will be streamed and that electronic file access to the full court file be provided to those involved in the proceedings.

The second commitment consists of **additional information from the economic and financial center**, which is a very powerful tool for providing citizens with case data from the Public Administrations at an economic, budgetary and financial level.

As expressed in the explanatory memorandum of the transparency law "when citizens can know ... how public funds are handled ... we can talk about the beginning of a process in which public authorities begin to respond to a society that is critical, demanding and demands participation from public authorities."

Another measure concerns the **improvement of real estate data through the coordination of the Cadastre and the Property Registry** which aims to improve the quality of real estate information through a secure and coordinated exchange of data and increase legal certainty in real estate traffic that will benefit the legal and economic operators directly as well as society in general.

The last measure of the axis has to do with the commitment to improving the **information system and the dissemination of data on violence against women**

which facilitates knowledge by the general public and professionals in particular about incidence rates, social awareness and the professional work of public agents.

The list of the commitments is located in **annex 4.**

5) Training Axis

The **Training axis** aims to disseminate a culture based on the principles of Open Government and comprises three types of actions.

Firstly, a commitment is made to the **training of public employees** on the conceptual bases, values, tools and strategies of open government.

The aim is to train and strengthen attitudes of public employees in their relationship with citizens based on transparency, accountability, participation and collaboration.

This will result in the planning and execution of training activities for public employees at all three levels of government, including the training of trainers in open government who will act as agents of change in their respective organizations, the development of training materials available to the Autonomous Communities, Autonomous Cities and Local Entities, which allows the issuance of messages consistent with the principles and values of open government. It also contemplates the development of training activities aimed at groups of civil servants who carry out functions which have a special impact on citizens.

On the other hand, the commitment includes a review of the programs that serve as the basis for the selection of new public employees and the incorporation of contents on open government, whose knowledge will be taken into account in the selection processes.

Secondly, **awareness-raising actions by civil society** to disseminate information about their rights in their relations with Public Administrations, to publicize the mechanisms to participate and collaborate with them, and to bring the Administration closer to citizens and stimulate participation through information and training on existing mechanisms.

It will consist of the development and dissemination of open information and training resources, free of charge and available to citizens, as well as the organization of activities to open public offices through open days and direct communication activities of public employees with citizens in their cities of origin.

Thirdly, the Plan covers measures of **open government education** aimed at training students for the development of social and civic competences, and in particular the principles of Open Government.

The purpose is to prepare students for the exercise of democratic citizenship, transparency and to be able to interact and participate in the public domain.

The training will consist of activities at school itself through the teaching of a course by the teacher or the visit of an official to the school: "Back to school" program to be completed with visits to administrative units of interest.

It will include the elaboration of didactic guides for the different stages of education, the provision of short training courses for the teaching staff and the implementation of complementary activities with the students both in their educational centers and in other official units.

The list of the commitments is located in **annex 5.**

Annexes

Annex 1: Collaboration Axis

Commitment 1.1: Creation of an Open Government Forum

Commitment 1.1: Creation of an Open Government Forum	
Theme Collaboration	
Start and end dates of the commitment	2017-2019
Ministry Responsible	Ministry of Finance and Civil Service.
Other actors	**Government**: Representatives from the General State Administration, Autonomous Communities, Autonomous Cities, Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces.
	Civil society, private initiative, multilateral and working groups: Civil Society Organizations, Royal Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, University Professors, Consumer Organizations and Users, other representatives of civil society.
Status quo or problem to be addressed	It aims to constitute a common participatory space with representation of the different stakeholders in the development of Open Government. The Independent Reporting Mechanism made a number of recommendations in its evaluation report on the Second Plan on Open Government, including the desirability of creating a multi-sectoral forum composed of government representatives and civil society to monitor the Third Plan on Open Government in Spain. During the process of designing this Plan, the recently constituted Open Government Sectoral Commission was consulted, in which the three levels of Public Administration of Spain are represented. Also, an informal civil society group has worked with the intergovernmental group, in the configuration of the Plan. A joint group in which both parties, government and civil society are represented has not been formally institutionalized.
Main objective	Formally construct a multi-sectoral forum as a structured space for consultation and debate, linked to the Open Government Sectoral Commission, made up of representatives from the three levels of public administration (General State Administration, Autonomous and Local) and representatives of civil society, to be informed and to discuss the follow-up and evaluation of the Third Plan on Open Government in Spain, to promote open government proposals beyond the plan, to exchange good practices and to disseminate information on the activities and results of that forum.
Brief description of the commitment	In order to formalize this space for permanent dialogue between government representatives and civil society, it will be necessary, firstly, to identify the key stakeholders who will represent civil society and who will participate, together with the representatives of the intergovernmental group Open government), in the activities related to the Third Plan on Open Government in Spain. Secondly, determine its organization and functioning. Thirdly, to regularly consult the actors involved in this forum, maximizing cooperation between Government and Civil Society, discuss and ensure plurality of

	views throughout the implementation of the Plan and accountability towards society on the activities and results of the forum. Finally, to carry out an assessment on the fulfillment of the commitments of the Third Plan and to collect initiatives for the design of the Fourth Plan on Open Government.		
Addressed challenge of the OGP by the commitment	Increase in public integrity.		
Relevance	With the implementation of this commitment, **civic participation** is strengthened by creating and improving opportunities and the capacities of the public to influence decision-making and monitor the development of the Plan. The implementation of this commitment will create favorable conditions for Civil Society and representatives of the Public Sector to discuss any issue that fosters and strengthens Open Government.		
Aim	The launch of this forum will be a very important milestone for the strengthening of Open Government actions and lay the groundwork for future Plans and other measures to strengthen the general principles of Open Government. The launch of this forum will reinforce the collaboration between administrations and other Civil Society stakeholders for the development and monitoring of actions, not only in the field of Open Government but also in other sectors or public interest policies with the objective of improving the service to the citizen.		

Milestone Activity with a verifiable product and completion date	Start date	End date
1. Identification of the key stakeholders who will be part of the Civil Society Group and first contact with new actors.	July 2017	September 2017
2. Constitution of the multi-sectoral forum of open government.	October 2017	November 2017
3. Constitutive Meeting of the forum.	November 2017	December 2017
4. Debate on organization and functioning.	November 2017	December 2017
5. Creation of working groups or specific forums for the monitoring of the commitments of the Third Plan.	December 2017	June 2019
6. Holding of follow-up meetings of the plan of the Plenary and of the working groups.	November 2017	June 2019
7. Periodic information to civil society on the degree of fulfillment of the objectives of the plan.	January 2018	June 2019
8. Consultations with civil society on the progress of the plan.	June 2018	June 2019
9. Debate on the intermediate self-assessment.	July 2018	September 2018
10. Recognition of the IRM mid-term evaluation on compliance with the plan.	February 2019	February 2019
11. Debate on final self-assessment	July 2019	September 2019
12. Recognition of the IRM final evaluation on the fulfilment of the plan.	February 2020	February 2020

13. Evaluation of the functioning of the Forum.	June 2019	June 2019

Commitment 1.2: Sectoral Commision on Open Government

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">**Commitment 1.2: Sectoral Commision on Open Government**</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">**Theme**
Collaboration</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">**Start and end dates of the commitment**</td><td>From July 2017 to June 2019</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">**Ministry Responsible**</td><td>Ministry of Finance and Civil Service</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">**Other actors**</td><td>**Government**</td><td>Autonomous Communities, Autonomous Cities and Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces</td></tr>
<tr><td>**Civil society, private initiative, multilateral and working groups**</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">**Status quo or problem to be addressed**</td><td>Although in recent times strategies have been developed to promote citizen participation rights, transparency, access to information and good governance in the area of the General State Administration, Autonomous Communities, Autonomous Cities and the Local Authorities, so far there has been no cooperative body between the different levels of Public Administration for matters related to the principles of Open Government.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">**Main objective**</td><td>Establishment of a stable multi-level administrative network, with representatives from the General State Administration, Autonomous Communities and Autonomous Cities and local entities, for dialogue, participation. The creation of collaborative spaces and multilevel cooperation for the identification of problems and the search for solutions in a collaborative way, for the exchange of experiences and good practices, as well as for the development of joint projects and initiatives on transparency, participation, accountability and other issues of Open Government and those that are oriented to the improvement of public services and the development of citizens' rights, through the training of public employees and civil society education and the monitoring of the implementation of open government plans.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">**Brief description of the commitment**</td><td>The aim is to consolidate this intergovernmental body by jointly adopting organizational and operational rules and holding periodic meetings to allow for discussion, exchange of experiences, development and follow-up of joint initiatives, within the framework of inter-administrative cooperation in open government.

On March 6, 2017, the Sectorial Commission on Open Government was created, whose functioning is considered appropriate to be promoted as a space for dialogue and ongoing debate among the different public administrations, for the exchange of experiences.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">**Addressed challenge of the OGP by the commitment**</td><td>Improvement of public services and increase of public integrity.</td></tr>
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Relevance	The following principles are strengthened: The **participation** of the different levels of the administration by having a space for dialogue and exchange of experiences.
Aim	The creation and implementation of this Commision is an ambitious challenge that will signify an step in the collaboration between administrations, since there will be a space for exchanging Open Government experiences that will allow for a better understanding of what other administrations do and in what Can improve transparency, participation, collaboration and technological innovation.

Milestone Activity with a verifiable product and completion date	Start date	End date
1. Constitution the Sectoral Commission on open Government	March 6, 2017	March 6, 2017
2. Drafting of organization and operation rules.	July 2017	September 2017
3. Approval of rules of organization and functioning.	September 2017	November 2017
4. Design of a participation system that allows the holding of meetings and remote interaction.	September 2017	September 2017
5. Creation of working groups.	September 2017	June 2019
6. Participation in meetings of the multi-sectoral forum on Open Government.	December 2017	July 2019
7. Approval of joint initiatives on open government.	July 2017	July 2019
8. Preparation and approval of the balance report on cooperation in Open Government.	January 2019	June 2019

Commitment 1.3: Promotion of the network of Local Authorities for transparency and citizen participation

Commitment 1.3: Promotion of the network of Local Authorities for transparency and citizen participation		
Theme Collaboration		
Start and end dates of the commitment	June 2017 to June 2019	
Promotional institution	Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP)	
Other actors	**Government**	Ministry of Finance and Civil Service
	Civil society, private initiative, multilateral and working groups	Local entities University Network Collaborating Partners and observers UN-HABITAT/UCLG/SEGIB Transparency International
Status quo or problem addressed	The principles and recommendations of the Open Government Partnership indicate that a comprehensive strategy is needed. This means that all levels of government have to jointly bring themselves closer to the citizens by becoming more transparent and participatory. The level of local administration must move forward with these recommendations by supporting each other and other levels of government. Diagnosis of the situation: ■ Little awareness in society ■ Deficit in the use of mechanisms for participation and collaboration. ■ Multiple rules, complex in many cases, not developed in some aspects, without sanctioning capacities. ■ Local organization with very small municipalities with difficulties implementing legal obligations. ■ Lack of coordinated action between levels of government and between the different local governments to facilitate and reinforce the participation and collaboration of citizens and society. **Problem needing to be resolved:** Lack of a space of articulation between local governments that allows building institutional strategies that are more homogeneous, simple and efficient for citizens.	
Main objective	Promote the consolidation and operation of the Network of Local Entities for Transparency and Participation as an instrument for: Piloting the evolution of traditional local citizen participation policies towards open government policies. Generate an exchange framework that allows the FEMP to represent, in a sustained and specialized manner, the local administration in the construction of the country's overall open government strategy and facilitate the deployment of the purposes of other governments (Autonomous Communities) with the aim of achieving the maximum social impact.	
Brief description of the commitment	Article 1 of the Law regulating the rules of local government describes municipalities as the immediate channels for citizen participation in public affairs, the approval of Law 19/2015 on Transparency and Good	

Governance and the will to make legislation and to develop its purposes, makes the FEMP Governing Board approve the implementation of the Network of Local Entities for Transparency and Citizen Participation to share insights, resources and promote innovation and the permanent improvement of the relationship between local governments and Citizens under the principles of Open Government, under the prism of governance and collaboration between governments and through the exchange of experiences, lifelong learning, networking and developing projects.

Its inspiring VALUES are integrity, willingness to seek solutions, collaboration and exchange, learning and commitment to social innovation.

General objectives

Local Governments
1.- Promote the progress of effective policies of transparency, participation and citizen collaboration of Spanish local entities as a whole to achieve stable frameworks of coexistence and favoring the economic and social development of the territories.

Citizens/Society
2.- Facilitate the exercise of the rights of access to information and of citizen and society participation at local level, seeking involvement and commitment to public action.

Public Value
3.- Reinforcing and increasing the confidence of citizens in local governments, assuming good governance commitments and exemplary practices in the areas of accountability, participation in decision-making and in the design and evaluation of public services.

The shareholding partners of the Network are the Local Entities that express, through the corresponding agreement adopted by the Plenum of the Corporation, their express desire to join.

Within the framework of the global organization of local representation, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), the objective is to create a Community of Practice to develop a strategy for the definition and implementation of open government policies at local level in different regions of the world highlighting the work developed at national level by the Network and the URBAN GLASS Ibero-America project.

OPG challenge addressed by the commitment	The commitment aims to operate, transversely, on the set of OGP challenges and considers them as links in a virtuous circle of progress. ▪ Increase in public integrity ▪ More efficient management of public resources ▪ Improvement of public services ▪ Increase in corporate responsibility ▪ Creation of safer communities
Relevance	The local entities in our country are, for normative reasons, of trajectory and practice, the level of government that articulates communities and territories and a key piece to making the principles of open government among the citizens real as well as activating their prominence. Many local entities have a significant deficit of resources, including those of knowledge, and a collaborative ecosystem must be favored, which spreads and disseminates values and practices and which is willing to share resources. The non-formalization of the commitment of the local entities with the policies of open government and the non-use of the network

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<td>would suppose:

Not reaching the Governments closest to the citizens.
Limiting participation as many local entities have difficulty opening channels of collaboration using information technologies and the use of shared resources would allow this.
To promote the fragmentation of modes of operation which imply inefficiency for the institutions and complexity for the citizens.
This commitment considers it very important to avoid creating gaps in opportunities for participation by territories, people and topics or areas of action and aims to generate balancing mechanisms as well as homogeneous progress.
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<tr>
<td>**Aim**</td>
<td>Open Government policies are currently in a phase of formulation and development. It is necessary to build systems for sharing, monitoring and evaluation to ensure the correct application of the same and identify if the axes that normalize it find the right balance. In this sense, one of the challenges identified in the deepening of open government models, both in Spain and in particular in Spanish local governments, is to establish an adequate link between policies of transparency and policies of participation and citizen collaboration. Although in the last stage, local governments have focused on transparency in the framework of open government strategies, participation and collaboration require an improvement in the quality of transparency, through the incorporation of mechanisms that offer citizens information about the traceability of the decisions that are adopted and the impulse towards a development that allows the achievement of an integral model of open government.

The aim of the commitment is to generate work means and formulas, sustainable over time and accessible for all the members of the ecosystem of those interested in the development of the rights of the people and the principles of Open Government.</td>
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Milestone Activity with a verifiable product and completion date	Starting date	Final date
Phases: **1. Consolidation of the Transparency and Participation Network:**	January 2017	December 2017
1.1. Dissemination actions	According to schedule	
1.2. Participation in forums and specialized groups	June 2017	June 2019
1.3. Meetings of operational bodies of the Network (quarterly government board meetings and Annual Assembly of Partners)	March 2017 March 2018	May 2017 May 2018
1.4 Annual follow-up studies on the implementation of Law 19/2015 in local authorities.	January 2017	January 2017
1.5. Monitoring and surveillance of the needs and progress of local authorities on OG policies	September 2017	2019
1.6 NETWORK communication channel	Initiated	June 2019
2. Advice to local authorities		
2.1 Implementation and dissemination of inquiries email redtransparencia@femp.es	Initiated	June 2019

2.2 Agreements with collaborative partners (supervisory bodies, civil organizations, territorial federations, etc.)	Initiated	June 2019
2.3 Development of the "Local Transparency Portal" agreement signed with the Ministry of Finance and Civil Service.	September 2017	June 2019
3. Citizen Awareness		
3.1. Detection of experiences or local authority programmes for dissemination in the social, business, or educational field for the right of access to public information and the use of open data.	December 2017	June 2019
3.2. Definition and implementation of a policy of recognition of good practices in Open Government by local authorities.	September 2017	June 2019
3.3. Collaborations with research groups from universities to identify key elements and formulas of communication to the citizens about the principles of OG.	June 2017	June 2019
3.4. Presentation in Public and Private Study Centres specialized in training of Public Managers of the products and activities of the Network.	January 2018	March 2019
3.5. Bi-annual Conference on OG at local level.	Initiated	June 2019
4. Training (skill-building)		
4.1 Incorporation of OG topics into the Training Plan for local FEMP employees.	Initiated	June 2019
4.2 Incorporation of OG topics into the FEMP Election Training Plan.	Initiated	June 2019
4.3. Development of training actions with other instances (CTBG, etc.).	Initiated	September 2017
5. Exchange and joint creation of tools		
5.1. Drafting of a Regulation of Citizen Participation.	Initiated	December 2017
5.2. Drafting of a help guide to promote the opening of Data by the Local Entities.	Initiated	June 2018
5.3. Development of a Shared Data Bank of interpretative criteria of the Transparency Law.		
5.4. Promotion and development of the Code of Good Local Governance.	Initiated	December 2017
5.5. Tools for individual participation.	Initiated	June 2019
5.6. Project for the improvement of the transparency portal of the Local Administration in collaboration with the General Secretariat of Digital Administration.	October 2017

Initiated | Oct/Nov 2019

June 2019 |
6. International Community of Practice (within the framework of UCLG)		
6.1 Approval of the Community of Practices	October 2017	October 2017
6.2 Constitution of the Community of Practices	January 2018	February 2018
6.3 Interlocution Open Government Partnership	January 2018	Oct/Nov 2019

6.4 Urban Glass Ibero-America project	January 2018	Oct/Nov 2019
6.5 Exchange of international experiences	March 2018	March 2019
6.6 Seminars and dissemination events	June 2018	June 2019

Commitment 1.4: Support for open government initiatives abroad

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">**Commitment 1.4: Support for open government initiatives abroad**</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">**Theme:** Collaboration
The Paris Declaration resulting from the 4th Open Government Partnership Summit (OGP) includes, among other commitments, supporting other countries in their Open Government reforms. In this sense, internationally representative activities have been selected in 5 countries on 2 continents, which aim to boost actions for institutional strengthening on issues related to Open Government.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">**Start and end dates of the commitment**</td><td>From February 2016 to June 2019
(Considering all the lines of action)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">**Ministry Responsible**</td><td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Spain (MAEC)/ Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">**Other actors**</td><td>**Government**</td><td>**1) Honduras:** Public Ministry (MP), Superior Court of Accounts, Secretary of Security, Association of Municipalities of Honduras.
2) Panama: Corporate Social Responsibility and Human Rights: Ministry of Commerce and Industry of Panama (MICI), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Panama (MIRE)
3) Equatorial Guinea: Improvement of the statistical system
National Institute of statistics of Equatorial Guinea (INEGE)
4) Mauritania: Human rights
NHRC (National Human Rights Commission) of Mauritania and
Directorate of the Judicial Police of Mauritania (Ministry of the Interior) in the case of the project on gender violence
5) Morocco: Consolidation of democratic processes and the rule of law
Ministry of the public service and the modernization of the administration of Morocco
Ministry of Finance and Civil Service of Spain-SE</td></tr>
<tr><td>**Civil society, private initiative, multilateral and working groups**</td><td>**1) Honduras: Open Government**
MP Citizens Council, Municipal Citizens Committees of Transparency
2) Panama: Corporate Social Responsibility and Human Rights: Public, private institutions and civil society organizations linked to corporate social responsibility
3) Equatorial Guinea: Improvement of the statistical system
• International and Ibero-American Foundation for Public Policy and Administration (FIIAPP).
• National Institute of Statistics of Spain (INE).
• CEDDET Foundation (Patronage made up of people from several Spanish institutions).
• World Bank (WB).
4) Mauritania: Human rights
• Mauritanian civil society organizations defending human rights. Mauritanian population in general
5) Morocco: Consolidation of democratic processes and the rule of law:
• Associations of human rights, social development and women's rights in the provinces of Tangier-Tétouan-Alhucemas and Oriental
• Espace Associatif of Morocco
• OXFAM
• Movement for peace (MPDL)
• Nova - Centre per a la Innovació Social
• NGO Medicus Mundi</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">**Status quo or problem to be addressed**</td><td>**1) Honduras: Open Government:** The lack of existence of planning processes based on the demand of citizen needs and further accountability on how public resources are spent.
2) Panama: Corporate Social Responsibility and Human Rights</td></tr>
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	In order to achieve the SDG (Sustainable Development Goals), it is essential that the institutions have national policies and plans that contribute to making both public and private institutions socially responsible. **3) Equatorial Guinea: Improvement of the statistical system** Presidential Decree 22/2013 of January 28 approves the Organic and Functional Regulation of the National Institute of Statistics of Equatorial Guinea (INEGE), provided for in Law 3/2001. Since 2013, the Equatorial Guinean government has requested the collaboration of various international organizations, including the World Bank, to promote the proper functioning of the National Statistical System in general and INEGE in particular. During the negotiation process of the Agreements of the XII Spanish-Equatoguinean Joint Commission 2014-2017, the authorities of Equatorial Guinea demanded support from Spain for the effective constitution and proper operation of the INEGE. In relation to this petition, the Spanish side showed its willingness to channel collaborative claims that may be raised by Equatorial Guinea, as well as the commitment to inter-mediation of the AECID with the Spanish INE in order that they may materialize, with the need for activities in this area to be properly coordinated with the actions planned with other actors (IMF, UNDP and World Bank) being explicitly stated in the Agreements. Based on the inadequacy of INEGE's human resources, the AECID developed a joint collaboration with the World Bank focused on the human resources training of INEGE's (with the advice of the WB, a selection process between persons with capacity and interest in the subject and with elementary training in areas of accounting or similar, who after passing an admission examination received an initial training on methodologies of statistical computing and other basic subjects). **4) Mauritania: Human rights** The general objective of the project is to improve the performance of the CNDH in its role of promoting and protecting human rights in Mauritania in the face of deficiencies in rural development, food safety, health, children's rights, women and people deprived of their liberty. **5) Morocco: Morocco consolidation of democratic processes and the rule of law** is experiencing a process of openness and participation with a commitment reflected in its 2011 Constitution which opens up new possibilities for deep reform and good governance. In this context Morocco has been working on reforming its public administration and creating mechanisms for citizen participation in various sectors. The accompanying and transferring of models will facilitate the development of inclusive public policies and open governance.
Main objective	**1) Honduras: Open Government**: Support to the Government of Honduras in the fulfillment of commitments to an Open Government **2) Panama: Corporate Social Responsibility and Human Rights:** Design and Development of the National Action Plan in Corporate Social Responsibility and Human Rights for the Republic of Panama. **3) Equatorial Guinea: Improvement of the statistical system** The intervention aims to strengthen the operational capacity of the National Institute of Statistics of Equatorial Guinea, and hence of the National Statistical System. **4) Mauritania: Human rights** To improve the performance of the CNDH as a reference institution for the defense of Human Rights in Mauritania, so that it plays its role in defending the promotion and protection of Human Rights **5) Morocco: Consolidation of democratic processes and the rule of law** Facilitate and accompany processes of democratic consolidation with the promotion of citizen participation and the development of quality services and closeness to the citizens in the fields of health, education and governance.
Brief description of the commitment	**1) Honduras: Open Government** *Comprehensive policy of transparency, probity and ethics of Honduras* Within the framework of the EU Delegated Cooperation Program Eurojustice, in

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its result of the creation and strengthening of control and accountability mechanisms, the Public Ministry will be accompanied by the strengthening of mechanisms for citizen denunciation and the strengthening of the MP Citizens Council; Similarly, the High Court of Accounts will support the strengthening of the bodies responsible for contributing to the implementation of internal institutional control and internal and external audits in the justice sector; and with the Secretary for Security mechanisms of citizen denunciation (Social Watch) will be supported in the Investigation Police Directorate and the police stations.

Similarly, the following actions will be carried out within the Development of tools for Information and Communication (ICT) result for the analysis and publication of information for decision making: Modernization of network infrastructures and information analysis of the institutions of the security and justice sector of the Public Ministry; through support to the National University of Honduras will be the Establishment of a Criminal Justice Observatory and the Elaboration of 3 surveys on citizen perception and satisfaction of users; and with the Secretary for Security the Development of Information and Communication Tools (ICT) for the analysis and publication of Information for decision making (Integral Information Network) will supported. All of these actions are underway and go beyond June 2019.

Transparency in the municipalities

Within the framework of the project "Strengthening the Decentralized Management Strategy in Municipalities and Communities with a Gender Focus", phase 3 and phase 4, with a time frame until June 2019, the partner entity is the Association of Municipalities of Honduras (AMHON) to be supported at local level in eight Municipalities beneficiaries of the implementation of administrative management tools, among which are: training of the Municipalities in the protocols of Participatory Budgeting, Social Audit and Citizen Commissions of Transparency.

2) Panama: Corporate Social Responsibility and Human Rights
Support to the Panamanian Government in the Design and Development of the National Action Plan in Corporate Social Responsibility and Human Rights for the Republic of Panama.

3) Equatorial Guinea: Improvement of the statistical system
Support for reliable, up-to-date statistical, information and data collection systems is the fundamental basis for improving situational diagnostics and establishing baselines which allow the design and monitoring of inclusive and effective public policies aimed at achieving development results.

4) Mauritania: Human rights
Actions will be aimed at achieving the following results:
R1. The CNDH has a well-organized, coordinated and active structure, capable of responding effectively to the needs of the promotion and protection of human rights.
R2. The culture of human rights is widespread in Mauritania and allows the improvement of the work carried out by Civil Society Organizations and the country's human rights authorities thanks to the promotion actions coordinated by the NHRC.
R3. Cases of human rights violations are publicized, treated and followed by the NHRC in a more extensive, effective and accessible way to all strata of the Mauritanian population.
R4. The project is organized, coordinated, executed, monitored, externally evaluated and financially audited.

5) Morocco: Consolidation of democratic processes and the rule of law
Spanish Cooperation in Morocco, within the framework of its Country Partnership Framework, supports public institutions in the implementation of their public policies and strategies in various fields and with a focus on facilitating the protection and promotion of human rights and access to quality and inclusive services.

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<tr><td>**Addressed challenge of**</td><td>**1) Honduras: Open Government**</td></tr>
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the OGP by the commitment	Improvement in the management of Public Governance and Transparency policies **2) Panama: Corporate Social Responsibility and Human Rights** Improvement of public integrity and social responsibility **3) Equatorial Guinea: Improvement of the statistical system** Support INEGE as the main institution within the National Statistical System whose legal mandate is to provide reliable and updated statistical data that constitute the fundamental basis for the diagnosis of the situation and the establishment of baselines that allow the design and monitoring of effective and targeted inclusive public policies oriented towards the achievement of development results. Improve the statistical information that the Government of Guinea makes available to the population of the country and national and international actors that make use of the statistical data provided by INEGE to make their own decisions in different areas of intervention or to monitor policies that the Government adopt or the public decision-makers of Equatorial Guinea. **4) Mauritania: Human rights** Contribution to the promotion and protection of human rights **5) Morocco: Consolidation of democratic processes and the rule of law** Promotion of openness processes and democratic participation
Relevance	Transparency, participation and accountability
Aim	*The main aim of this commitment is, in line with the Paris Declaration mentioned above, support for other countries in their Open Government reforms. More specifically:* **1) Honduras: Open Government** With the implementation of these actions, the mechanisms of control and accountability in the area of justice will be strengthened and, at the municipal level, transparency and participation will be promoted. **2) Panama: Corporate Social Responsibility and Human Rights** That the country has a National CSR and Human Rights Plan in which the lines of action are defined that lead to a goal oriented country seeking solutions contributes to the institutions, both public and private, that are socially responsible. **3) Equatorial Guinea: Improvement of the statistical system** It seeks to have a more open Government in Equatorial Guinea for the following aspects: • Strengthening the National Statistical System of Equatorial Guinea. • Strengthening of the operations of the National Institute of Statistics of Equatorial Guinea. • Improvements in the technical capacities of the staff of the National Statistics Institute of Equatorial Guinea. **4) Mauritania: Human rights** Improve the capacities of NHRC staff and elected members in their structure to strengthen transparency in their action and with this bring about an improvement in the quality of service received by citizens. **5) Morocco: Consolidation of democratic processes and the rule of law** Special relevance in the process of democratic consolidation in Morocco.

Milestone Activity with a verifiable product and completion date	Start date	End date
1) HONDURAS: OPEN GOVERNMENT		
Drafting of mechanisms for citizen denouncements directed to MPs Product: Institutional portals with spaces for complaints	June 2017	November 2018
Strengthening of the Citizen's Council of the Public Prosecutor's Office Product: Strategic Plan for the socialization of the MP's competences and services	June 2017	September 2017

Strengthening internal control and internal and external audits Product: Public-COCOIN communications	June 2017	November 2018
Creation of the Justice Observatory (Observatory)	June 2017	October 2017
Development of 3 citizen perception and user satisfaction surveys Product: Tabulated surveys	June 2017	November 2017
Elaboration of a Protocol on Participatory Budgeting and Social Audit in Municipalities (local governments). Product: Participatory Budgeting Protocol	June 2017	December 2017
Piloting for the creation of Participatory Budgeting in 3 Municipalities of Honduras. Product: Approved Participatory Budgeting Municipal Corporations	January 2018	December 2018
Piloting to carry out Social Audits in 3 Municipalities of Honduras by the Citizen Commissions of Transparency. Product: Social audits	June 2017	January 2018
2) PANAMA: CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS		
Technical support for the sensitization, formation and training of the Committee in charge of leading the process of elaboration of the National Plan, and providing it with methodological tools for the participation of the actors involved.	September 2017	June 2018
Technical support during the work process of the thematic tables by subject of ISO 26000, which will be constituted for the elaboration of the Plan.	September 2017	June 2018
Specialized Technical Support for the facilitation and training in training workshops that enable promoting and facilitating the consultation process for the actors involved.	September 2017	June 2018
Technical Assistance for the drafting of the National Plan for CSR and Human Rights, to be approved by the Panamanian Government.	September 2017	June 2018
3) EQUATORIAL GUINEA: IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATISTICAL SYSTEM		
R1. Improve the technical capacities of the staff of the National Statistics Institute of Equatorial Guinea R1A1. Specific courses online. R1A2. Two courses online: One on Basic Statistics and another on Probability and Statistical Inference. R1A3. Two study visits to Spain. R1A4. Online Technical Support from INE to INEGE. R1A5. Support to INEGE's work for the elaboration of the Household Survey and the Census of Companies. **R2. The staff, once trained, with the appropriate knowledge, will be reincorporated into the INEGE** R2A1. Practical training in Statistical Sciences.	01 May 2017	30 Apr. 2018
4) MAURITANIA: HUMAN RIGHTS		
Organization of two international thematic seminars on gender equality and land ownership and tenure.	1 Oct. 2017	25 Oct. 2017
Organization of round tables on the transposition of international commitments in the field of Human Rights to national laws	05 June 2017	05 Aug. 2017
Implementation of two thematic reports on the situation of women's rights and access to land	01 June 2017	31 Oct. 2017
Collection of complaints in the nine districts of Nouakchott	01 June 2017	31 Oct. 2017
Editing of the CNDH's annual human rights report	01 Nov. 2017	31 Dec. 2017
Technical support of an ombudsman/autonomous mediator of Spain.	01 Nov. 2017	30 Nov. 2017
External final evaluation	15 Jan. 2018	15 Feb. 2018
External Final Audit	01 Feb. 2018	21 Feb. 2018
5) MOROCCO: CONSOLIDATION OF DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES AND THE RULE OF LAW		

Technical assistance to the Ministry of Public Administration and Modernization of Administration on issues of: open government, e-government, access to information, anti-corruption and human resources management Product: Recommendations documents for the Statute of the Public Function	February 2016	December 2018
Support for the consolidation of mechanisms for citizen participation in the communes of Tangier, Tétouan, Alhucemas and Oujda Products: Recommendations documents for the development of communal action plans and implementation of the Equity, Equal Opportunities and Gender Focus Bodies.	January 2015	December 2018

Annex 2: Participation Axis

Commitment 2.1: Participatory web space on Open Government

Commitment 2.1: Participatory web space on Open Government	
Theme Participation	
Start and end dates of the commitment	From July 2017 to June 2019
Ministry Responsible	Ministry of Finance and Civil Service.
Other actors	**Government**: Ministries, Autonomous Communities and Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces.
	Civil society, private initiative, multilateral and working groups: Citizens, Civil Society Organizations, consumers and users, citizens and other representatives of Civil Society.
Status quo or problem to be addressed	The Open Government Plans are integrated by commitments that are specified in the establishment of a series of objectives to be achieved through the execution of a series of activities programmed over time. To meet minimum standards of transparency and accountability, it is essential, on the one hand, that those responsible for the commitments can provide information, from the beginning of the plan and throughout its execution, on its compliance in accordance with the Planned calendar or, if not, of the deviations that are being observed in the same, analyze their causes, to be able to update the plan for the achievement of the initially planned objectives. Although in the development of the 2 previous plans, participation mechanisms were created during the self-evaluation phases, this commitment improves those initially established mechanisms, seeking greater participation, transparency and accountability throughout the implementation process. On the other hand, citizens should be able to interact with Public Administrations by expressing their opinions and suggestions or reactions to the plan.
Main objective	Improve communication and dialogue based on the publication of information and the creation of a common space for monitoring and participation in the development of the Open Government Action Plan.
Brief description of the commitment	It involves the launching of a web space in the Transparency Portal that enables, on the one hand, to monitor the measures that make up the Third Open Government Plan through a scorecard with information on the situation of the commitments made in the national action plan and a space for consultation, the participation of groups of stakeholders and the collection of their contributions, on the execution of its main milestones or activities, to be developed in an estimated time, whose degree of compliance is shown by a typical traffic light, where each color has a certain meaning (green: completed, orange: ongoing, red: not started). On the other hand, it is a matter of enabling spaces for comments that allow citizens to write his/her opinion on each particular item. This participation would allow to reorient the evolution of each measure and, therefore, to obtain greater benefits in the society with the implantation of the same.

| | In addition, this space will have a public system to ask direct questions to the different people responsible for each measure. Both the questions and the answers will be published, making them visible to the citizens. Reciprocally, it will offer the possibility for those responsible for each measure to be able to interact with citizens. |
| | This space would be integrated with certain Social Network accounts. In particular, with Twitter and Facebook. |

Addressed challenge of the OGP by the commitment	Increased transparency and accountability.
Relevance	The principle of **participation** is strengthened since this space will enable the necessary mechanisms so that any interested party can provide comments on the commitments and the degree of evolution and also as a means of communication for citizens with the administration for the proposal of measures of Open Government.
	Accountability is evidenced in the very process of publication of the state of progress and degree of achievement of the objectives of the commitments.
Aim	Having a dashboard or board to monitor all Open Government commitments in the same space is an important milestone in the development of Open Government.
	In the previous plans, the intermediate and final self-assessment reports were carried out, but with this new system, information on the state of implementation of the measures will be continuously carried out, a great advance on the previous model that will enable following the progress of the measures at any time which will contribute to fostering transparency and accountability as well as ensuring the participation of stakeholders in the monitoring of commitments.

Milestone Activity with a verifiable product and completion date	Start date	End date
Milestones		
1. Design of the web space for participation in Open Government Plan.	July 2017	December 2017
2. Development of the web space.	December 2017	June 2018
3. Design and creation of accounts on social networks.	September 2017	April 2018
4. Pre-production launch. Tests.	July 2018	August 2018
5. Dissemination between the units responsible for open government and training of users.	September 2018	October 2018
6. Production launch.	October 2018	October 2018
7. Monitoring of the compliance of the plan with the participation of civil society.	November 2018	June 2019

Commitment 2.2: Observatory on Participation (Diagnostic and recommendations phase)

Commitment 2.2: Observatory on Participation (Diagnostic and recommendations phase)	
Theme Participation	
Start and end dates of the commitment	From July 2017 to June 2018
Ministries responsible	Ministry of the Presidency (Under-secretariat and Center for Political and Constitutional Studies) and Ministry of Finance and Civil Service.
Other actors — **Government**	Ministerial Departments, Autonomous Communities and Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces.
Civil society, private initiative, multilateral and working groups	Organizations from the Civil Society, Consumers and Users and representatives from the academic world.
Status quo or problem to be addressed	There is great diversity in forms of participation, both in the public information process for the elaboration of norms, and the design and execution of public plans and programs or through web pages, social networks and computer tools on the operation of public services and through advisory bodies. It is necessary to carry out an evaluation of its true effectiveness, to what extent and scope the opinion of its citizens or representative organizations are taken into account in the rules that affect them, in the design and execution of public policies and in the provision of public services.
Main objective	Carry out a diagnosis of the situation of participation in the public sphere, both through advisory bodies, as well as the different consultation mechanisms and tools, in order to identify good practices and areas for improvement, for the development of effective participation strategies.
Brief description of the commitment	It aims to develop a quadruple diagnosis about participation: On the one hand, on the advisory bodies, on the other, on the process of public information, a third on public plans and programs, and finally on web pages and electronic mechanisms for participation in the scope of the General State Administration and its Public Bodies.
Addressed challenge of the OGP by the commitment	Increase in public integrity.
Relevance	The main value reinforced by this commitment is that of **participation**, since the implementation of this measure will allow for more efficient and effective participatory processes. **Transparency** is also reinforced by making information available on the channels and participation services available to the EGM.
Aim	The progressive implementation of this commitment addresses a demand from civil society to be able to measure the degree of participation of society in public affairs, the degree of effectiveness of existing mechanisms of participation and the means available. This is a first phase of diagnosis and recommendations that in the future may lead to the configuration of an observatory on participation with broader and

Milestone Activity with a verifiable product and completion date	Start date	End date
integrating objectives and vocation of permanence.		
Milestones		
1. Diagnostic study on Advisory Bodies in the General State Administration field (CEPCO)	July 2017	March 2018
a. Description of the participation situation.		
b. Design of a methodology for the evaluation of participation.		
c. Field work.		
d. Diagnostic situation report.		
e. Recommendations Guide.		
2. Diagnostic study on the participation in the process of public information, in the elaboration process of General State Administration rules area (Under-secretariat of the Ministry of the Presidency):	July 2017	June 2018
a. Description of the participation situation.		
b. Design of a methodology for the evaluation of participation in said process.		
c. Field work.		
d. Diagnostic situation report.		
e. Recommendations Guide.		
3. Diagnostic study on the participation in public plans and General State Administration programs (General Directorate of Public Governance of the Ministry of Finance and Civil Service)	January 2018	December 2018
a. Description of the participation situation.		
b. Design of a methodology for the evaluation of participation in said process.		
c. Field work.		
d. Diagnostic situation report.		
e. Recommendations Guide.		
4. Diagnostic study on participation through electronic means: web pages and social networks in the General State Administration field (CEPCO).	September 2017	June 2018
a. Description of the participation situation.		
b. Design of a methodology for the evaluation of participation in said process.		
c. Field work.		
d. Diagnostic situation report.		
e. Recommendations Guide.		
5. Presentation of the methodologies to the Interministerial Working Group on Open Government (AGE).		
6. Presentation of the methodologies to the Sectoral Commission on Open Government and made available to the Autonomous Communities and Local Entities.		
7. Presentation of the report and guidelines in the Multi-sectoral Forum on Open Government.		
8. Dissemination of the report and guides.		

Commitment 2.3: Participatory Budgeting

Commitment 2.3: Participatory Budgeting		
Theme Participation		
Start and end dates of the commitment	Years 2018 and 2019	
Responsible ministry	Autonomous Region of Murcia Finance and Public Administration department/Directorate-General for Budgets and European Funds. Presidency department/General Directorate for Citizen Participation, European Union and External Action	
Other actors	**Government**	
	Civil society, private initiative, multilateral and working groups	
Status quo or problem to be addressed	Lack of citizen participation in decision-making processes on regional budgets.	
Main objective	Facilitate the incorporation of citizens in this decision-making process on regional budgets.	
Brief description of the commitment	Participatory Budgets are a tool for citizen participation and participatory democracy, whose aim is to facilitate citizens who can decide the destination of a portion of public resources. Participatory Budgeting increases transparency and effectiveness to the management of public resources, opening a dialogue between citizens, political representatives and technical personnel of the administration on what and how public money is going to be spent, looking for all the best solutions to existing needs. The principles underlying this participatory process are: • Public co-management: It involves the interaction between citizens, civil society, political representatives and technical staff of the Administration in the management of public resources. • Citizen participation: Mechanisms are established so that citizens can participate directly and online in the choosing of proposals that they consider most appropriate. • Transparency: It clearly and comprehensively reports on the participatory process, the follow-up in the execution of the actions selected by the citizens, and its application in CARM. • Public information of the process: Information and documentation are provided on the different stages of the procedure, deadlines, proposals submitted for consultation, the results of the consultation and the proposals accepted, their processing in the budget law and the evaluation of their implementation. Evaluation of the execution: The actions included in the general budgets are evaluated to know the results and are published for monitoring and control by the citizens	

	http://transparencia.carm.es/presupuestos-participativos
Addressed challenge of the OGP by the commitment	• Improvement of Public Services • Increase in public integrity • More efficient management of public resources
Relevance	Civic participation, mainly, as well as transparency and accountability
Aim	One of the main pillars of Open Government is participation. The Autonomous Community of Murcia with this commitment is supporting an ambitious model by incorporating in the regional accounts the contributions of citizens, being, therefore, a reference model for the State Government and other regional governments.

Milestone **Activity with a verifiable product and completion date**	**Start date**	**End date**
Identification of the budgetary programs affected in the Participatory Budgets for 2018	July 2017	August 2017
Pre-selection of action proposals with the social agents and civil society	September 2017	September 2017
On-line public consultation for prioritization of pre-selected action proposals.	October 2017	October 2017
Decision report of the action proposals, based on the results of the consultation.	October 2017	October 2017
Incorporation to the CARM General Budget of the action proposals adopted (investment projects)	November 2017	December 2017
Public monitoring on the implementation of the projects	January of the financial budget year 2018	December of the financial budget year 2018
Participatory Budgets for 2019[4]	July 2018	December 2018

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[4] *Participatory Budgeting is annual, being shaped by phases and actions that are repeated each year in order to determine and incorporate the proposals prioritized by the citizens for the fiscal year of the following year. It is, therefore, an action that will be reiterated in the following years in its different phases and without prejudice to the improvements introduced annually.*

Commitment 2.4: Participation of young people in public policies

Commitment 2.4: Participation of young people in public policies		
Theme: Participation		
Start and end dates of the commitment	July 2017 - December 2018	
Ministry Responsible	Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality through the Youth Institute (INJUVE)	
Other actors	**Government**	-INJUVE - Representatives from various ministries - Youth organizations of the Autonomous Communities
	Civil society, private initiative, multilateral and working groups	- Youth Council of Spain - Youth associations and entities providing services to young people - Social action NGOs in various fields
Status quo or problem to be addressed	The weak participation of young people in the definition of public policies that affect them.	
Main objective	**Structured dialogue (Europe)** Participation of young people in democratic life and to promote the debate on the bases of European youth policies through the deliberations **at national level** between young people and those responsible for these policies.	
Brief description of the commitment	It is an initiative of the European Union that promotes the participation of young people from all corners of Europe in democratic life for the coordination of youth policies at European level. It promotes the debate on the creation of youth policies through the deliberations between young people and those responsible for these policies. Promotes the formation of active citizenship among young people giving their opinion to create policies that are more consistent with the needs of the European youth. It takes place within the framework of the presidencies of the EU Council and is organized by cycles in which a joint theme on which consultations are based at the national level is being worked on. Each country has a National Working Group (hereinafter NWG) which is an example of joint involvement between decision-makers in the field of youth policies and the platforms and entities that represent them. The NWG is responsible for coordinating and implementing the national discussions and consultations to deliver the results at the European level. The NWG in Spain consists of Injuve, the Spanish Youth Council (hereinafter CJE) and national youth organizations. Other agents may be involved depending on the issues to be addressed in each cycle. The implementation of the structured dialogue for youth policies is funded by a specific line of the Erasmus + program (3.72) at the centralized level and managed by the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Between 2014 and 2016, INJUVE was the beneficiary of this grant, and it is currently the CJE who has the responsibility of managing it on behalf of the NWG until 2018. The recommendations at national and European level are worked on during the cycle and the results are reflected in a Resolution of the European Council under	

	the presidency that finalizes the trio, thus concluding the Cycle in a formal way.
Addressed challenge of the OGP by the commitment	These youth consultation actions undoubtedly affect the challenges of improving public services, increasing public integrity and more effective management of public resources.
Relevance	It essentially contributes to strengthening the value of civic **participation** of young people.
Aim	The results of these consultations at national level will be elevated to important governmental decision-making forums such as the EU Youth Conference (EUYC), which is organized in each presidency of the period comprising the cycle of structured dialogue. On the other hand, it is an ambitious project that seeks to encourage participation among young people in public affairs, as it is one of the most important shortcomings of Open Government. This lack of participation.

Milestone Activity with a verifiable product and completion date	Start date	End date
The period from January 2016 to June 2017 corresponds to the 5th Structured Dialogue Cycle (Holland, Slovakia, Malta), and its main theme is: "Prepared for life, prepared for society: making it possible for all young people to become involved in a diverse, connected and inclusive Europe". The 6th Structured Dialogue Cycle comprises the period from July 2017 to December 2018 (Estonia, Bulgaria, Austria), and its theme will be chosen before the end of the 5th cycle. The results of the 5th Cycle of the Structured Dialogue are reflected in the Council Resolution under the Presidency of Malta. Throughout the cycle, consultations are organized on the joint theme at the national level by the NWG. The results of these consultations are upgraded to European level and are analyzed at the EU Youth Conferences (EUYC) where joint recommendations are adopted. During the 6th cycle, the following activities are planned: - Close and review 5th cycle, *Kick-off* 6th cycle (**July 2017**) - Training for structured dialogue agents in the regional area (**July 2017**) - Participation in the EUYC in Estonia (**September 2017**) - Regional consultations (October-November 2017) - National Consultation (**December 2017**) - Participation in the EUYC in Bulgaria (**March 2018**) - Regional consultations (**May-June 2018**) - Review 6th cycle (**June 2018**) - National consultation; Review 5th and close 6th cycle (**December 2018**)	July 2017	December 2018

Annex 3: Transparency Axis

Commitment 3.1: Improvement of the Transparency Portal and the Right of Access

Commitment 3.1: Improvement of the Transparency Portal and the Right of Access		
Theme Transparency		
Start and end dates of the commitment	From July 2017 to June 2019	
Ministry Responsible	Ministry of Finance and Civil Service	
Other Stakeholders	**Government**	All the Ministerial Departments
	Civil society, private initiative, multilateral and working groups	Citizens, Civil Society Organizations and consumers and users from the academic world.
Status quo or problem to be addressed	Law 19/2013, of December 9, on transparency, access to public information and good governance creates the Transparency Portal, conceived as a point of access to information that must be provided by agencies and entities of the General State Administration, in accordance with its obligations of active publicizing. In 2014, a web platform was launched, which is the Transparency portal, in which all Ministries and Public Organisms offer institutional information of legal relevance, or of an economic, budgetary and statistical nature. After two years in which the information offered has increased exponentially, the need to improve some of the technical and functional aspects of this portal has been highlighted, so as to facilitate the search for information, while what is being offered is increased and updated permanently and, above all, simplified and facilitates the exercise of the citizens' right of access.	
Main objective	Reinforce transparency by designing and implementing a plan to improve the current transparency portal, by expanding and improving the quality of information and its cognitive accessibility, and by simplifying and facilitating the exercise of citizens' right of access.	
Brief description of the commitment	Design and implementation of a plan to improve the Transparency Portal, from a participatory perspective, which takes into account the contributions of civil society, introducing modifications in the information architecture to make searches more intuitive, optimizing the information search system to make it more effective, improving the quality of content, introducing new updated information, opening new channels for the exercise of the right of access (mobile application, Social Networks) simplifying and facilitating the citizens' right of access.	
Addressed challenge of the OGP by the commitment	Improvement of public services and increase of public integrity.	
Relevance	The principles of **transparency**, **accountability** and **participation** are reinforced. The Spanish Government's transparency portal is the main source of centralized transparency information (based on Law 19/2013) of the General State Administration. It is also reinforced in its role as a space	

	for participation in Open Government and other processes in which public opinion is sought.
Aim	The implementation of this commitment will significantly strengthen Open Government, since a more accessible, understandable and transparent transparency portal will be made available to Citizens. It also aims to facilitate access to information by considerably improving the current service through a simple identification system and the opening of new access channels. The transparency portal is conceived in this way as a tool which is constantly evolving and improving to offer a quality service to citizens, as evidenced by its inclusion in the second plan on open government and its continuation in this new Plan.

Milestone Activity with a verifiable product and completion date	Start date	End date
Milestones **Improvements to the Portal - Active Publicity**		
1. Analysis of the needs for improvement on the transparency portal.	July 2017	September 2017
2. Design of an improvement plan that includes at least the following aspects: a. Redefinition of the information architecture. b. Extension of the information offered. c. Improvement of the quality of the information. d. Space for citizen participation in the improvement of the Portal.	September 2017	December 2017
3. Implementation and monitoring of the plan.	December 2017	June 2018
4. Design and execution of a strategic plan for programmed dissemination (communication) of contents.	September 2018	June 2018
5. Training on the improved portal.	July 2018	July 2018
6. Presentation of the improvement plan.	July 2018	July 2018
Facilitate the exercise of the right of access		
7. Diagnosis and approval of a new mechanism for the identification of stakeholders to exercise the right of access and proposal for improvement.	September 2017	November 2017
8. Opening of the right of access to other channels: Mobile app and social networks.	December 2017	July 2018

Commitment 3.2: Information disclosure program and its reuse

Commitment 3.2: Information disclosure program and its reuse		
Theme Transparency		
Start and end dates of the commitment	July 2017 - June 2019	
Ministry Responsible	Ministry of Energy, Tourism and Digital Agenda Ministry of Finance and Civil Service	
Other actors	**Government**	Coordinated ministerial action. The agencies of the State Public Sector federate their data with the National Data Catalog. The Autonomous Communities and Municipalities federate their data sets with the National Data Catalog
	Civil society, private initiative, multilateral and working groups	Public-Private Partnership Forum on Re-use of Public Sector Information CPP-RISP Forum: http://datos.gob.es/es/blog-tags/foro-cpp-risp Industrial sector for the reuse of public sector information. See executive summary of the study of the sector in Spain (2016): http://www.ontsi.red.es/ontsi/es/content/estudio-de-caracterización-del-sector-infomediario-2016
Status quo or problem to be addressed	Promote the creation of added value based on the data available to the public sector, both outward (private sector) and inward (development of services from which the public sector itself can benefit).	
Main objective	Promotion of the disclosure of public sector information and promotion of its reuse by companies and society for the creation of new services based on the information.	
Brief description of the commitment	The promotion of the disclosure of public sector information and the promotion of its reuse by companies and society for the creation of new information-based services is supported at national level by the Aporta initiative. This initiative, based on the collaboration of RED.es, SESIAD and SEFP, has the main purpose of promoting measures in the following areas: • Dissemination, awareness-raising and training. • Strengthen the national open data catalog (www.datos.gob.es). • Development of sectoral statistics. • Execution of actions to boost public-private collaboration. • Regulation and inter-administrative cooperation at national level. • International cooperation. • Advice and support.	
Addressed challenge of the OGP by the commitment	The promotion of the disclosure of public sector information is mainly linked to the principle of strengthening transparency in administrative action. In addition to promoting the disclosure and the making available of information generated by the public sector to society, it is necessary to encourage greater reuse by society and the business sector, with a view to facilitating their dissemination and creating value and new services based on that information. The disclosure of information in easily reusable formats makes it possible for citizens to have a better knowledge of the work carried out by public administrations and therefore it can also promote accountability.	
Relevance	The disclosure of information from the public sector accompanied by tools that facilitate its location and its availability in easily reusable formats, facilitates the flow of information in society and enables citizens to have better knowledge of the work carried out by public administrations and, therefore, bringing administrations closer to	

	citizens and promoting accountability.
Aim	Initiatives to open up information in the public sector seek mainly to introduce and reinforce a cultural change aimed at facilitating the disclosure of all the administrative information possible, respecting the legal limits in force.

The disclosure of information must be an intrinsic element of public action and the public sector must be proactive in this disclosure, making information available to society that can be easily located and reused in an efficient and effective way by the same. |

Milestone Activity with a verifiable product and completion date	Date Home	End date
1. Implementation of the new RISP regulation Elaboration of a Royal Decree draft for the regulatory development of Law 18/2015 on the re-use of public sector information, of which the following contents can be highlighted ([5]): • The provision of public data in easily accessible and reusable formats is strengthened and open formats should be used. • Coordination is reinforced among the most relevant actors in data entry and re-use: the Secretariats of State for Public Function and Information Society and Digital Agenda with the Ministry of the Presidency and for the Territorial Administrations, considering the existing synergies among the initiatives of open government, transparency and reuse of public information. • Interministerial co-operation in the re-use of information is promoted through the creation of a specific working group. • The impulse measures are reinforced in the organs of the General General State Administration and the other agencies and entities of the state public sector, and these are obliged to publish and keep a Plan of measures to promote the reuse of information updated, which will be drafted after consultation with the sectors concerned.	Launch of the public consultation in the third quarter 2017	Second half of 2018
2. Extension of the national open data catalog The evolution of the National Data Catalog, data.gob.es, which consolidates data sets of the General State Administration, Autonomous Communities and Municipalities of Spain, has been important in the context of the Second Action Plan. Thus, since 2014 the national catalog has gone from referencing some 1,600 sets of data to about 12,000 at the beginning of 2017http://datos.gob.es/catalogo. However, the catalog will continue to expand as the public sector increasingly discloses a larger number of data sets. The established target would be to increase the number of data sets available in the catalog by at least 20% by June 2019. The updated detailed information on the National Catalog and the data sets that are part of it can be consulted at the following link: http://datos.gob.es/es/catalogo You can also consult a dashboard that gives a general overview of the activity of datos.gob.es. The graphs are interactive: they allow you to modify the zoom by selecting the portion of the axis that you want to visualize, select fragments or paint annotations directly on the graph. They can be downloaded, with	In process during 2017	June 2019

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[5] The documentation that forms part of this point consists of the draft text of the Royal Decree, which will be published on the Internet and which will be freely available when the public consultation phase is opened. This phase has not begun yet.

annotations included in the formats: PNG, JPG, SVG and PDF, or save the data that forms them in CSV, XLSX and JSON formats. It is available at the following link: http://datos.gob.es/es/dashboard		
3. Adoption of the International Open Data Charter In order to encourage the disclosure of public data and its reuse by society, while strengthening international cooperation, the adoption of the International Open Data Charter, which incorporates the following six principles will be promoted: 1. Disclosed by default 2. Timely and Exhaustive; 3. Accessible and Usable 4. Comparable and Interoperable 5. To improve Governance and Citizen Participation 6. For Inclusive Development and Innovation Information on the principles that make up the International Charter of Open Data and other additional information can be found at this link: http://opendatacharter.net/	Beginning of the process in the second half of 2017	June 2019
4. Publication of studies of the infomediary sector in Spain The knowledge of the infomediary sector in Spain constitutes a key piece for a more effective public action in terms of open data and reuse of public sector information. Therefore, a new Study will be drawn up throughout 2018, which would be available before June 2019. To access the different documents that are part of the 2016 edition of the *"Characterization of the infomediary sector in Spain"* Report, you can use the following link: http://www.ontsi.red.es/ontsi/es/content/estudio-de-caracterizaci%C3%B3n-del-sector-infomediario-2016	Beginning of the drawing up process in 2018	June 2019
5. Organization of the Challenge and Aporta Awards 2017 The Aporta Challenge 2017 "The value of the data for the Administration" is framed within the block of actions directed at the promotion of the culture of the disclosure of information and its reuse, whose main objectives are: a) Promote the public open data movement. b) Demonstrate the potential of open data by the public administrations. c) Promote the use of existing open data and associated functionalities (APIs, web services, dashboards, etc.) by improving the quality of data and functionalities available. d) Identify new areas of innovation and investment in open data by the Spanish ministry. e) Give continuity to the activity of Spanish ministry linked to open data obtaining returns: improved efficiency, service to citizens, etc. In the Aporta Challenge prototypes of applications, solutions and/or services that, using the open data provided by the Spanish ministry, demonstrate how the re-use of open data can improve efficiency in Spanish ministry will be developed.	The start of the public call for the Aporta Challenge in May 2017 and of the Aporta Awards in June 2017	October 2017

Also, the **Aporta Awards** exist in recognition of the best experiences already carried out in the reuse of open data. The Aporta awards are intended for legal entities that are differentiated by the realization of successful experiences in the reuse of open public or public and private data simultaneously. The Awards will consist of a single category with a first prize and a second prize, to successful cases (applications, solutions and/or services, among others) in the reuse of open public data or open public and private data. The winning entries can be disclosed as reference cases in national and international forums and will be incorporated into the data.gob.es platform as outstanding reuse cases.		

Commitment 3.3: Citizen's folder

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3" align="center">**Commitment 3.3: Citizen's folder**</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" align="center">**Theme**
Transparency</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">**Start and end dates of the commitment**</td><td>July 2017 - June 2019</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">**Ministry Responsible**</td><td>Ministry of Finance and Civil Service</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">**Other actors**</td><td>**Government**</td><td>All ministerial departments, their dependent bodies.
Autonomous Communities and local entities that adhere.</td></tr>
<tr><td>**Civil society, private initiative, multilateral and working groups**</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">**Status quo or problem to be addressed**</td><td>In the electronic headquarters of agencies of the different Public Administrations, citizens can initiate administrative actions and obtain information of their interest. However, this implies that the citizen, in order to interact with the administration by internet, must access a multitude of electronic venues, each one with its characteristics and peculiarities, which causes the citizen to see the information of the Administration in a disconnected, complex and difficult to follow way.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">**Main objective**</td><td>**The Citizen Folder of the General Access Point** is the citizen's private area in their relationship with the administration, which offers an access point from which you can follow the procedures, access your notifications and make electronic appearances and, in general, access personal information from the relationship with Public Administrations.

The citizen's folder, available at the address https://sede.administracion.gob.es/carpeta, simplifies citizen access to the digital administration by offering one point of access where they see all their information. In this way, citizens' relations with the administration are greatly facilitated, efficiency and transparency are fostered through the advantages of digital administration and the citizen's perception of public service is improved.

The public folder of the OGP allows citizens:

- **To track their activity with the Administration**. The files in progress, the status of applications and written submissions are shown; access to notifications is facilitated by being able to attend pending notifications; and the representations granted and those that have been granted are consulted and managed.
- **Knowing and accessing your data in the possession of the administration** with the consultation of data, such as registration data, personal situations, employment data, etc, with the possibility, if applicable, of obtaining a certificate or proof thereof that can be used and verified by the Secure Verification Code (SVC).
- **Learn about what public administrations do with the data**, by viewing the information that is transferred between administrations.

In addition, it is adapted to the different mobile devices, tablets and</td></tr>
</table>

| | smartphones, with a responsive design that adapts to the respective dimensions of the screens.

It also allows the federation with the citizen's private areas in the Autonomous Communities and Local Entities, in such a way, that the citizen, if he/she accesses his/her Community, he/she can also view any files in progress or notifications from the rest of the administrations, without having to visit the private area in the same. |
|---|---|
| **Brief description of the commitment** | To facilitate and simplify the relationship of citizens with public administrations without constraints of time or place. |
| **Addressed challenge of the OGP by the commitment** | The Citizen Folder addresses several of the challenges of the Alliance.

On the one hand, the Citizen Folder is an **improvement of public services** by providing citizens with an access point where their information and actions are accessible in relation to public administrations without having to access or go through the different electronic headquarters federating the information with other levels of administration.

The Citizen Folder **improves the transparency of administrations in their administrative actions** by allowing citizens to access, not only their data, but also the exchange of information between administrations in the exercise of their functions, thus promoting public integrity.

Finally, it also implies a **more efficient management of public resources**, for example, by improving the quality of data as a result of access and validation of the same by citizens. Or, by reducing deadlines in management by encouraging the use of digital management. |
| **Relevance** | This commitment enables advancement in the values promoted by the OGP.

The Citizen Folder promotes **access to information** because on the one hand citizens can consult their data held by the administration and, on the other hand, citizens have access to the exchanges of their personal data between administrations in the exercise of their functions.

In terms of **public accountability**, the citizen's folder promotes this value by facilitating and simplifying digital processing, making it more efficient and less economically burdensome when compared with on-site processing.

The citizen's folder represents a **technological and innovative** development as it is a multi-device service that adapts to the conditions of use of each citizen. it also defines a model of interoperability between all administrations that ensures that information for citizens is always updated, anytime and anywhere, by allowing real-time queries. |
| **Aim** | The Citizen Folder, by providing citizens with information about their relationship with Public Administrations, requires an exercise in transparency and openness in their action and in the exercise of their functions. |

Milestone Activity with a verifiable product and completion date	Start date	End date
1.- Diagnosis of the current situation:	July 2017	September 2017
2.- Progressively making available to citizens the monitoring of files and notifications, allowing the appearance of all ministerial departments.	July 2017	December 2018
3.- Progressively making available to citizens the follow-up of files and notifications, facilitating the appearance of other	July 2017	June 2019

levels of administration to be adhered to (CCAA and EELL)		
4.- Progressively making available to citizens the consultation of personal data held by public administrations with the possibility of self-generation of certificates thereof.	July 2017	June 2019
5.- Making the Citizen Folder available to legal persons, adapted to their specific characteristics (elimination of services that are not applicable to them and the incorporation of specific services)	January 2018	June 2019

Commitment 3.4: ARCHIVE System

Commitment 3.4: ARCHIVE System		
Theme Transparency		
Start and end dates of the commitment	From June 2017 to March 2018	
Ministry Responsible	Ministry of Finance and Civil Service	
Other actors	**Government**	General State Administration. Autonomous Communities and local entities that adhere.
	Civil society, private initiative, multilateral and working groups	
Status quo or problem to be addressed		Archive is a permanent archive web application for the long-term preservation of files and electronic documents, which complies with the provisions in RD 4/2010, dated January 8, which regulates the National Interoperability Framework within the e-government. Archive provides the necessary tools for the creation, through a super-administrator, of an administration and management system of Multi-departmental Archive Centers, as well as the integration of the corresponding consumer applications and the management of the documents and electronic files sent by the same. It is also the fundamental basis for the extraction of information that may be of interest to the administration in general, for the fulfillment of its obligations of transparency, and for the exploitation of information that may be of interest to the very operation of the organization.
Main objective		Archive is a long-term web archiving application whose main objective is to ensure that the electronic information stored is authentic, accessible only by users or relevant stakeholders, is complete, available sine die, and provides the necessary traceability information. Archive comes with operations for working with electronic documents and records. The operations available can be roughly divided into: • Administration of an File • File Center Management • Management of the Metadata of the Technical Standards • Records management • Transfer of records between files • Generation of change of custody minutes • Preservation of technical guarantees (resale and other guarantees) The records and documents will be imported and classified within Archives and a collection of documents, and will pass through various states (both automatically and manually), depending on the assigned conservation policy. Archive also provides mechanisms for the notification of changes in the status of records, as well as different management modules (users and roles,

	documentary archives, SIA and/or functional classification).
	On the other hand, it has a series of operations accessible through web services, such as sending SIP, searching records or getting entry records. Following the OAIS file management model, Archive covers the entire document life cycle and its successive long-term archive stages. It enables generating, for each File and collection of documents, the metadata of the Metadata Framework of the Technical Standards for Interoperability of Electronic Document, necessary for the management of Records (as an atomic unit). These selections automatically translate into Validation rules of the SIP (Submission Information Package) so that they can be implemented by each Archive center. It includes tools for the generation of these SIPs, as well as a visualization of the AIP (Archival Information Package) that are generated internally in the Archive software. Similarly, in the exchange process between Archives, it allows the generation of DIPs (Dissemination Information Package) in a semiautomatic way, for the transfer between file centers compatible with these protocols. Regarding Conservation Policies, it enables the Permanent Elimination, Partial, Permanent Conservation and Pending Judgment. Among the functionalities being developed it now includes, among others: • Large-scale format conversions • Advanced metadata handling for the definition of SIPs and AIPs. • Final file of complete databases • Paper-electronic hybrid record management • Right of access to information The application is already released with EUPL license and available for reuse.
Brief description of the commitment	Facilitate the capacity of individual administrations to preserve digital assets in the long term, provide reusable data to promote RISP policy, open electronic files to stakeholders or researchers, promote transparency, and foster private sector collaboration in the technological development of these tasks.
Addressed challenge of the OGP by the commitment	ARCHIVE addresses several of the challenges of the Alliance. Improvement of public services, enhancement of public integrity, more efficient management of public resources resources, creation of safer communities and increasing corporate responsibility On the one hand, ARCHIVE represents an **improvement in public services** by providing administrations with a secure mechanism for the preservation of digital assets, which at present may be lost or kept in unsuitable formats. It undoubtedly improves **the transparency of administrations in their administrative actions** by making it easier for citizens to access data from files, as well as to advance open data, and the exploitation of information through big data techniques, extraction of useful information (documentary intelligence) and exploitation of information without prejudice to personal data (anonymization) In addition, as it is intended as a mechanism to assist in the implementation of

	administrations of the national Interoperability Framework, **it increases the need for different service providers** to carry out work in relation to records, electronic documents and, in general, digital assets, in accordance with these standards. Finally, it also implies **a more efficient management of public resources**, with it being offered to all local entities, reusing the technological solutions.
Relevance	This commitment enables advancement in the values promoted by the OGP. It promotes **access to information and transparency**, since it will facilitate access and data held by the administration in its files in the long term, and on the other hand, they can oversee and exercise greater control, empowering civil society. In this line, furthermore, it promotes the disclosure of collections of free access documents, as well as the general access to researchers of the electronic files that each administration maintains. It is a **technological and innovative development** of great importance, since it is a cloud based service that is reused in a simple way by all the administrations, that is also available in Open Source, with the multiplier effect of the savings that these types of systems imply. In addition, these technologies are assuming the use and testing of innovative technologies that allow us to deal with digital preservation in the long term.
Aim	Preserve all the relevant information of all the Public Service Administrations in the long term, without risk in the loss of the same in the long term, which constitutes, after all, the history of the administration and its administrators. It implies a change in the philosophy of preservation and awareness of all public administrations, which is also a great driving force in the general management of document management of all the organizations.

Milestone Activity with a verifiable product and completion date	Start date	End date
Diagnosis of the current situation regarding electronic filing	June 2017	September 2017
MINHAFP Electronic file *(Creation of the unique MINHAFP electronic file and entry of at least 20,000 filed ENI records)*	Initiated (June 2016)	October 2017
AGE Electronic file (Creation of the AGE electronic file)	December 2017	Continuous adhesion of organisms
Service for all Public Administrations *Access to the horizontal service of electronic archiving or downloading and installation of the same by at least 2 administrations.*	Initiated (November 2015)	September 2017
CDTIC General State Administration Working Groups *Publication of decisions and agreements adopted by working group subgroups (Entry metadata, single electronic file, document valuation, document management policy, electronic document strategy, etc.) with the participation of all ministries. These subgroups will run in parallel with those of the Sectorial Committee to make the decisions made compatible.*	Started (January 2016)	December 2017
CCAA and EELL Working Groups of the eAdmin Sector Committee *Publication of decisions and agreements adopted by the working group subgroups (Entry metadata, single electronic file, document valuation, document management policy, electronic document*	Initiated (June 2016)	March 2018

strategy, etc.) with the participation of all CCAA and EELL. These subgroups will work in parallel with those of the CDTIC to make the decisions made compatible.		

Commitment 3.5: Development of Regulations for the Transparency Law

Commitment 3.5: Development of Regulations for the Transparency Law	
Theme Transparency	
Start and end dates of the commitment	From July 2017 to June 2018
Ministry Responsible	Ministry of Finance and Civil Service
Other actors / **Government**	Ministries and Public Bodies: Council of Transparency and Good Governance (CTBG) and the Spanish Data Protection Agency (AEPD).
Civil society, private initiative, multilateral and working groups	Citizens, Civil Society Organizations, consumer and user representatives and users from the academic world.
Status quo or problem to be addressed	Law 19/2013, of December 9, on transparency, access to public information and good governance favors the consolidation of a participatory society and represents a new way of understanding the relations between the Administration and the citizens, providing means of accountability, establishing transparency obligations and articulating the right of access to information. Since its entry into force, it has become clear that there is a need to develop aspects of the law by regulatory means.
Main objective	Development of Law 19/2013, of November 9, on transparency, access to public information and good governance with the participation of stakeholders during the period of public consultation and the hearing process.
Brief description of the commitment	The Regulation of the Transparency Law intends to develop some of the provisions of the Law in such a way as to make it possible to define concepts, specify certain provisions and increase legal certainty
Addressed challenge of the OGP by the commitment	Improvement of public services and increase of public integrity.
Relevance	Transparency and Citizen Participation
Aim	Regulatory development signifies a very important milestone in Transparency and Accountability. It will enable a detailed general action framework to be published so that the information in most demand can be published and with the necessary detail to respond to the needs detected and that have been revealed by different groups. The regulation covers the need to set criteria more in line with reality in both active publication and the exercise of the right of access. For this development, prior public consultation will be held and a hearing process that will enrich the debate and take account of citizen contributions in this regard.

Milestone / Activity with a verifiable product and completion date	Start date	End date
Milestones		
1. Prior public consultation (general lines of the Regulation)	July 2017	July 2017
2. Drafting of draft regulations and MAIN draft.	September 2017	September 2017
3. Internal Ministry consultations	September 2017	November 2017

4.	Public hearing process and public information.	December 2017	January 2017
5.	Reports from other departments and bodies	December 2017	February 2018
6.	Report from the Technical General Secretariat	March 2018	March 2018
7.	Coordination and quality standard report	March 2018	March 2018
8.	Opinion of the Council of State	April 2018	May 2018
9.	General Commission of Secretaries of State and Undersecretaries	June 2018	June 2018
10.	Presentation to the Ministerial Council.	June 2018	June 2018

Commitment 4.1: Push Open Data as an instrument for Open Justice in Spain

Commitment 4.1: Push Open Data as an instrument for Open Justice in Spain	
Theme Accountability	
Start and end dates of the commitment	From July 2017 to June 2019
Ministry Responsible	Ministry of Justice
Other actors / **Government**	Ministry of Justice, Autonomous Communities with jurisdiction in matters of Justice, the General Council of the Judiciary, the Attorney General's Office, Lawyers of the Justice Administration
Civil society, private initiative, multilateral and working groups	Pro-transparency associations, data journalists, victims' associations, consumers, etc. Reusable Information Agents General Councils of Attorneys, Lawyers and Social Graduates State Technical Committee of the Electronic Court Administration(CTEAJE) National Judicial Statistics Commission National Transparency Council
Status quo or problem to be addressed	Many governments and parliaments have taken different measures to adopt a more open public action. However, the Justice Administration is still beginning to go down this road. The low valuation that the citizens have of the Law as a public service is largely conditioned by its operation, this circumstance contributes to the fact that the Administration of Justice, like other institutions, is also affected by a reduction in the confidence that the citizens have in it with it being necessary to equip itself with instruments that reinforce its outreach to society. It is therefore necessary to incorporate new instruments that open the Administration of Justice and place the citizen at its core. Transparency is one of them, understood within the context that stipulates the very nature of the Administration of Justice. A complex system where the powers are divided between the General Council of the Judiciary, the Ministry of Justice, the Autonomous Communities with powers transferred and the judges and magistrates themselves who are constitutionally independent and subject exclusively to the rule of law. On the other hand, the Justice ecosystem has traditionally been alien to the existence of a civil society sufficiently active and with capacity to demand and to influence in an adequate functioning of Justice. In addition, we start from a weak technological base that makes it difficult to take advantage of the potential of technology for increased transparency in the institutions. There is a great diversity and dispersion of information systems that currently support judicial activity. The data is obtained and processed by manual systems without guaranteeing the quality of the data. However, some advances have been made recently. The launch of the electronic auction service allows greater access to information, greater participation and competition between bidders as well as a greater return on the auctioned assets to the Administration. On the other hand, the "how is it going" service currently in operation at the Ministry of Justice electronic judicial headquarters (commitment of the Second Open Government Plan of Spain) is a first step to

	provide citizens with the right of access to information.
Main objective	The main objective is to achieve a more transparent and accessible Justice Administration: • Offering data that enables adequate control by civil society and citizens, a better understanding of the functioning of the Justice system and a greater stimulus of entrepreneurship, innovation and economic growth through its reuse. • Providing citizens with digital services that allow better access to information when they involved in legal proceedings.
Brief description of the commitment	The commitment will fall within a specific public policy line on Open Justice, which will be included in the National Justice Strategy that the Government of Spain will launch, with the support and participation of the political, institutional and professional actors of the country and placing Judicial transparency as one of its main axes. It will be structured in 2 lines of action: 1. Open data as an instrument of transparency in the administration of Justice. The compromise includes taking the initial steps in order to evolve the current model of judicial statistics to another in which the aforementioned statistics will be improved as far as the quality of the data, its collection and management go. The publication will be made in reusable and friendly formats for easy citizen understanding. The role of the National Commission of Judicial Statistics will be strengthened and collaboration will be promoted through the CTEAJE. 2. Improve the right of access to justice information. The commitment includes access through the streaming of certain oral hearings and the access through the Electronic Judicial Headquarters to the judicial file of the parties involved in a case.
Addressed challenge of the OGP by the commitment	Increasing the quality of information related to judicial activity, automating its extraction and improving the possibilities of exploitation and dissemination is a qualitative leap forward in order to advance greater transparency of the functioning of the Justice system and as a means to facilitate better accountability and control of the functioning of the judicial administration in Spain. All of this contributes to strengthening the Justice system as State Power and as a public service giving it extra legitimacy and greater social recognition which will serve to better protect citizens' rights and guarantees as well as greater legal security in our country. In addition, data orientation and coordination through the CTEAJE will allow for more efficient processes that will result in a more efficient management of resources. Finally, access to the Administration of Justice services will be provided by improving the functioning of this public service by removing barriers to citizens and helping to reduce the costs of third parties (for example, journalists or professionals to be able to telematically access trials and records respectively).

Relevance	The compromise described strengthens the OGP values as follows:
	
	• **Improves access to information:**
	   o It is intended to make more and more information about the functioning of the Justice system available to citizens (statistics, data, oral hearings, documents of a judicial file).
	   o It is intended to disclose the information in open formats or, failing that, in an easily understandable way for citizens.
	   o It aims to strengthen the right to information, by reporting not only on the status of the judicial file but also on the content of the same.
	   o The aim is to improve the quality of information on the activity of the information, by homogenizing the concepts and concrete

	milestones to provide information to each indicator.
	o It is intended to reduce the costs of obtaining information, by promoting solutions that extract, debug, add and present data in real time.
	• **Citizen participation:**
	o It aims to consult and involve civil society actors and the information reuse sector, by creating specific forums for participation in the open data Justice policy.
	• **Accountability:**
	o The aim is to improve access to justice, by implementing simple system access to the judicial file and without usage costs.
	o It is intended to improve mechanisms for public scrutiny of the justice system by publishing data on its functioning and organization in friendly and reusable formats.
Aim	It is hoped to contribute to better accountability and social control over the functioning of the Justice system, as well as to improve the service to citizens and strengthen their rights, such as through access to judicial information that is included in the procedural laws. In addition, this commitment will improve efficiency in management processes and decision making at the different levels of the Ministry of Justice and agents involved in the judicial activity.

Milestone Activity with a verifiable product and completion date	Start date	End date
1.- Open data as an instrument of transparency in the Administration of Justice		
1.1. Improving the quality of information:		
Standardize data on judicial activity	01 July 2017	01 July 2018
Automatically extract data from procedural management systems	01 Jan. 2018	30 June 2019
1.2. Impulse towards reuse:		
Publish the judicial activity data in the General Access Point of the Administration of Justice preferably in open and reusable formats	01 Jan. 2018	01 Jan. 2019
1.3. Definition of the open data in the Spanish justice system:		
Design a new data model in the Administration of Justice that supports the external consumption of data	01 Jan. 2019	30 June 2019
2.- Improvement of the right of access to information for professionals and citizens:		
2.1. Offer electronic access to the Electronic Court Records from the Electronic Office of the Ministry of Justice.	01 July 2017	1 Mar. 2018
2.2. Offer live *streaming* of certain judicial hearings from the Ministry of Justice Electronic Headquarters.	01 Jan. 2018	01 Mar. 2019

Commitment 4.2: Expand the contents of the Economic-Financial Center

Commitment 4.2: Expand the contents of the Economic-Financial Center		
Themes Accountability		
Start and end dates of the commitment	August 2017 - June 2019	
Ministry Responsible	Ministry of Finance and Civil Service	
Other actors	**Government**	Departments of the Ministry of Finance and Civil Service and other ministries, as well as other bodies. Bank of Spain, National Institute of Statistics... In general, all producers of economic - financial information relevant to citizens. Their participation is necessary by feeding data to the system and following an exact publications agenda.
	Civil society, private initiative, multilateral and working groups	
Status quo or problem to be addressed	Difficulty in quickly accessing the most up-to-date financial information, generated at state, regional and local levels.	
Main objective	Maintain a centralized repository of all economic and financial information that may interest the citizen or companies. Provide it in reusable formats to encourage analysis by citizens, institutions and companies, thus promoting transparency in the actions of government and public administrations. Enable the elaboration by external actors of new information based on available data.	
Brief description of the commitment	Make all relevant economic and financial information available to citizens and companies at a single access point.	
Addressed challenge of the OGP by the commitment	- Improvement of public services: Quickly locatable information, a reliable and truthful publication schedule, and the latest published data always available. - Increased public integrity, which is achieved by increasing transparency in the actions of the Government and Public Administrations.	
Relevance	The relevance of the Central Information Project is measured according to these metrics: - Transparency: The central focus of the project is to provide citizens with economic information regarding the actions of the Government and Public Administrations in the shortest possible time, always updated, and in a single search point. - Participation. Citizen participation is promoted by publishing information in reusable formats and by making tools available to compare data between administration. In addition, a survey is made available to users to determine new information needs and to identify areas that can be improved. - Accountability: The Information Center is a powerful tool for providing citizens with Government and Public Administration performance data, both in their versions obtained directly, as well as in the most elaborated through metrics and indicators. - Technology and innovation: Citizens are provided with a technological tool for studying and comparing data, in reusable formats.	
Aim	The Information Center aims to become a reference tool and at a single access point to economic and financial information of interest to the Public Administrations. The	

Milestone Activity with a verifiable product and completion date	Start date	End date
information will be permanently updated and a specific publication agenda will be fulfilled six months in advance.		
Creation of new functionalities, improvements in the interface design and updating of the content of the Portal of the Ministry of Finance and Civil Service Agenda application: classification of publications by type of event, annual display of events divided by months into one panel with the possibility of using selection filters, update of materials that accompany each publication and improvement of the advanced search by type of event and materials.	August 2017	December 2017
Incorporation into the Data Bank of the Economic and Financial Information Center of the Budgets of the four sub-sectors of the Public Administrations, integrating the display of the same in the current cipher interface for its correct diffusion. The new development will homogeneously represent budgets of three points in the life of the budget: Initial Budgets, Execution and Settlement	August 2017	December 2017
Creation of an automatic notification system that will notify users of the publication of new data and when previous data has been updated.	January 2018	December 2018
Incorporation of new economic and financial information in the Data Bank of the Information Center for future dissemination.	January 2018	December 2018
Expansion of the metadata that accompanies publications so that such information is consistent with the Inventory of Statistical Operations.	August 2018	June 2019
Creation of territorial maps where the user can select economic and financial indicators of their interest to later view them in an amicable way in a specific geographic scope.	August 2018	March 2018
Creation and publication of a detailed catalog of material and, variables available for analysis in the Data Bank of the Economic-Financial Information Center.	January 2019	June 2019
Detection and attention to the demands of information, product design and dissemination of the data that the users of the Economic-Financial Information Center and its Data Bank deem necessary. To do so, a survey will be drawn up aimed at expert users and potential users of public and private organizations (ministries, universities, the media, etc.)	January 2019	June 2019

Commitment 4.3: Improvement of the quality of real estate data through the coordination of the Cadastre and the Land Registry

Commitment 4.3: Improvement of the quality of real estate data through the coordination of the Cadastre and the Land Registry	
Theme Accountability	
Start and end dates of the commitment	From July 2017 to June 2019
Ministry Responsible	Ministry of Finance and Civil Service. General Directorate of Cadastre Ministry of Justice. Directorate General for Registers and Notaries
Other actors	**Government**	
	Civil society, private initiative, multilateral and working groups	Official College of Property and Mercantile Registers of Spain General Council of Notaries Official College of Engineering, Geomatics and Topography
Status quo or problem to be addressed	In Spain, the Land Registry and Real Estate Cadastre are institutions different both in nature and powers, which nevertheless fall into the same field: real estate. Despite this, the coordination of the information has historically not existed leading to the citizens ending up finding different information relating to the same property on the basis of whether their consultation was handled by one institution or another. This circumstance lowers the quality of the information, access to it and has also made it difficult for citizens to be able to participate in the definition of properties, which in many cases are their own properties and it is them who are best suited to define the characteristics of the same. In addition, technology in these times can provide enormous advantages to mitigate these weaknesses. Not only in terms of improving the quality of information and reducing the cost of obtaining it, but also by encouraging citizen participation and allowing easier and user-friendly access to it.

Main objective	The objectives of the reform are as follows:
	• Improve the quality of the real estate information through:
	    o A safe and coordinated data exchange between the Cadastre and the Land Registry,
	    o The involvement of citizens enabling them to provide information on the description of properties as well as being able to rectify and update this information.
	• Reduce the costs of obtaining property information through the connection and interoperability of both institutions, which will also lead to the simplification of administrative procedures.
	• Reduce barriers of access to information, establishing simpler procedures for updating property descriptions.
	• Increase legal security in property trade thanks to the improved quality of information (graphic representation of properties), increasing legal security in property trade.

Brief description of	The commitment will consist of the implementation of legal, organizational and

the commitment	technological mechanisms that enable coordination between the Cadastre and the Land Registry facilitating the incorporation and exchange of graphic information between both Institutions and improving their advertising systems.
Addressed challenge of the OGP by the commitment	The commitment aims to contribute to: • Improve public services, making higher quality information and information obtained in a more efficient way, more accessible. • Improve management efficiency, by improving the identification of properties that will be derived from the exchange of information. • Strengthen legal security, through the improvement of the legal effects in the delimitation of property that will directly benefit the legal and economic operators and by extension, society in general.
Relevance	The fulfillment of this objective will allow considerable advances in some of the values that the OGP promotes. This initiative will facilitate the **quality of the information and will reduce the costs for obtaining** it by the citizens. A more precise description of properties is achieved, a unique cartographic reference system is established through a Unique Registry Code that enables the clear identification of properties while avoiding duplicity in costs and confusion for the citizen, which means having two graphical bases that reflect the property. This initiative will facilitate **transparency and access to information** given that the publication of the identification of the property, in accessible and friendly formats (for example maps and graphical alerts https://geoportal.registradores.org), and the specific portion of land on which it is built, will prevent possible cases of fraud linked to the market itself and its process of generation and entry into circulation of property assets. Citizens, technicians and administrations working on the ground and companies from the infomediary sector can accurately identify the spatial delimitation of the property and the legal information of the land and service by publication, avoiding the travel costs to the offices. The data is publicly accessible, improving its quality and ensuring the adequate protection of personal data. This initiative will facilitate **participation in terms of co-production**, since citizens will be able to describe and rectify the physical reality of properties in order to adjust the property description to reality. This initiative constitutes a **technological and innovative development** that has increased the **effectiveness and efficiency** of the property market itself, generating economic savings and wealth beyond the sector itself. It is estimated that 22,000 less annual declarations will need to be submitted to the Cadastre equivalent to a saving of 1,760,000 € per year for citizens.
Aim	• Better identification of properties in property trade. Thanks to the exchange of information between the Cadastre and the Land Registry, through a fluid, secure and interoperable system, the Land Registry will be able to determine, with greater accuracy, the portion of land they are dealing with, increasing the legal security of the property trade. • Improvement of the legal effects of the delimitation of properties: it shall be presumed for all legal purposes that the property has the location and geographical delimitation stated in the graphical cadastral representation that the Registry has access to.

	Milestone Activity with a verifiable product and completion date	Start date	End date
	• Better updating of the Cadastre. In its cartography, the Cadastre will reflect the modifications that occur in the properties as a consequence of the acts, facts or legal affairs that are registered in the Registry, simplifying the administrative burdens and costs that are imposed on citizens. • To facilitate citizen participation in the delimitation of property. • Greater transparency of property trade, thanks to better identification of properties that avoid cases of fraud, and accessibility by citizens to property information and procedures that affect them. • Standardization of the processes of actions on the territory as all the agents have agreed on the basic information to be exchanged.		
	PHASE A. Normative development. Law 13/2015, of June 24, on Reform of the Mortgage Law and the Merged Text of the Law of Real Estate Cadastre. • Joint resolution of October 26, 2015, of the General Directorate of Registries and Notaries and of the General Directorate of the Cadastre, which regulates the technical requirements for the exchange of information between the Cadastre and the Land Registries. • Resolution of October 26, 2015, of the Directorate General of the Cadastre, which regulates the technical requirements to comply with the obligations to provide information by notaries established in the consolidated text of the Real Estate Cadastre Law. • Interpretative resolutions of the General Directorate of Registries and Notaries on matters that affect the coordination between the Cadastre and the Land Registry	31 Dec. 2016	31 Dec. 2017
	PHASE B. Implementation of the Exchange System. The development of the project involves tasks for both the General Directorate of the Cadastre, as well as the College of Notaries and the College of Registrars. Beyond technological change, a cultural change is necessary, a change that often transcends the organizations themselves, involving all agents present in the property market, since a new way of describing property in Spain is being defined. All the computer developments have already been started, and the timely coordination and integration of the different information systems is necessary for its implementation. In particular, the following must be worked on: • Adoption of the INSPIRE international standard of cadastral parcel description (GML) by all agents involved. • Adaptation of the applications of the Cadastral Information System, in particular the provision of new products and services in the Cadastre Electronic Headquarters. • Adaptation of notary applications by the CGN. • Adaptation of registrar applications, by CORPME • Evidence of coordination in cadastral certificates and in the publicizing of the Land Registry as well as in the Registrars geo-portal.	31 Dec. 2016	30 June 2018
	PHASE C. Dissemination and training. Beyond computer developments, a number of disclosure, dissemination and training activities should be carried out: • Formation of working groups. • Publication of diverse information on the DGC portal, the Registrars and the Official College of Engineering, Geomatics and Topography, and in different specialized journals. • Direct support to notaries from the offices of the Cadastre, • Multi-channel citizen support (direct line, information on the internet,	01 July 2017	30 June 2019

etc.), internal training plan. • Seminars, conferences and joint awareness campaigns		
PHASE D. Integral implementation of the system. The effective implementation of the system in all the notaries and land registries. Use of the system on a regular basis by the different agents involved in property trade.	01 Jan. 2018	30 June 2019

Commitment 4.4: Information on gender-based violence

Commitment 4.4: Information on gender-based violence	
Themes Accountability	
Start and end dates of the commitment	July 2017 - June 2019
Ministry Responsible	Ministry of health, social services and equality

Other actors	**Government**	Representatives from the different ministries involved, apart from the Ministry of health, social services and equality.
	Civil society, private initiative, multilateral and working groups	Participating entities in the State Observatory on Violence against Women
Status quo or problem to be addressed		According to RD 200/2012 of January 23, which develops the basic organizational structure of the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, The Government Delegation for Gender Violence is competent for "*The design, development and permanent updating of an information system based on the collection, analysis and dissemination of data on violence against women from public administrations and other entities, in order to allow adequate knowledge of the situation and the evaluation and the degree effectiveness of the measures implemented* ". The Delegation exercises a function of gathering and later disseminating data from other administrations and ministerial departments, as well as of the General Council of the Judiciary, which deal with different aspects of violence against women. The National Strategy for the Eradication of Violence against Women 2013-2016, has a specific axis called: Quality, Evaluation, Knowledge and Continuous Improvement; within which there is a section of measures aimed at achieving maximum levels of dissemination of the data that is being obtained, for general knowledge purposes as well as for the best approach of public and private actions on the matter. Thus, in line with these forecasts, it is relevant to articulate, from this management center, the appropriate measures in the exercise of its own competence and in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned National Strategy.
Main objective		Improvement of the information system and dissemination of data on violence against women
Brief description of the commitment		Improvement of the information system and dissemination of data related to violence against women that facilitates awareness by the general public and professionals in particular of incidence rates, facilitating social awareness about the problem and the professional work of the public and private agents that intervene in the prevention, assistance and eradication of the different types of violence against women.
Addressed challenge of the OGP by the commitment		The implementation of this commitment will improve citizens' knowledge of the data and information on the resources available on violence against women.
		It improves **transparency** and access to information on violence against women

	Milestone	Start date	End date
Relevance	and also contributes to social awareness and citizen participation by highlighting the initiatives that emerge from civil society in this area.		
Aim	It is hoped to achieve greater social awareness about the problem of gender violence and to improve the knowledge of the data and the resources available.		

Milestone Activity with a verifiable product and completion date	Start date	End date
1. Broaden the dissemination of data through monthly and annual bulletins publicizing statistical data studies and investigations that are carried out by the Government Delegation for Gender Violence, by other institutions or other, with the purpose of promoting greater awareness of the incidence and nature of violence against women.	January 2017	June 2019
2. Progressively expand the available data on different aspects and magnitudes of violence against women.	January 2017	June 2019
3. Increase knowledge of this issue through research and the development of studies.	January 2017	June 2019
4. Develop and maintain a Statistical Portal that, as an integrated service on the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality website allows a simple, intuitive and open way for all citizens and professionals in particular, to consult indicators, reports and statistical files, as well as the elaboration of tables from the sources of statistical information available to the Government Delegation for Gender-based Violence.	January 2017	June 2019
5. Develop and maintain a gender violence web portal updated that contains comprehensive information on this subject addressed to women who suffer gender violence, as well as citizens and agents, professionals and entities working for this cause.	January 2017	June 2019
6. Maintain and develop new communication tools through new technologies such as the "FREE" app against gender-based violence.	January 2017	November 2018

Commitment 5.1: Training of Public Employees

Commitment 5.1: Training of Public Employees		
Theme Training		
Start and end dates of the commitment	Initiated, running until June 2019	
Ministry Responsible	Ministry of Finance and Civil Service. Directorate-General for Public Governance, National Institute for Public Administration	
Other actors	**Government**	Ministries of the General State Administration, Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AECID), Autonomous Communities, Autonomous Cities and the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP).
	Civil society, private initiative, multilateral and working groups	Civil Society Organizations, Royal Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, Professors, Consumers and Users Associations, other representatives from civil society.
Status quo or problem to be addressed	Disseminating a culture based on the principles of Open Government among the public employees of the different public Administrations is essential for bringing about a change in the attitudes of transparency and openness of the Administration to the citizens. So far the focus of the training actions has been on transparency, but it is necessary to continue strengthening the competences of the different public employees profiles to be able to develop the strategic lines of the Third Action Plan and to fulfill the objectives in matters of Government Open assumed by Spain.	
Main objective	Train public employees on the conceptual bases, values, tools and strategies of open government. Train and reinforce attitudes of public employees in their relationship with citizens based on transparency, accountability, participation and collaboration. Promote the internalization of the obligations and commitments of public employees in their relationship with citizens. Apply criteria based on the knowledge of the values of open government when selecting new public employees. Improve the quality of public services.	
Brief description of the commitment	This involves the planning and execution of training activities aimed at public employees at all three levels of government, including the training of trainers in open government of groups who will act as agents of change in their respective organizations, Autonomous Communities and Local Authorities, enabling the issuance of messages consistent with the principles and values of open government. It also includes the development of training activities aimed at groups of civil servants who carry out functions with a special impact on citizens and on trainees. On the other hand, the commitment also includes a review of the programs that serve as the basis for the selection of new public employees and the incorporation of contents on open government, whose knowledge will be taken into account in the selection processes.	
Addressed challenge of the OGP by the commitment	Increased public integrity, improvement in the quality of services.	

Relevance	Training aimed at public employees will promote **transparency, accountability and participation** in a decisive manner within the Administration by encouraging public servants to become aware of these principles and encourage them, both in their day-to-day activities, as well as in regard to other related activities.
Aim	One of the pending subjects in Spanish society is the training of the Administration in general and, in particular, in Open Government. This commitment covers the shortcomings detected within the Administration as far as Open Government is concerned: to publicize the possibilities of participation and its impact, transparency or accountability; all with the aim of having more aware staff at the service of citizens who are committed to the values of Open Government. Therefore, once implemented, this measure will have very positive effects on society, as it will improve the management of transparency at all levels of Administration, which will lead to better service for citizens.

Milestone **Activity with a verifiable product and completion date**	**Start date**	**End date**
1. Identification of training needs: collectives under interventions and training objectives	Initiated	September 2017
2. Design of the training (content, format and method).	Initiated	December 2017
3. Design and development of pedagogical resources (guides and activities).	January 2018	February 2018
4. Awareness day for officials of the training institutions of public employees at the three levels of public administration.	December 2017	December 2017

5. Execution of training activities (face-to-face and online):
 	
   a. Training of trainers
   b. Training of young public officers who will participate in the *Back to School* program.
   c. Training of heads of planning units.
   d. Training of public information office personnel
   e. Training of social network managers.
   f. Training of public officers.
   g. Training of public official interns.
   h. Inter-administration training program for public employees.
	September 2017	June 2019

6. Training on Open Government in the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation in Latin America training centers.	January 2018	June 2019
7. Presentation of the Third Plan on Open Government in the Latin-American Administration Center for Development (CLAD).	November 2017	November 2017
8. Review of selective programs for access to public service and incorporation of contents on open government.	June 2017	January 2018
9. Processing of the Royal Decrees by which the Public Employment Vacancies are approved.	June 2017	June 2019

10. Inclusion in the agenda of the meeting of the Public Employment Coordination Commission to report on actions on selective processes in the A.G.E. regarding open government.	June 2017	June 2019
11. Mid-term evaluation of the training	July 2018	October 2018
12. Final evaluation of the training	July 2019	October 2019
13. Creation of an Alumnni network on Open Government.	January 2018	June 2019

Commitment 5.2: Awareness-raising and training of Civil Society

Commitment 5.2: Awareness-raising and training of Civil Society		
Themes Training		
Start and end dates of the commitment	From July 2017 to April 2019	
Ministry Responsible	Ministry of Finance and Civil Service. Directorate-General for Public Governance and the National Institute of Public Administration	
Other actors	**Government**	Ministries of the General State Administration, Autonomous Communities, Autonomous Cities, Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces.
	Civil society, private initiative, multilateral and working groups	Civil Society Organizations, Royal Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, Professors, Consumer Organizations and Users, other representatives of civil society.
Status quo or problem to be addressed	There is no widespread knowledge in civil society of the various existing mechanisms for participation through collegiate bodies, in the standard-setting process, or in the design of public plans or programs or other instruments for participation in public affairs, which could contribute to the detection of citizen disaffection, skepticism and de-motivation of society in its relations with public authorities and, more specifically, with the Administration.	
Main objective	Disseminate information to citizens about their rights in their dealings with Public Administrations, publicize the mechanisms for participating and collaborating with them, as well as bringing the Administration closer to citizens and stimulating participation through information and training on existing mechanisms.	
Brief description of the commitment	It will consist of the development and dissemination of open information and training resources, free of charge and available to citizens, as well as the organization of activities to open public offices through open days and direct communication activities of public employees with citizens in their cities of origin.	
Addressed challenge of the OGP by the commitment	Improvement of public services and increase of public integrity.	
Relevance	The aim is that the values of **transparency, accountability and participation** are assumed by citizens and understood as principles that should be very present in their dealings with the Administration.	
Aim	The achievement of the main objective of this activity will be a real change in the way in which society understands transparency and participation. If in general, the degree of Citizen participation is not high, or there is a low level of interest in accessing information; or accountability is not demanded, it is often due to a lack of knowledge. This commitment addresses this shortcoming by encouraging participation and even allowing other Open Government actions to be more effective.	
Milestone **Activity with a verifiable product and completion date**	**Start date**	**End date**
1. Development of teaching materials (open courses online) and information (Open Government Guide), on citizens' rights and	July 2017	December 2017

	mechanisms of participation, open to citizens and Civil Society Organizations.		
2.	Public services open days of the various levels of government.	April 2018	April 2019
3.	Awareness-raising campaign through media and social networks, in collaboration with Autonomous Communities, Autonomous Cities, EE.LL and Civil Society Organizations.	March 2018	April 2019
4.	"Open Government in your city" program, with the voluntary participation of Public Employees, in collaboration with the FEMP, to organize communication acts on open matters and civil society organizations	April 2018	April 2019

Commitment 5.3: Education in Open Government

Commitment 5.3 Education in Open Government	
Theme Training	
Start and end dates of the commitment	From July 2017 to December 2019
Ministry Responsible	Education Culture and Sport and Finance and Public Service
Other actors Government	Autonomous Communities of Asturias, Galicia, Madrid, Valencia, Ceuta and Melilla Autonomous Cities and other Autonomous Communities and Local entities that adhere
Other actors Civil society, private initiative, multilateral and working groups	
Status quo or problem to be addressed	Bring the knowledge of the Administration and Government to the students and teachers at Primary, Secondary and High School level.
Main objective	Objective of the activity: to train students in the development of social and civic competences and, specifically, the principles of Open Government. Train teachers for the evaluation of social and civic competences. Prepare students for exercising democratic citizenship, transparency and to be able to interact and participate in the public sphere.
Brief description of the commitment	The training will consist of activities to be carried out in the educational center through the teaching of a course by the teacher or through an official visiting the school program: *Back to school.* It will be completed with visits to administrative units of interest (ministries, government delegations, councils, municipalities, community institutions, embassies...). It will include the elaboration of didactic guides for the different stages of education, the provision of training courses for teachers and the implementation of complementary activities with students both in their educational centers and in other official offices in Ceuta, Melilla and Spanish centers abroad. Furthermore, the dissemination of the project between the educational community and the Autonomous Communities. Open training will also be offered for teachers in MOOC (Masive Online Open Courses).
Addressed challenge of the OGP by the commitment	Increase in public integrity
Relevance	This commitment seeks to train students in the values and principles of Open Government.
Aim	This training measure, just as there are training measures aimed at civil society groups and the public employees themselves, is aimed at young people so that they have a comprehensive knowledge of the possibilities they will have in the future to participate in the public sphere. The implementation of this action will lead to a society much more aware and informed on public matters, which will further enrich debate and criticism in the development of policies and services at all levels of the Administration, with it

being a Pioneering measure in Spain.		
Milestone **Activity with a verifiable product and completion date**	**Start date**	**End date**
1. Elaboration, by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport, of open educational resources: Elaboration of open government guides for the following levels of education: • Primary • Secondary • Baccalaureate/High school	July 2017 October 2017	November 2017 (*High school guide*). June 2018 (*rest of the guides*).
2. Dissemination of resources through blog education, transparency portal, INAP, social networks, etc. and the Open Government Sectoral Commission.	November 2017	Academic Year 2017-2018 (high school). Fall 2018 (rest).
3. *Online* training of teachers by the Ministry of Education at the disposal of all Public Administrations.	February 2018	February 2019
4. Execution of the training activity in Ceuta, Melilla and centers abroad, Autonomous Communities of Asturias, Galicia, Madrid and Valencia and other Autonomous Communities that adhere.	Academic Year 2017-2018	Academic Year 2018-2019
5. Carrying out complementary activities with students, both in educational centers and in Public Administration offices.	Academic Year 2017-2018	Academic Year 2018-2019
6. Dissemination of this activity through the General Education Committee.	2017	2018
7. Design of the Training Evaluation (Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport).	2018	2019