

The National Data Strategy 2030 was approved

12/27/2024

On December 26, the Public Sector Strategic Committee for Artificial Intelligence and Data approved the new National Data Strategy, with the aim of advancing a public policy of national scope, based on the strategic and responsible use of data to drive development in the country.

The strategy was created through a participatory process led and articulated by Agesic, in coordination with the Strategic Committee of the Public Sector for Artificial Intelligence and Data, in accordance with the provisions of the [Article 74 of Law No. 20,212](#) November 6, 2023.

It also collected contributions from more than 120 people from different disciplines and fields, representatives of more than 35 public institutions, 8 civil society organizations, 12 from the private sector and 6 from academia who contributed with their perspective. In addition, the document was enriched with the contributions made in the dialogue and work tables that were developed within the framework of the review process of the [Artificial Intelligence Strategy](#).

Objectives of the National Data Strategy 2030

The strategy aims to promote the availability and strategic use of data as an asset for evidence-based decision-making, innovation for the benefit of society as a whole, inclusive economic growth and strengthening of the pillars of democracy, leveraging data to increase transparency, accountability, citizen participation and efficiency in the provision of public services, while respecting the protection of personal data.

It also provides sustainability to the national policies that were developed in Uruguay and establishes the bases for their strengthening. It also establishes guiding principles and three specific objectives:

- 1. Data governance:** ensure a comprehensive national framework for ethical, responsible data governance and management that respects people's rights, which enables the availability, use, integration, openness and utilization of data in accordance with current national regulations by the different sectors, for the benefit of people and the development of the country.
- 2. Capacity and infrastructure:** develop the capacities, infrastructure and conditions necessary for generating value from data by promoting digital sovereignty, and encourage the training of specialized talent that will enhance the development of the data-based economy, and generate the capacities in people to understand the impacts and potential of data in their daily lives.
- 3. Country development:** Promote the strategic and responsible use of data to boost the development of all sectors of the national economy and inclusive economic growth, the construction of a more egalitarian society, the improvement of the efficiency of public policies and services and strengthen the

transparency, accountability and citizen participation in public management.

National Data Strategy 2030

The tor
Agesic

Creation date
12/26/2024

Type of publication
Reference Framework

The National Data Strategy 2030 seeks to promote the availability and strategic use of data as an asset for evidence-based decision-making, innovation for the benefit of the entire society, inclusive economic growth and the strengthening of the pillars of democracy, leveraging data to increase transparency, accountability, citizen participation and efficiency in the provision of public services, while respecting the protection of personal data. It was created through a participatory process led and articulated by Agesic, in coordination with the Strategic Committee of the Public Sector for Artificial Intelligence and Data, in accordance with the provisions of article 74 of Law No. 20,212 of November 6, 2023. It had the participation of multiple actors from the public sector, the private sector, academia, civil society and interested citizens. The strategy contains 7 guiding principles, 3 thematic axes, 12 lines of action and 59 specific actions.

Minutes No. 1/2024

Artificial Intelligence Strategic Committee

05/16/2024

Public Sector Strategic Committee for Artificial Intelligence and Data

Assistants

Representatives of	% meeting participation	Name
AGESIC	100%	Hebert Pag as, Virginia Pardo, Gabriel Herná Maneiro, Ninoschka Dante, Nancy Ibarra

Representatives of	% meeting participation	Name
MEC	100%	Alberto Majó
MEF	0%	Did not appoint representative
MIEM	100%	Easter at Cattas
MTSS	100%	Marcelo Belen, Sebastian Sanchez
INE	100%	Maria Victoria S sena
INDHDP	100%	Mark Israel
ANII	100%	Flavio Caiafa, Maricio Rinaldi, Jan Maldini
URCDP	100%	Represented by Virginia Pardo, member of the

Agenda

The call was made in order to deal with the following Agenda

1. Constitution of the Public Sector Strategic Committee for Artificial Intelligence and Data, in accordance with the power entrusted to Agesic in art. 74 of Law 20,212, of November 2023.
2. Background and framework of action of the aforementioned Committee.

Development of the meeting:

Herbert Paguas, Executive Director of Agesic, welcomes and presents the context for the creation of the Strategic Committee of the Public Sector for Artificial Intelligence and Data, convened by Agesic.

In the introduction, it mentions the background of the current AI Strategy for Digital Government, and indicates that said strategy is currently being reviewed, through a participatory process that seeks to incorporate the vision of the different sectors (State Institutions, the private sector and the entrepreneurial sector, academia, specialists in the field, and civil society organizations), to address a longer-term National Strategy.

It highlights the country challenges to consider regarding regulation, and the importance of considering the different international guidelines and standards established by organizations such as UNESCO, OECD, UNDP, CAF.

He mentions the report of recommendations to parliament committed to Agesic by art. 74 of Law 20.212, which is in the process of being prepared, for which a review of the existing regulations has been carried out and a series of meetings where the different legal areas of organizations were invited to integrate their vision.

Finally, he indicated that the constitution of the Strategic Committee of the Public Sector for AI and Data is part of a digital governance strategy that seeks to generate areas of articulation and coordination around Artificial Intelligence, Data, Digital Citizenship, and Cybersecurity.

Virginia Pardom makes a presentation of the context, the process of developing artificial intelligence and data strategies, and the importance of establishing the Public Sector Strategic Committee (Art. 74 Law 20,212).

Some of the points developed during presentation:

- There is a strategic decision in terms of working on artificial intelligence and data strategies together.
- International principles and standards will be considered as a basis,
- AI is a tool that, when used well, can contribute to country strategy and development.
- He presented the process of reviewing the artificial intelligence strategy and developing the national data strategy and each of the different stages of the same, which have taken place from June 2023 to date.
- He mentioned Uruguay's adherence to the UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence, and the application of the RAM evaluation methodology, whose final report will be available soon.
- He indicated that there is a diagnostic tool for the institutional framework provided by CAF that Uruguay used to make an initial diagnostic approximation, as well as a comparative review of what is happening in other countries.
- He mentions that 9 roundtable discussions were held, with the participation of different actors, sectors, and interest groups that contributed their vision as an instrument in this process. There will be an initial document with a summary of the contributions collected at the roundtable discussions to be shared within the scope of this Committee.
- There will soon be new workshops with organizations for which different sectors will be invited depending on the thematic area to be addressed.
- Finally, he indicated that a survey of cases in the public sector is being carried out as part of the activities of the State Observatory.

Herbert Paguas He added that the regulations of Uruguay, referring to the protection of personal data, are solid, and there is a strong limitation on issues of data collection for the use of AI. Linked to the process of creating the Parliamentary Report, the report is being reviewed a scattered legal basis, as part of this work.

Flavio Caiafa mentions the importance of addressing the issue of Data, indicating that a lot of data is collected in Uruguay, but it is not shared for research.

Virginia Pardo proposes that the Committee carry out a process to identify specific actions on the different topics, assessing the framework of the strategy and the feasibility of implementation.

It complements the information with some of the upcoming events to be held in Uruguay, such as the 2nd Ministerial and High Authority Summit on AI and the EU-LAC high-level dialogue on data governance.

Regarding the preparation of the report of recommendations to parliament, he indicates that until June 10, the preliminary version of the document will be available on the participation platform to receive contributions from the invited actors.

Alberto Majó consults how the report enters parliament, and Hebert Pagas responds that it will be presented to the General Assembly.

Herbert Paguas He mentions that the difficulty of regulation in technology is that it advances quickly. He highlights that Uruguay is carrying out the processes by listening to all sectors and applying the different recommendations of international organizations.

Virginia Pardo mentions article 75 of Law 20.212, referring to the promotion of controlled environments (sandboxes), as part of actions that are already legislated.

Refers to the Strategic Committee and indicates that it was understood that at this stage it should be with scope to the public sector without prejudice to consulting other actors. It raises the proposed role for this Committee linked to the accompaniment of the remaining stages of the process and the validation and approval of the strategy. The initial integration was proposed by Agesic.

Alejandro Majó indicates that Uruguay will take over the pro tempore presidency of Mercos in the second half of the year. He reports that, within the framework of the science and technology commission, there is an AI commission, and considers the process that Uruguay is carrying out to be opportune.

Virginia Pardo mentions the temporary nature of this Committee and states that progress must be made towards the creation of the institutionality within the framework of the Strategy, which will surely be a permanent commission.

Ninoschka Dante He adds that Urgency requires establishing a governance model in Artificial Intelligence and Data.

Flavio Caiafa It refers to the many fears that were seen by legislators during the FT Summit regarding this issue, on topics such as protecting personal data while it is being processed and how not to limit the development of technology.

Virginia Pardo indicates that with respect to the temporality of the strategy, it is thought about a 4- or 5-year strategy horizon, which provides an important framework.

Mark Israel, indicates the importance of compiling regulations. Regarding actions related to the use and exploitation of data, he comments that in addition to the limitations, there are reluctance on the part of some State agencies.

Maximiliano Maneiro refers to the fact that today generative AI takes precedence over 'traditional AI'. It also refers to the specificity of data as assets that is somehow 'hidden' by this new technology.

Alberto Majó, requests that a brief summary of the content of the report be made, to facilitate consideration of the topic in the next instance.

Agreements

- Next meeting: week of 06/10/2024 with the aim of exchanging views on the objectives of the strategies according to the vision of the committee representatives, identifying actions to integrate and sectors to consider.
- Regular Committee meetings. Consider holding your appointment, if possible, not on Thursday mornings.
- Create a shared repository with the group's working documents.
- Sharing by Agesic, the following documents or access to them:

either Presentation used during the meeting

either Report from each of the tables

either Summary of the systematization of the dialogue tables carried out

either Survey of regulations carried out within the framework of the recent regulatory and review process

either UNESCO Recommendations OECD

either Recommendations

either Emails from the different representatives of the committee

either Minutes of the meeting for validation

Next meeting: Confirm and schedule for the week of 06/10/2024 **Minutes**

No. 2/2024

Artificial Intelligence Strategic Committee

06/13/2024

Public Sector Strategic Committee for Artificial Intelligence and Data

Assistants

Representatives of	Meeting participation percentage	Name
AGESIC	100%	Virginia Pardo, Gabriel Hernández, Ma Ninoschka Dante, Angie Lecot and Nancy Iba
MEC	100%	Alberto Majó
MEF	0%	Did not appoint representative
MIEM	100%	Easter at Cattas
MTSS	100%	Marcelo Belen
INE	100%	Maria Victoria S sena
INDHDP	100%	Mark Israel
ANII	100%	Flavio Caiafa
URCDP	100%	Gonzalo Sosa

Agenda

The call was made in order to deal with the following agenda:

1.Minutes and repository of the Strategic Committee:

- either Approval and publication criteria agreement Review
- either access to the common repository

2.Report to Parliament:

- either Manufacturing process
- either Brief presentation on the approach and proposals received

3.Towards the construction of a first draft of the AI Strategy

- either Exchange and position of the representatives on the objectives
- either Exchange on different lines of actions to be integrated

4. Announcements from participants and next steps

Development of the meeting

The meeting was moderated by **Ninoschka Dante**.

At the beginning, the agreements of the first meeting of the Strategic Committee were reviewed, verifying compliance with these.

1. Proceedings and repository of The following Committee Strategic. agreements were reached:

- either The minutes will be sent by email to the representatives of each organization in the Strategic Committee, who will have a period of 10 days to review them and make comments. After this period, the comments received will be integrated and the minutes will be approved.
- either A space will be created on the Agesic website, where the public versions of the approved minutes will be published.
- either Regarding the documentation repository for the work of the Strategic Committee, there is space available in the Agesic digital archive repository.

2. Report to Parliament

Gonzalo Sos presents a summary of the activities carried out to comply with the provisions of Article 74 of Law 20,212, regarding the preparation of a report to Parliament with recommendations on legal regulation of artificial intelligence and data strategies. Deadline: June 28, 2024.

The different thematic axes established in the dialogue tables and review of international references were considered and with a first draft of background information prepared by the Personal Data Regulatory and Control Unit (URCDP), other public sector organizations were called upon to provide more information on Agesic's vision for the preparation of the report.

In addition, the consultation was subsequently opened to other actors from civil society, academia and the private sector through the participation platform.

He said that not all the input received will necessarily be reflected in the report, but will be integrated into the version submitted to Parliament.

He added that the report's focus follows the provisions of the article cited above: ethical development of AI, protection of human rights, promotion of technological innovation.

Regarding the international background, **Gonzalo Sos** mentions that orientation is potentially regulatory of artificial intelligence. Some points mentioned:

- Greater decentralization in the United States. Executive Order with the role of the entities

- In E-clothing, the risk approach is more present, and 'red lines' are marked in this regard.
- There is a lot of regulation in terms of principles, with a range of possibilities considering local idiosyncrasies.

To conclude this point, he indicates that there will be questions that the thematic will be raised in the report for analysis.

L ego, in response to the consultation on regulatory sandboxes, provided for in art. 75 of Law 20.212, Gonzalo Sosa indicates that the project is advancing for signature, under review by the Legal Unit of the Presidency.

3. Towards the construction of a first draft of the AI Strategy

Ninoschka Danter refers to the document systematizing the contributions made at the dialogue tables of the Artificial Intelligence Strategy review process that is shared in the Strategic Committee repository.

In this process, more than 500 proposals emerged that were considered in the systematization.

He proposes to work on the Committee's vision of objectives and lines of action to be integrated into the Artificial Intelligence Strategy, considering the conditions in Uruguay and also in terms of projection. He made mention of the structure of the document and the thematic axes considered in it.

He proposes holding a round of participation on these axes, emphasizing that the general vision must be that of the Strategy.

Pascual Gattas refers to three points:

- It clearly indicates that the issue of capacity development at the educational level, in universities, in the development of critical thinking, in the general public of this tool should be a main axis where there is much to do.
- Data management as a basis for applying analysis tools and obtaining results based on standardized data by areas, such as Health, and which allows the development of research in each of them. He mentions that there is a lot of information to process and work on for decision-making in the government and also to see in the private sector what things to share and what not to. Sharing to achieve positive results, given that each company is reserved with its own.
- CRT infrastructure: indicates that it is important to develop infrastructure at the country level for both the government and for research with laboratories to implement *Startups*.

Maria Victoria Susena agrees with what was stated above and adds that, in the matter of data sharing, interoperability should begin with public bodies, given that it is more difficult to achieve in the private sector. Challenge: thinking about the governance of this process.

Virginia Pardo It also mentions the importance of the infrastructure issue, clearly establishing the objective to be achieved: improve it, rent it, build it, what to achieve? and how does the law support the actions to be implemented? Likewise, in terms of training, be clear about the purpose: education, job retraining, etc.

Alberto Majó He mentioned that the topic of capacity development should be linked to the topic of civic culture. He said that it is the responsibility and critical thinking of citizens and not just the technical training to be provided. Taking advantage of the civic culture of Uruguay to train in these topics. He exemplified the case of the Super Computer Center in Barcelona that made Spain a leader.

Flavio Caiafa He takes up the three-point approach mentioned by Pascal Gattas, stating that the axes mentioned are those that govern in meetings with companies and with people who work in AI. He highlights the point of training that must extend from school to university. He also points out that there is an issue of civility and that it must be explained that we have "digital drugs" at hand, which is critical and has no limits.

With reference to data, he mentions that the population is constantly being asked for data. He adds that some progress is being seen, exemplifying the case of Sal d.Uy, where there is a much better situation than expected, in which with little effort (in relative terms) anonymous information from people's medical records could be made available to researchers. He proposes doing a pilot to evaluate.

Regarding the Strategy, it indicates that the challenging objective is to keep data protection aligned with the framework, but at the same time not limit the development of technology. Balance: management and protection of data.

Regarding the infrastructure, he mentions that the NBE will be the provider, even though we are not the owners of the NBE, we are the ones. At some point, having an infrastructure will be economically necessary. Concept of a sovereign national infrastructure. He adds that it may be interesting, before that happens, to have an R&D+i infrastructure with modern servers.

Alberto Majó highlights that the national infrastructure strategy should have a research component, incorporating budgets. It should have the capacity to in a country that of available knowledge and adaptation of knowledge. of AI R&D+i would be a strategy of strategy.

Ninoschka Dante With regard to R&D&I, it is important to carry out work to generate mechanisms in this regard. In more general terms, it is important to think about how to transform problems into country objectives, then into specific objectives, and how these issues are capitalised on in the Strategy.

Flavio Caiafa proposes that R&D&I be a specific line in the strategy with an initial infrastructure. He mentions that there is an opportunity in countries that have renewable electrical matrices, given that AI processing computing centers consume a lot of energy and there is interest in ensuring sustainable infrastructures. Industrial electrical consumption is the highest percentage of consumption at the national level. If the

90% of the electricity would be renewable, which would be beneficial. It remains to be seen whether the benefit compensates for the other lines in Urgay.

Virginia Pardo It indicates that we have to be guarantors of all rights and acid principles. Promote the “this is done well”, maintaining trust, security, capabilities, educated citizens, expert technicians, etc. Maintaining this policy is a great differential in the region. It emerged in the dialogue tables as a country value, and it also emerged to think about where to direct the budget to continue working: a place for research, infrastructure for pilots, for example.

Ninoschka Dante He added that from the roundtable discussions with the private sector, creative industries and entrepreneurs, it emerged that one of the things to consider in the strategy is how the entrepreneur differentiates himself, what standards he meets, etc. with the idea of a “differential seal”. There are different sectors that can capitalize on the lines of action of the Strategy. He also mentioned what the different strategies have in common in the application of the methodology:

- institutional framework
- enabling components
- regulation – what are the ethical regulatory technical frameworks for
- innovation, investment in AI
- international cooperation which sectors are
- prioritized talent management, impact on
- employment

Mark Israel He indicated that, for some years now, there has been Inflation of Power The Executive Branch (EP) and the oversight body should not be there. The solutions have been given in Decentralized Services (SSDD) or in an autonomous manner in the Legislative Branch (PL). He adds that Agestic should leave the presidency and have a state of the type of the Regulatory Unit of Communications Services (URSEC), which is independent, a supervisory body that is not influenced by any of the powers, and that seems important from the point of view of security and AI controls.

Regarding the concern about the data trust mentioned in the summary document, he mentions that it is an issue to be put on the table, just like the place where the data is marketed. There is legislation on trusts, but something more specific would have to be done for this case.

Another concern is the issue of data itself. For example, the Human Rights and Ombudsman Institution (INDHDP) requests data and finds it very difficult to obtain it, for different reasons. If you don't have access to the data, you can't work. We talk about AI, but if you can't generate basic knowledge, you have to consider what to do with AI. Part of the strategy should be to change the chip of data management.

Regarding data trusts, he mentions that there are companies that sell or rent their databases to companies that generate AI. We have to see how this issue is handled.

Gonzalo SosaIt indicates that the data trust has not been evaluated as a tool. There is a law that has a set of solutions. It has not always been applied and not everyone understands the same thing about how to apply it. There are things that exist and we do not know about. It does not prevent communication in the data if the purposes are known and the law does not prohibit it. The law has specific mechanisms to regulate it.

Flavio CaiafaHe adds that one thing is data that is captured by the State and shared among itself. Every time a citizen speaks to the State, they are asked for data. Another point is how to protect personal data when entering a site and accepting that data is shared.

Ninoschka DanteHe mentions that there is another axis that governed the dialogue tables and it is the one related to education and employment, as well as the need for enabling instruments in SMEs, entrepreneurs, etc. Its viability should be compared in order to include it in the Strategy as an objective, line of action.

Marcelo BelenHe added that there are no actions in this regard from the National Employment Directorate (DINAE), given that the focus is on solving problems of access to employment in certain sectors in particular. He added that at the level of the National Institute of Employment and Professional Training (INEFOP), which is the body that leads the training, there is some initiative.

Virginia PardoHe mentions that the impact that AI has in the region must be known, and that there is a diagnosis, for example, of which jobs are expected to disappear or change. Perhaps we should start by having a diagnosis of what situation we are in. Propose addressing this issue with an expanded Ministry of Labor and Social Security (MTSS).

Flavio Caiafaunderstands that AI is the continuation of digital transformation, so the focus of education must be from school to adults. In addition to organizing the data.

Maximiliano Maneiro points out that we are in an era in which, without data, there is also AI and that businesses can be generated 'out of nothing' just by creating generative AI and displacing others.

Upcoming activities

- Finalize the report of the dialogue table with the Creative Industries sector to add to the analysis
- Agesic convenes meetings in its working groups, to close aspects in different lines of the AI Strategy:
 - either Training and employment axis with MTSS
 - either Education axis with Academia
 - either Infrastructure Axis
- Share the summary of the solid contributions of the Data Strategy tables for analysis within the scope of the Strategic Committee

Next meeting: Call a meeting of the Strategic Committee after the meetings of the working groups have been held.

End time: 15:50 h.