



ETORKIZUNA  
**ERAIKIZ**  
think tank

**NEW POLITICAL CULTURE**  
**REPORT OF THE 6th MEETING**

16/12/2021

## Contents

1. Programme	3
2. Members of the group	3
3. Introduction and presentation of the workshop	4
4. Presentation by Josep Lluís Martí	4
5. Deliberation in groups and sharing in full session	9
6. Assessment and end of session	11
7. Appendices	12
a. Presentation used during the session .....	12
b. Presentation by Josep Lluís Martí.....	17
c. Working Document No. 6 .....	45

## THINK TANK

### SPACE FOR DELIBERATION ON THE NEW POLITICAL CULTURE

ZOOM, 16 December 2020, 5 pm – 7 pm

#### 1. Programme

Theme	Person responsible
Introduction to the work session	Xabier Barandiaran, Provincial Government of Gipuzkoa
Presentation of the conceptual framework for addressing the challenge: collective intelligence	Josep Lluís Martí, Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Presentation of the group dynamic	Miren Larrea, Orkestra
Assessment, key elements of the process and closure	Xabier Barandiaran, Provincial Government of Gipuzkoa

#### 2. Members of the group

In attendance:

1. Sebastian Zurutuza. **Provincial Government of Gipuzkoa.**
2. Ander Arzelus. **Provincial Government of Gipuzkoa.**
3. Xabier Barandiaran. **Provincial Government of Gipuzkoa.**
4. Ion Muñoa. **Provincial Government of Gipuzkoa.**
5. Goizeder Manotas. **Provincial Government of Gipuzkoa.**
6. Eider Mendoza. **Provincial Government of Gipuzkoa.**
7. Itziar Eizagirre. **Provincial Government of Gipuzkoa.**
8. Miren Larrea. **Orkestra.**
9. Asier Lakidain. **Sinnergiak**
10. Gorka Espiau. **Agirre Lehendakari Center.**
11. Naiara Goia. **Aranzazu Laboratory of Social Innovation.**
12. Andoni Eizagirre. **Mondragon Unibertsitatea.**
13. Juanjo Álvarez. **Globernance.**
14. Daniel Innerarity. **Globernance.**

15. Mikel Irizar. **Eusko Ikaskuntza.**
16. Fernando Tapia. **University of the Basque Country**
17. Ainhoa Arrona. **Orkestra.**
18. Eva Sánchez. **Orkestra.**

### 3. Introduction and presentation of the workshop

The Head of Strategy and Research welcomed all the participants and especially Josep Lluís Martí who will be speaking about the conceptual framework of Collective Intelligence.

He presented the session, set out the group's working agenda and introduced the speaker.

*“Josep Lluís Martí is the vice-rector for innovation projects at Pompeu Fabra University. He has worked on all the issues that lie at the heart of this group's reflections and is one of the experts in this area”.* He explained the relevance of the group, its composition and its raison d'être: to develop collaborative governance. He introduced Josep Lluís Martí to the members of the group and thanked him for being there, before handing over the floor to him.

### 4. Presentation by Josep Lluís Martí

Josep Lluís Martí thanked them for the invitation and encouraged the group to make any pertinent comments during his explanations.

He said he had already spoken to the Orkestra researcher about the group and thinks it is *“very interesting and diverse”*. *“I felt that what you are doing here is related to an idea I am interested in, Collective Intelligence (CI). This basically means talking about democracy and the value that might lie behind it. There are many reasons for preferring to have democratic systems. One is that, when they are well managed, they lead to better decisions”*.

He then spoke about the systemic perspective in deliberative processes: *“I thought it was important to set out some ideas about the systemic perspective in deliberative processes before going on to talk about on CI”*.



## 1. The deliberative system

He began with some preliminary *"very personal"* reflections, through which to *"have a clearer view of what we mean by deliberative democracy"*.

*"In Spain, participation mechanisms were implemented around the 1990s. We started to innovate in participation at a local level"*. These were seen as being the first experiences and *"it may be helpful to reflect on what we have learned"*:

*"We have learned that there was a certain paradox behind innovation. At first we were all besotted with innovation, especially in municipal government. But people thought that innovation on its own was enough, that just innovating was necessarily positive, as if our only goal should be to innovate. There was a paradox in those terms"*.

*"initially, quantity was prioritised over quality. Now we have learned that quality must come first"*. Another lesson that has been learned, he said, is that there is a difference between participation and deliberation; *there is one debate about whether to focus on the importance of the process or the importance of the outcome or impact; another debate on the value of face-to-face participation; another on whether it is better to have a micro or a macro vision; and finally, there is a debate on what was presented in the 1990s as an evolution in democracy, abandoning a more characteristically 19th-century view of democracy and moving towards a modernization of democracy"*.

Josep went on to list the consensuses on deliberation from a [systemic perspective](#): *"One important point about consensus is that there is agreement that there are institutions that have to govern and a citizenry that has to participate more actively in order to generate co-governance and co-responsibility"*.

He mentioned Habermas who insists on the enormous importance of the non-institutional public sphere in democracy. Examples of the non-institutional public sphere might include the media, the street... In short, there are many different contexts. *"He was the first person to note that this aspect was critical for the health of democracy"*.

Habermas developed a theory based on two tiers of deliberation:

- 1) institutional deliberation
- 2) non-institutional public deliberation

Between these two tiers lie the [mechanisms of interdependence](#), which in a healthy democracy connect the two forms of deliberation to one another. However,

Josep said, Habermas's model is now obsolete; nowadays it makes more sense to speak [in terms of networks](#). *"This idea can be translated to our present structures as follows."*

For anyone interested in learning more about the issues discussed thus far, he recommended several books:

- *"Net Smart: How to Thrive Online"* and *"Smartmobs: The Next Social Revolution"* by Howard Rheingold.
- *"The Wealth of Networks"* and *"The Penguin and the Leviathan"* by Yochai Benkler.

*"The basic idea I wanted to get across is that for a long time we have been thinking about participatory process designs from a local perspective. I think this view is correct, but it is incomplete; we need a much broader view that will adopt a more systemic perspective".*

The idea is that in any participatory process, whether it be face-to-face or virtual, you need to ask certain [questions](#) (slide: questions for each participatory process). By adopting a systemic perspective, it is possible to go beyond single deliberative processes and interconnect various different ones that are in some way connected.

## 2. Collective Intelligence

*"There is currently a boom in interdisciplinary research and scientific publications on collective intelligence".* He said he foresaw great progress in new applications of the term. The idea was already in existence before Aristotle.

*"The fundamental idea is that democracy is not only more legitimate but will also lead to better decisions if it is based on CI".*

*"To explain collective intelligence we need to understand individual intelligence. We all talk about the concept of intelligence, but it is very complex to actually define and it has been the subject of debate for centuries. It is usually applied to a set of abilities, which are mainly cognitive, though according to some authors, not exclusively".*

*"Collective intelligence is the same thing but applied to a group of people. A group of people can develop a set of mainly cognitive skills by which they develop a kind of "common mind". It has been shown that we are indeed capable of operating and learning as groups. The main question is not a conceptual one, but rather 'Under what conditions can it be developed?'"*

Simplifying greatly, CI could be said to be the ability to reason, to create answers and solve problems in a group.

*“Diversity within a group is something positive. When we ask different people about something, we can see how different ideas, different arguments for or against and different proposals tend to arise. In governance the most important thing is to see how we manage and order all these different inputs so that something coherent comes out of it. It is about finding a formula that drives the inputs towards decision-making”.*

In order to achieve this, for the moment, 3 major sources of CI can be identified:

- The power of aggregation. *“Under certain circumstances, aggregating different perspectives enriches the decisions that are made”.* He gave the example of Wikipedia, which is enriched by the diversity of its contributors.

- Deliberation

- Collaboration and collective learning. How we harmonize the work of different actors

He gave several examples: Crowd Law in New York is a GovLab initiative, captained by Beth Simone Noveck, which involves different actors at different levels of decision-making. As Josep noted, *“the government's principal problem is that we have problems that we need solving”.*

He gave [different examples](#) and added that CI is also useful in times of crisis. *“It is not just a form of evolution that cannot be used in times of crisis. Covidcourse.goblav.com, for example, sought a collective approach”. “Collective intelligence is not something we should only concern ourselves with when things are going well; we should also use it when things are at their worst; that is when we should work on improving our democracy-enhancing systems”.*

The Head of Strategy and Research took the floor and thanked Josep for his talk. He added: *“the issues you have raised are central to our deliberative process”* and opened the floor to any questions.

ECO2 raised two issues:

- Page's theorem and the issue of diversity

- How do we reconcile a tendency towards less scope for decision-making on the one hand with deliberation in digital environments on the other.

Josep answered the first question by saying that one of the elements of CI is diversity. Diversity theorems (Scott Page) are mathematical. *"they establish that, under certain conditions, a plural group —despite not being made up of experts— is better at making decisions than a group of experts, precisely because of their diversity. Of course this capacity and source of collective intelligence is not infinite, and we should not throw experts out of the room when they can guide citizen deliberations. But what these authors have demonstrated is crucial"*.

The optimal situation lies somewhere in a balance between experts and broad, diverse and pluralistic groups. This is because *"nobody holds the exclusive truth about any issue. No one knows all the implications of all the decision-making alternatives, or how they might impact people. This is why you have to listen to different people, with different interests, different ideologies, etc."*. This issue is complicated by the fact that theorems are based on certain assumptions, and we do not know whether they can be extrapolated to reality.

He gave the pandemic as an example. *"Management requires listening to what epidemiologists say. They are the protagonists on the pandemic. Their expertise is essential. We can all see that epidemiologists know about the virus and are learning; but they don't necessarily know how to regulate something in law, how to run a school, what objectives the school has... And so the ultimate decision on how to manage the pandemic must also include other experts"*.

Moreover, he added, *"we need to listen to those who are operating on a daily basis in this system"*.

The answer to the second question starts with the recognition of a problem: technology. *"Artificial Intelligence today could better serve the goals we set for ourselves as democracies. Artificial Intelligence, like all other technologies, must be at the service of collective intelligence"*. He proposed a variation on the great slogan behind the birth of American democracy. Instead of *"No taxation without representation"*, we should demand *"No artificial intelligence without collective intelligence"*. *"If the aim is to replace us as decision-makers, I say no. If technology is going to be an ally, then yes"*.

## 5. Deliberation in groups and sharing in full session

The Orkestra Researcher took the floor to explain the dynamic to be followed by the group. Unlike other sessions, she said, the speaker, Josep Lluís, would stay on in one of the discussion groups. When they re-joined the full session, he *"will be able to give us his feedback"*.

She then discussed the commitments they had made from one session to the next: *"for today's session we undertook to bring the Table of Contents of a document where we will set out the different lines of work of each of the groups. Your homework will consist of considering this Table of Contents and proposing any changes you think necessary"*.

*"Josep Lluís talked a lot about the importance of diversity. In organizing the dynamics, we discussed whether or not to work in the pre-established groups. On this occasion we will keep the groups the same as they were at the last workshop, but it will be the last time. From January on, the groups will be mixed"*.

The questions for this session are: How do you think you can develop collective intelligence within this group? How can you as a small group contribute to the collective intelligence of the large group?

*"Participants will start by answering the questions individually (and emailing their answers to the Orkestra researcher). You will then answer the questions together; we will also need a person to compile everything discussed in the group and email it to me"*.

The members of the full group then divided into smaller groups to work for 50 minutes on the questions that had been posed. The smaller groups then returned.

The Head of Strategy and Research took the floor, saying that Zoom groups were a bit dictatorial; their individual conversations were suddenly cut off and they were returned to the full group.

The spokespersons for each group summarised their discussions:

ECO1, Group on Involvement of the citizenry and organised civic society: *"Our job was easier because we are already working on innovation prototypes of community engagement, which is related to collective intelligence. We have picked five prototypes*



*that were going to be developed, which we see as a good space for experimentation and learning on this topic.*

*For example, citizen assemblies. There are doubts about how big they should be, but the project will be developed with the OECD and OPSI. The idea would be to propose five prototypes and see how they permeate Etorikizuna Eraikiz”.*

DFG7, Group on Critical construction of the Think Tank's theoretical bases: *“We partly talked about the definition of collective intelligence and how to achieve it and we discussed the three key spaces for this purpose. We also talked about how participatory designs should be carried out; we exchanged some ideas”.*

Josep Lluís stressed the importance of transforming the public and institutional political culture of the actors.

DFG7 noted: *“all of this has to take place within the particular institutional circumstances of Gipuzkoa, within a multi-tier governance and taking into account the important role played by civil servants”.*

ECO4, from the group on transformation of the administration highlighted the importance of collective intelligence. They have concluded that they could form an "expert" group on issues related to the Provincial Government, made up of different hierarchical levels.

ECO10, Group on managing knowledge for transformation: *“We discussed the importance of creating the right conditions for generating CI. The make-up of the group is important, but it is not the only thing: the organization, the context, a climate of trust, information about the topics, responsibility to the group, good communication... We felt these were all be fundamental conditions if something coherent and unitary is to emerge from the diversity”.*

*“We felt that diversity itself is an important condition to ensure that the deliberation results in CI. Because there may even be certain biases. We have identified them, for example, in our group: We are an intellectual group, we are all academics, and perhaps that is why the group lacks this diversity.”.*

Josep Lluís added via chat: *“Respect for difference, willingness to submit one's own beliefs to deliberation, willingness to be convinced or persuaded by the visions of others, willingness to collaborate with people who think differently in seeking common solutions, willingness to reach agreements (not necessarily definitive), etc. “*

ECO2 said that ECO10 had summed up the group discussion very well. *“I just want to add two anecdotes to illustrate that this issue is not as abstract as it might seem: In Navarra I am on the group managing the health crisis, and at two critical moments we have paid dearly for the lack of diversity in the group”*. The first example was when they wanted to get a message to young people, and they decided to do it via the traditional press. Once they realised that their target audience did not read the traditional press, they moved to social media; but they had already wasted time and money on the traditional press. The other example was that when discussing vaccines, they realised that everyone in the group was planning to get vaccinated. That produced a bias, because there was no one in the group who was opposed to vaccination.

## 6. Assessment and end of session

The Orkestra researcher offered a final reflection: “We could try to use the contributions of the group on citizen participation and organized society to help us to try to increase and explore this diversity and then assess it.

The Head of Strategy and Research took his leave. He thanked Josep *“for having come with his presentation and his participation in the dynamic”*. He also shared his impressions: *“This has been a very productive session. In conclusion, I think we can take home one very clear idea: Building CI means aggregating, deliberating and collaborating in crescendo, taking into account two elements that are essential for this process of construction: the diversity of the actors; and knowing that everyone involved in creating the CI is committed to placing the general interest over the individual”*.

## 7. Appendices

### a. Presentation used during the session



Deliberation Group on New Political Culture  
16/12/2020

## Programme

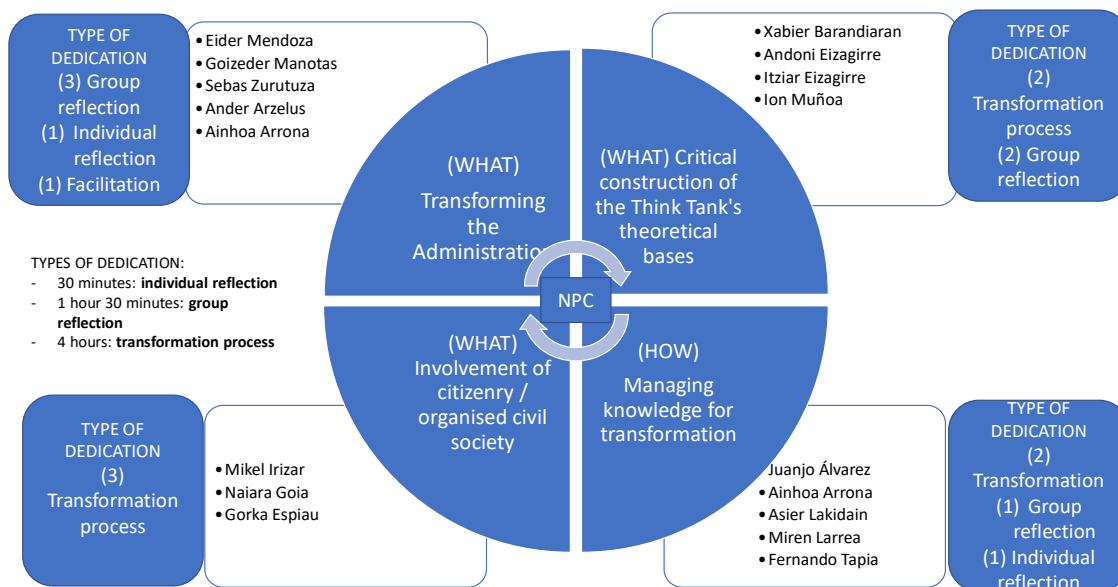


Theme	Person responsible
Introduction to the work session	Xabier Barandiaran, Provincial Government of Gipuzkoa
Presentation of the conceptual framework: collective intelligence	Josep Lluís Martí, Universitat Pompeu Fabra
Presentation of the group dynamic	Miren Larrea, Orkestra
Assessment, key elements of the process and close of session	Xabier Barandiaran, Provincial Government of Gipuzkoa

## Agreed agenda

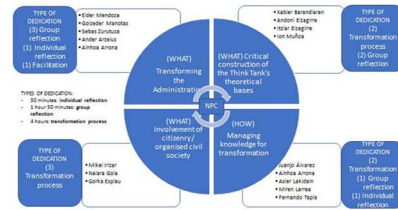
DAY	CHALLENGE
	(The agenda is made up of challenges. These challenges have been mapped from a general plane to the specific context of the projects we are concerned with. These challenges will be shown to the experts, who will propose which <i>theme/theory/concept/tool</i> we should work on at each meeting)
16/09/2021	The group develops its own definitions for two concepts that reflect the results of the process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New political culture</li> <li>- Equality</li> </ul>
14/10/2021	Understanding complexity and developing a systemic approach to the projects/initiatives we are going to work on
18/11/2021	Promoting individual responsibility (values) in our projects/initiatives
16/12/2021	Promoting individual responsibility (values) in our projects/initiatives
13/01/2021	Creating areas of trust and reinforcing communication in our projects/initiatives
17/02/2021	Developing effective systems for listening to society in our projects/initiatives
17/03/2021	Transforming public administration within the framework of our projects/initiatives by strengthening the ties between political and technical personnel
14/04/2021	Preparing the results of the process
19/05/2021	Decisions on the future of the process

Challenges we are working on today: incorporating complexity and an systemic approach into our reflection on deliberation



## CONTENTS

Presentation
Introduction
Chapter 1 Theoretical foundations of the new political culture
Chapter 2 Methodological bases for working on the new political culture
Chapter 3 Transformation of the public administration in the framework of the new political culture
3.1. Introduction
3.2. Defining the challenge
3.3. The experimentation process
3.4. Complexity and development of the systemic approach
3.5. Others
3.x. Results
3.y. Studies
Chapter 4 Organised society and citizen involvement in building a new political culture (Previous structure adapted to multiple cases)
Chapter 5 Knowledge management for transformation and the role of the university in the new political culture (Previous structure adapted to multiple cases)
Chapter 6 The new political culture in Etorikizuna Eraikiz Think Tank. Track record, results and future challenges



Home assignments to January: the group working on each axis should discuss this proposal and make suggestions. The provisional structure will be approved at the January meeting and those responsible for drafting each section will be selected.

## Introduction to the dynamic

**Nature of the groups.** Two objectives have been taken into account in creating the groups: consolidating the groups working on preparing the axes and the need to combine participants from different axes in the groups, with a view to working on the systemic nature of the deliberation. Today we will stay in the original axis-based groups, but from January on we will start with different working groups.

**Questions.** Each group will answer two questions:

- (1) What can you do to ensure that the group working on your axis (those of you in attendance) can work on the collective intelligence between you ?
- (2) What can you do from January on to ensure that what you have worked on in your axis contributes to the collective intelligence of the entire deliberation team?

**Process:**

- Once you have been placed in groups, take 5-10 minutes to write your individual answers in the template provided for this purpose. Please send the file to the following address: [miren.larrea@orquestra.deusto.es](mailto:miren.larrea@orquestra.deusto.es)
- Decide who will collate the group's results in the template provided for this purpose.
- Share everyone's views with the group and try to identify the points of consensus and any differences in approach
- Would the person designated for this purpose please send the template with the reflections to the following address: [miren.larrea@orquestra.deusto.es](mailto:miren.larrea@orquestra.deusto.es)



Template for Dynamic 1: individually, before working as a group

What can you do to ensure that the group working on your axis (those of you in attendance) can work on the collective intelligence between you ?

Template for Dynamic 2: areas of group consensus

What can you do from January on to ensure that what you have worked on in your axis contributes to the collective intelligence of the entire deliberation team?

Assignment for next month:

We will again share the homework by email, but it will consist of contributing to the Table of Contents of the book presented at the meeting, either by proposing changes or by suggesting how we could further advance the issued proposed at it.



Please remember to answer the questionnaire of assessment and action-oriented reflection

b. Presentation by Josep Lluís Martí



Universitat  
Pompeu Fabra  
Barcelona

# Deliberative System and Collective Intelligence

**José Luis Martí**

Meeting organised at the initiative of  
Etorkizuna Eraikiz Think Tank  
16 December 2020

## Contents

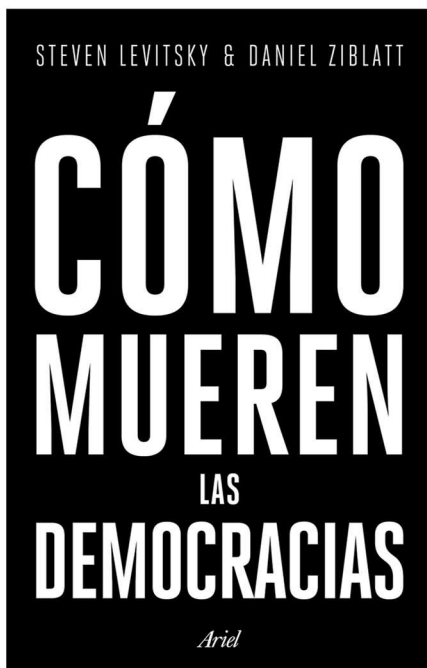
- 1) The importance of the **systemic perspective** in the deliberative processes of co-governance
- 2) The idea of **collective intelligence (CI)**
  - Why is it important?
  - What does it consist of?
  - How can we strengthen it?

# 1. The deliberative system

## Some preliminary considerations

Where we are coming from:

- Trends in participation since the 1990s
- The paradox of innovation
- Quantity or quality?
- Participation or deliberation?
- Process or result (impact)?
- Face-to-face or digital participation?
- Micro vision or macro vision?
- Evolution or crisis of democracy?



## Some preliminary considerations

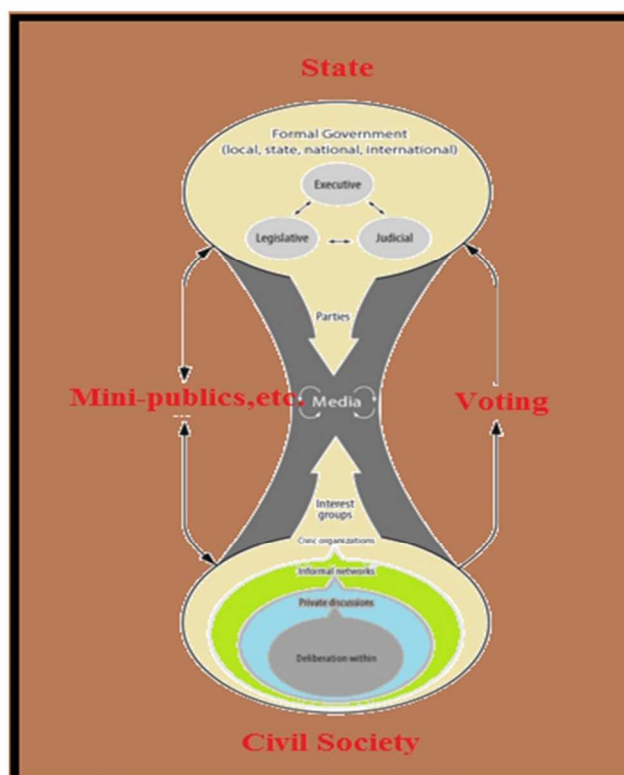
### Where we are:

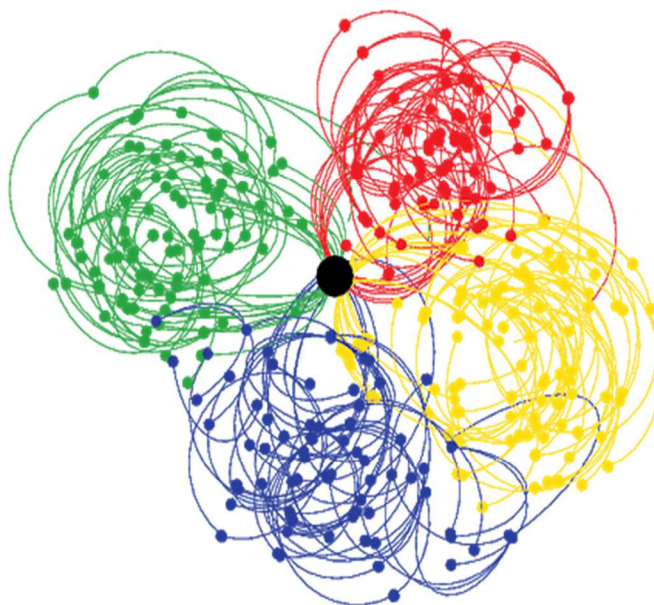
- Deliberation and quality in the centre
- Technology is not only inevitable but an incredible tool for transformation
- The idea of co-governance and co-responsibility
- The ultimate aim of improving and strengthening our democracies: the importance of non-institutional public deliberation



## The two-tier theory

- The importance for democracy of the non-institutional public sphere (Jürgen Habermas)
- Two levels (two-track model) and mechanisms of interdependence
  - Institutional deliberation (formal or informal): with or without citizens
  - Non-institutional public deliberation (informal or formal)
  - Mechanisms of interdependence: co-governance





Arc Diagram



Area Grouping



Centralized Burst



Radialization



Radial Convergence



Centralized Ring



Circular Globe



Circular Ties



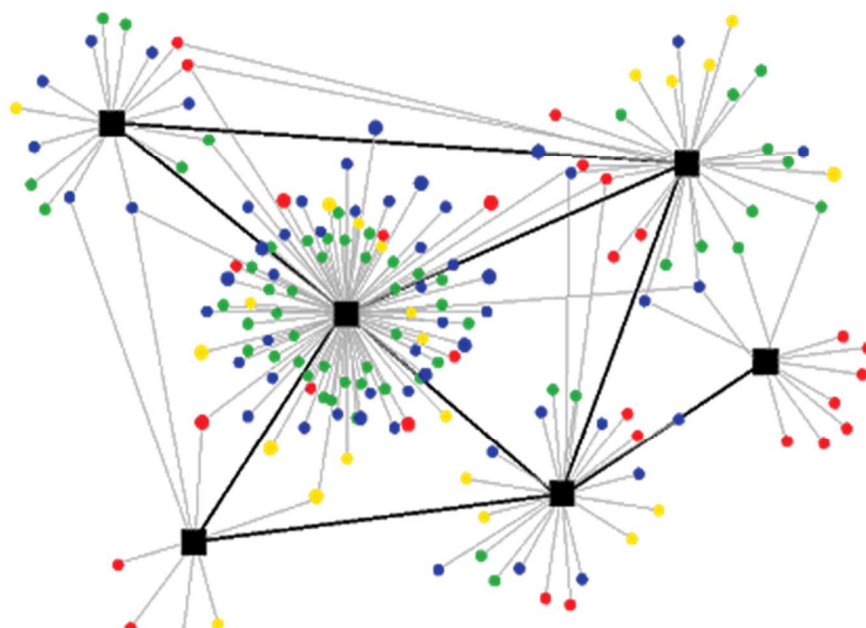
Spheres



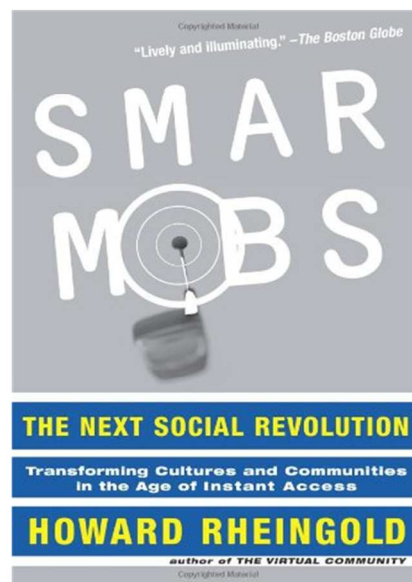
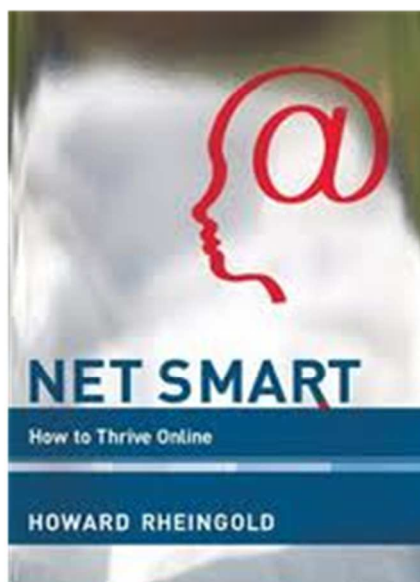
Scaling Circles

# The Power of Networks

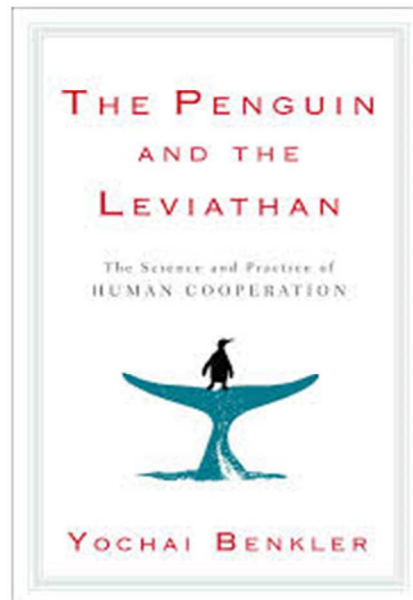
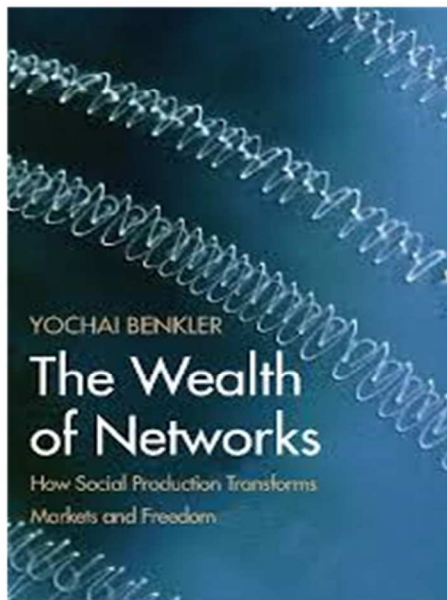
Mapping an increasingly complex world



## Howard Rheingold



## Yochai Benkler

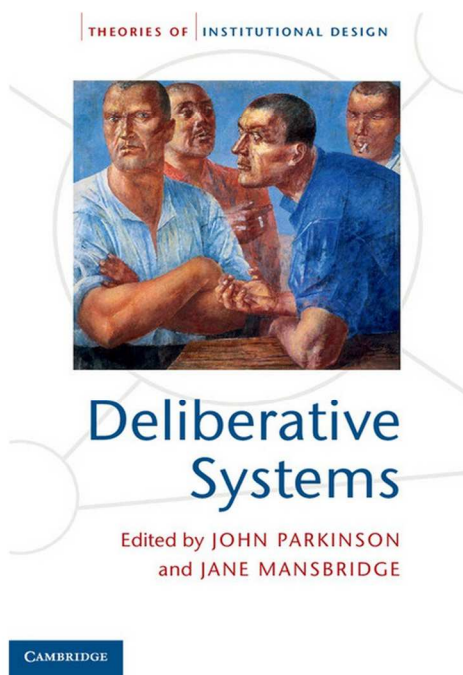


## Deliberative system

- Our democracy consists of a set of spaces, processes and situations of deliberation of different kinds, sizes and importance that we should try to harmonise with a systemic vision
- Institutional and non-institutional processes, formal and non-formal, planned and spontaneous, small or at mass scale, etc.



## Deliberative system



## Participative processes





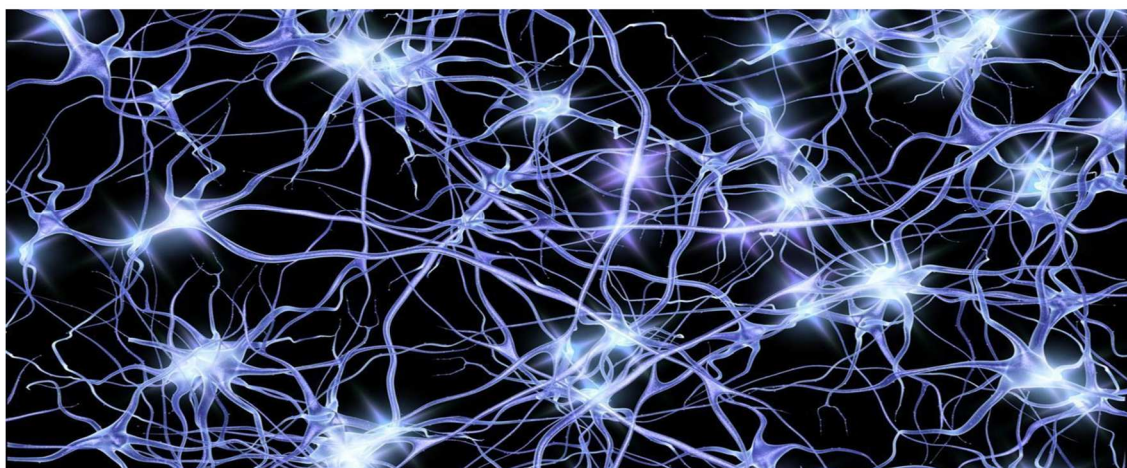
## The systemic perspective

Questions for each participative process:

- How does it impact the non-institutional public deliberation?
- How does it impact other institutional processes within the same government?
- How does it impact other institutional processes within other governments?
- Institutional consistency and coordination with civil society within a model of co-governance

## 2. The idea of collective intelligence (CI)

## A boom in studies on collective intelligence and AI



### Collective intelligence and democracy

The fundamental idea is that democracy is not only more legitimate, but will also lead us to make better decisions if processes of governance (i.e. public decision-making) are designed to take advantage of distributed collective intelligence

## Individual intelligence

General mental capacity to perform tasks such as:

- a) Perceiving, inferring, retaining and understanding information that can be processed in the form of knowledge
- b) Developing abstract deductive and inductive reasoning
- c) Problem-solving
- d) Developing some form of self-awareness
- e) Developing strategic thinking, making plans and accepting future commitments
- f) Executing or implementing these plans in real life
- g) Learning (including from experience) and adapting to changing circumstances
- h) Developing forms of creativity, such as artistic expression
- i) Having the capacity to form the right emotions?

## Collective intelligence

The set of cognitive and practical capacities that certain groups, in specific conditions, have to perform the following tasks as collective agents with some (non-metaphorical) form of common mind:

- a) Identifying, sharing, understanding and accumulating/retaining information
- b) Forming or filtering collective beliefs, preferences or judgements on this information or on joint problems or challenges
- c) Learning collectively and in collaboration
- d) Developing a problem-solving capacity
- e) Making collective decisions
- f) Working together to implement these decisions by performing collective actions
- g) Adapting to changing circumstances

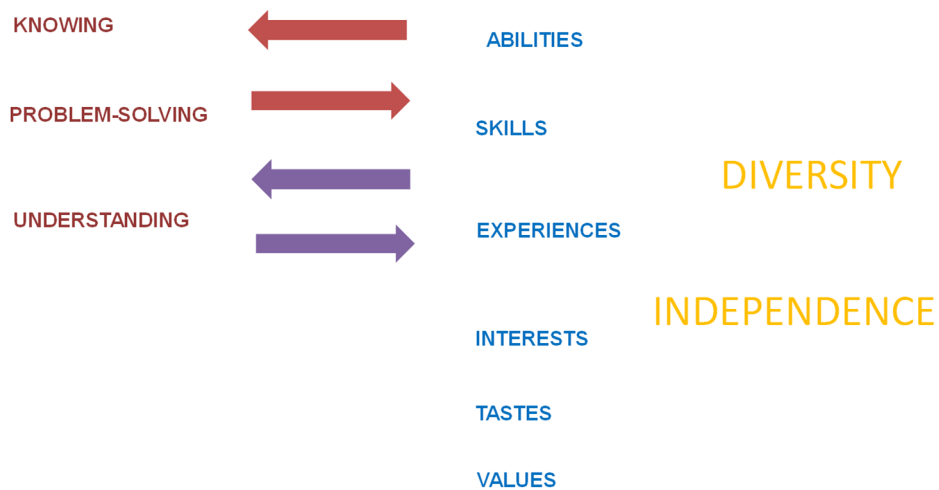
The primary question with regard to  
collective intelligence is:

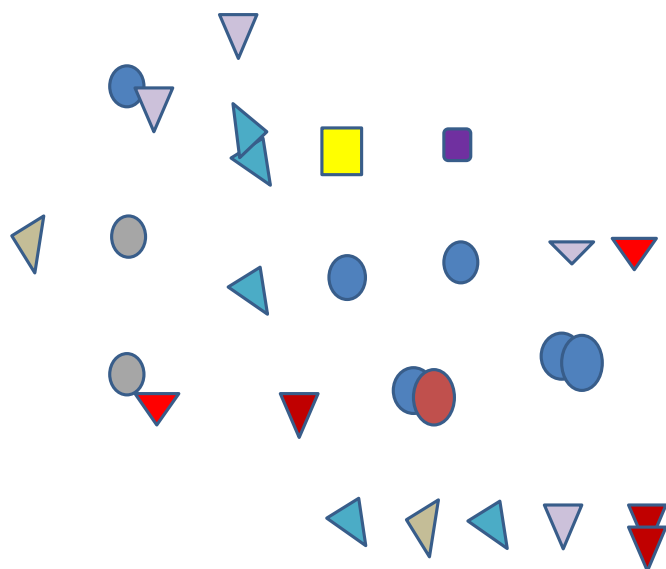
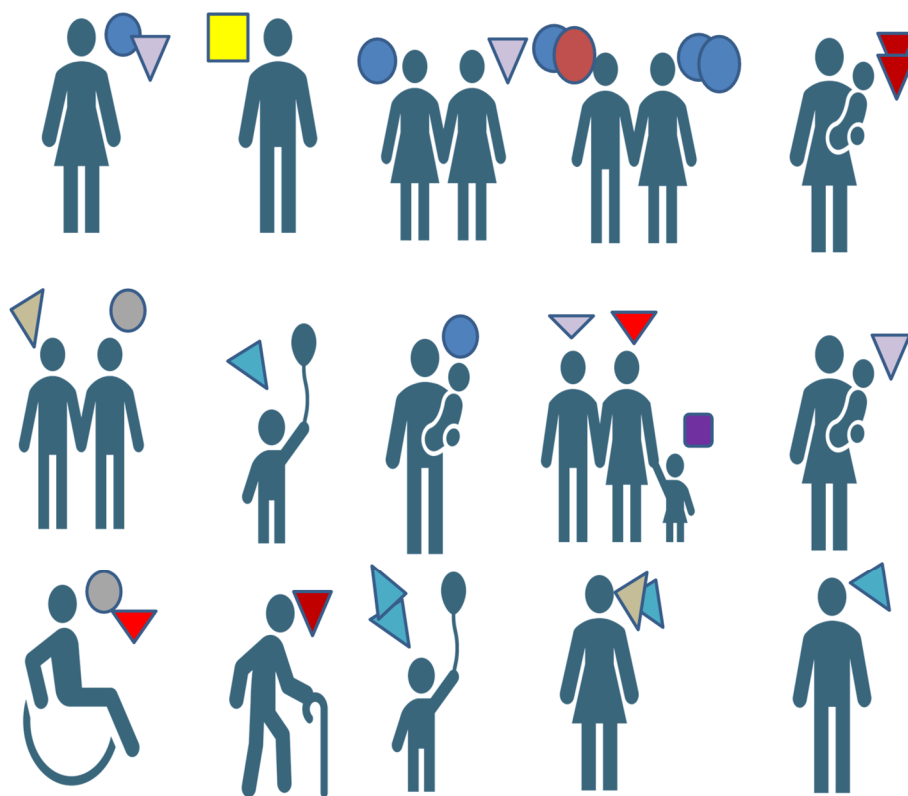
**Under what precise conditions  
can groups develop their  
collective intelligence and  
make the best decisions or  
produce the best results?**

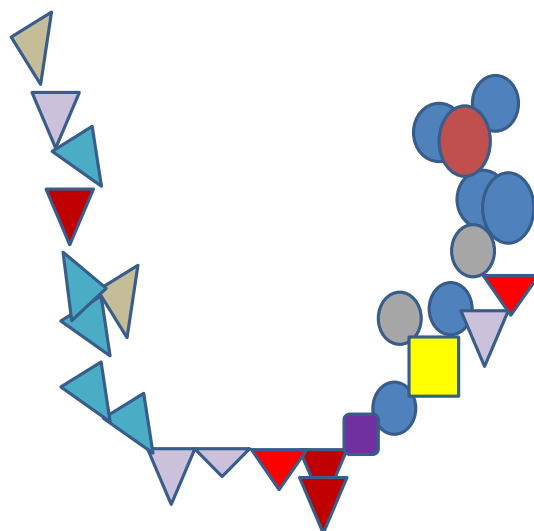
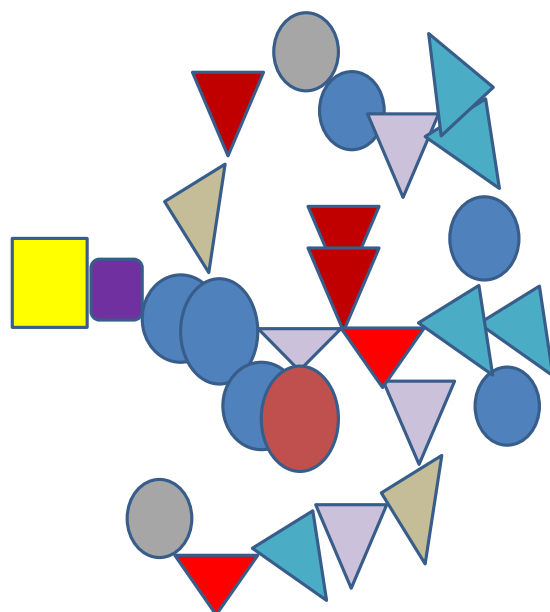
COLLECTIVE INTELLIGENCE is the  
**capacity** to reason, learn, create, resolve  
problems and make decisions in a **group**.

Under *certain circumstances*, large groups solve problems *better* than small groups of experts or individuals (whether they be expert or not).

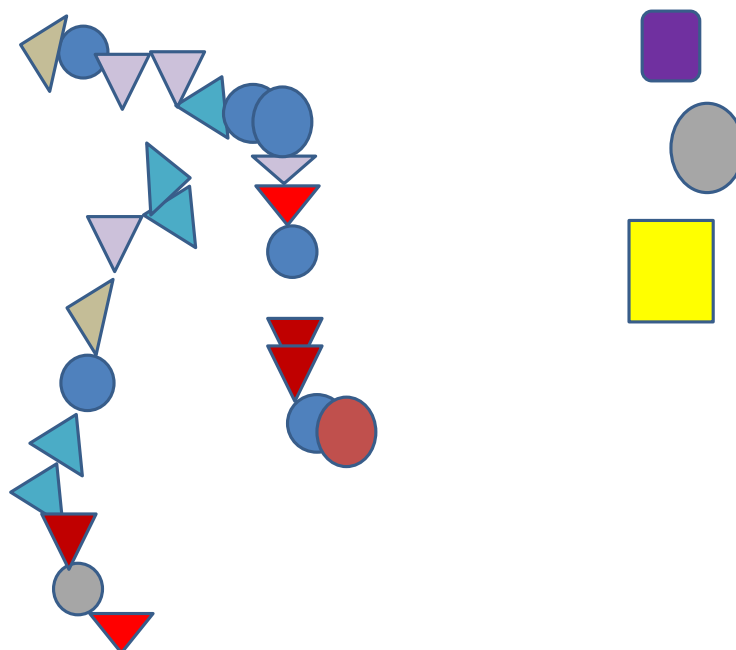
Francis Galton, 1906: the wisdom of crowds is nearly perfect











## Sources of CI

### 1) The power (miracle) of aggregation

The “Law of Large Numbers” or “Bernoulli's Law”, the Condorcet Jury Theorem, Diversity Prediction Theorems, etc.



**WIKIPEDIA**  
*The Free Encyclopedia*

# Sources of CI

## 1) The power (miracle) of aggregation

The “Law of Large Numbers” or “Bernoulli's Law”, the Condorcet Jury Theorem, Diversity Prediction Theorems, etc.

## 2) The power of deliberation

The effect of sharing information, the effect of mutually honing individual judgements, the effect of mutual individual learning, etc.

## 3) The power of collaboration and group learning

The capacity to learn and do things collectively based on sustained practice and the capacity to adapt to changing circumstances





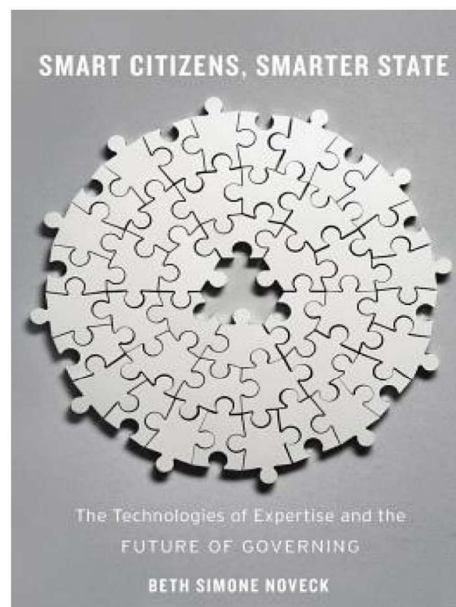
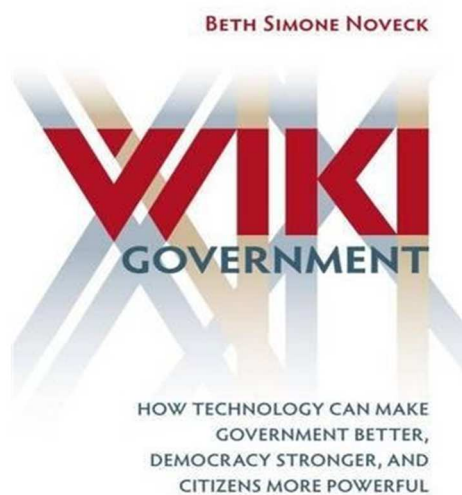
## Beth S. Noveck

Director of the **The GovLab** (NYU)

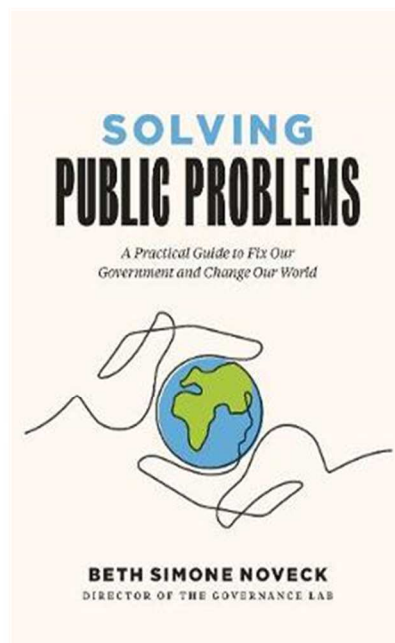
<http://www.thegovlab.org> / <http://crowd.law>

Former director of the White House Open Government Initiative in the first Obama administration

## Beth Noveck



Coming soon from Yale UP



## CrowdLaw Manifesto

“CrowdLaw is any law, policy-making or public decision-making that offers a meaningful opportunity for the public to participate in one or multiples stages of decision-making, including but not limited to the processes of problem identification, solution identification, proposal drafting, ratification, implementation or evaluation. CrowdLaw draws on innovative processes and technologies and encompasses diverse forms of engagement among elected representatives, public officials, and those they represent.”

<https://manifesto.crowd.law/>

## CrowdLaw

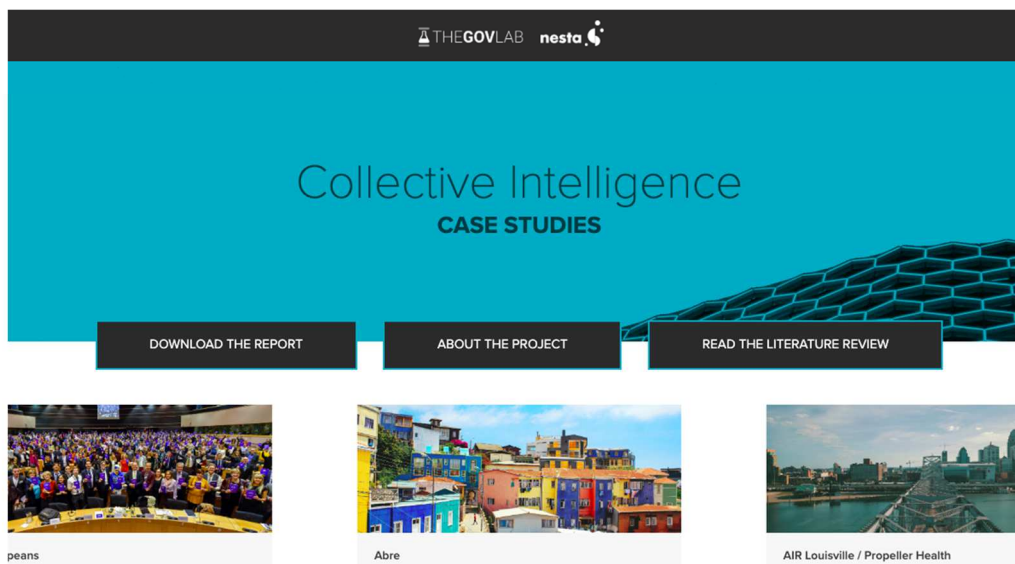
- What makes CrowdLaw special is the combination of the use of **technology** and **citizen engagement and participation** with a **two-fold goal**: a) strengthening **democratic legitimacy** as well as b) improving the **quality of the results** of public decision-making through the power of **collective intelligence**
- The overarching normative ideal is one of **deliberative and collaborative democracy**

## Legitimacy of public decision-making

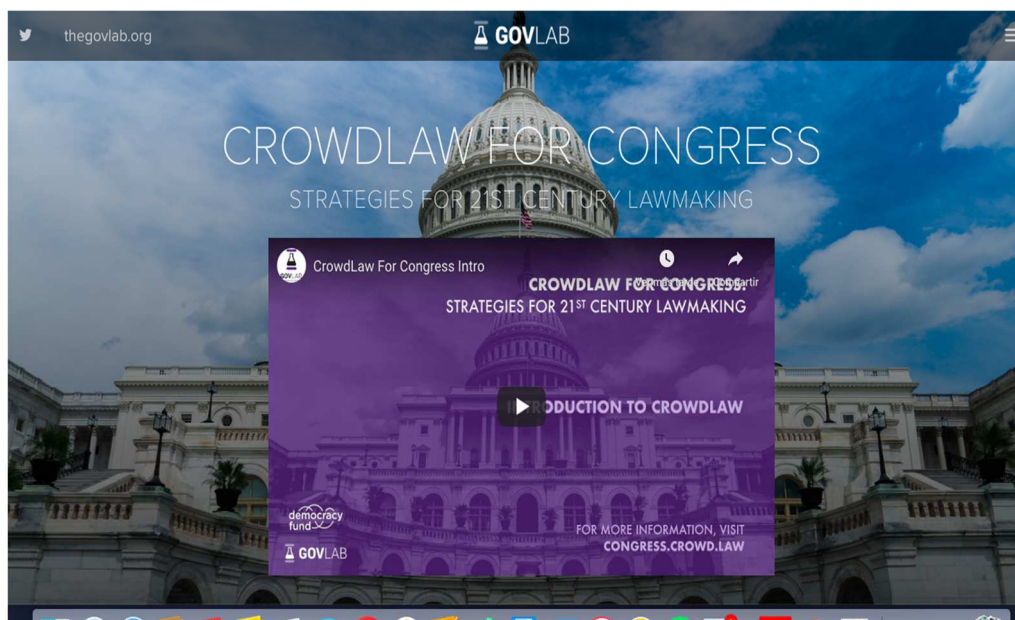
- Democratic legitimacy is a matter of degree
- Our citizens believe that our democracies' legitimacy is too poor or clearly insufficient ("they don't represent us")
- We must strengthen the democratic legitimacy of our processes of law- and public decision-making
- Reconstructing "the representation bridge" by allowing citizens to engage in public decision-making and exert more control



[www.collective-intelligence.thegovlab.org](http://www.collective-intelligence.thegovlab.org)



<https://congress.crowd.law/>







www.parliament.uk

[Accessibility](#) | [Cookies](#) | [Email alerts](#) | [RSS feeds](#) | [Contact](#)

[Search](#)

[Home](#) | [Parliamentary business](#) | [MPs, Lords & offices](#) | [About Parliament](#) | [Get involved](#) | [Visit](#) | [Learning](#) | [Shop](#)

[House of Commons](#) | [House of Lords](#) | [What's on](#) | [Bills & legislation](#) | [Committees](#) | [Publications & records](#) | [Parliament TV](#) | [News](#) | [Topics](#)

You are here: [Parliament home page](#) > [Parliamentary business](#) > [Committees](#) > [All committees A-Z](#) > [Commons Select](#) > [Education Committee](#) > 'Evidence check' web forum

- Committees
- All committees A-Z
- Commons Select
- Education Committee
- 'Evidence check' web forum
- Phonics
- Teaching Assistants
- Professional Measurement Metrics
- National College of Teaching and Leadership
- Summer Born Children
- Universal Infant Free School Meals
- Impact of Raising the Participation Age
- Music Education
- School Starting Age
- Department's use of evidence

## Commons Select Committee

### 'Evidence check' web forum



**The Education Committee invites views on the strength of evidence from the Department of Education in order to shape future Committee work.**

The Committee sought a short statement from the Department for Education on nine topics, in order to identify areas for scrutiny through one-off sessions during the remainder of the Parliament.

As part of this, the Education Committee invites views on the strength of the evidence provided, and the Department's use of evidence in its policymaking.

The comments received will help the Committee evaluate the evidence received from the Department and will help with identifying where contrasting evidence

#### External links



[Department for Education](#)

#### Related information



[News: 'Evidence check' web forum - deadline extended](#)

## Wiki-Legis in Brazil

**WIKILEGIS**  
BETA

**Dê sua opinião em propostas legislativas**

Analise as propostas legislativas, contribua dando sua opinião em trechos do texto e avalie as opiniões de outros cidadãos.

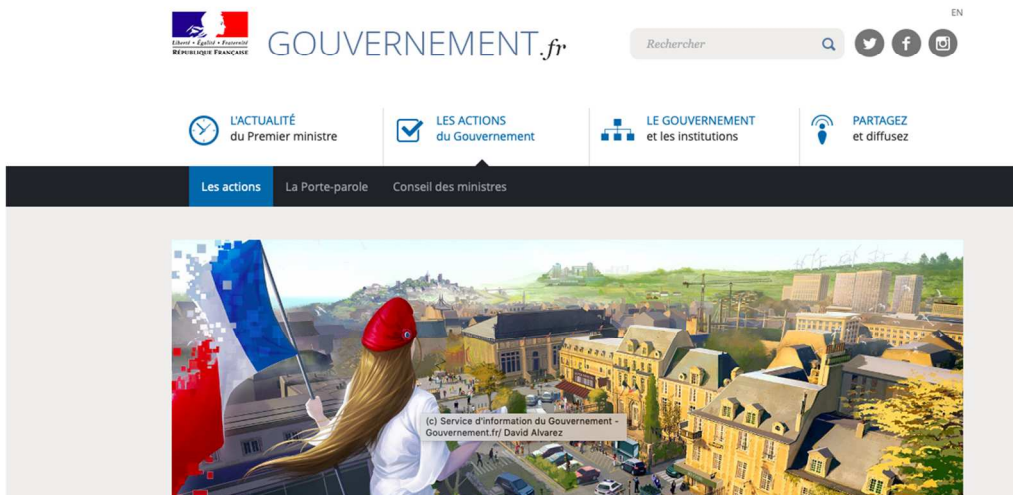
[COMO PARTICIPAR?](#)

**Art. 1º - Analise as propostas legislativas e contribua com sua opinião para um projeto mais representativo.**

**Fernanda opinou:**  
Adorei a nova forma de opinar nos projetos de lei ❤️

12 6 34

## Republique Numérique, France



## Better Reykjavik, Iceland

Participation

your clipboard.

### Better Reykjavík

[Facebook](#)
[Twitter](#)

Better Reykjavik is an online consultation forum where citizens are given the chance to present their ideas on issues regarding services and operations of the City of Reykjavik. Anyone can view the open forum and registered users who approve the terms of participation can participate in the forum.

Better Districts E-elections

Better Reykjavik

Related

–

Links

Better Reykjavik

Vantar þig aðstoð?

# Decidim: Barcelona's Online Participation



## vTaiwan



### Where do we go as a society?

Let's think and work together.

vTaiwan is an online-offline consultation process which brings together government ministries, elected representatives, scholars, experts, business leaders, civil society organizations and citizens. The process helps lawmakers implement decisions with a greater degree of legitimacy. It has various touch points such as a website (vtaiwan.tw), a combination of meetings and hackathons along with the consultation process. vTaiwan is also an open space, it is a combination of time and space run by participants to work on cases brought in.



**vTaiwan**

*rethinking democracy*

*vTaiwan is an experiment that prototypes an open consultation process for the entire society to engage in rational discussion on national issues.*

About

Things I Can Do

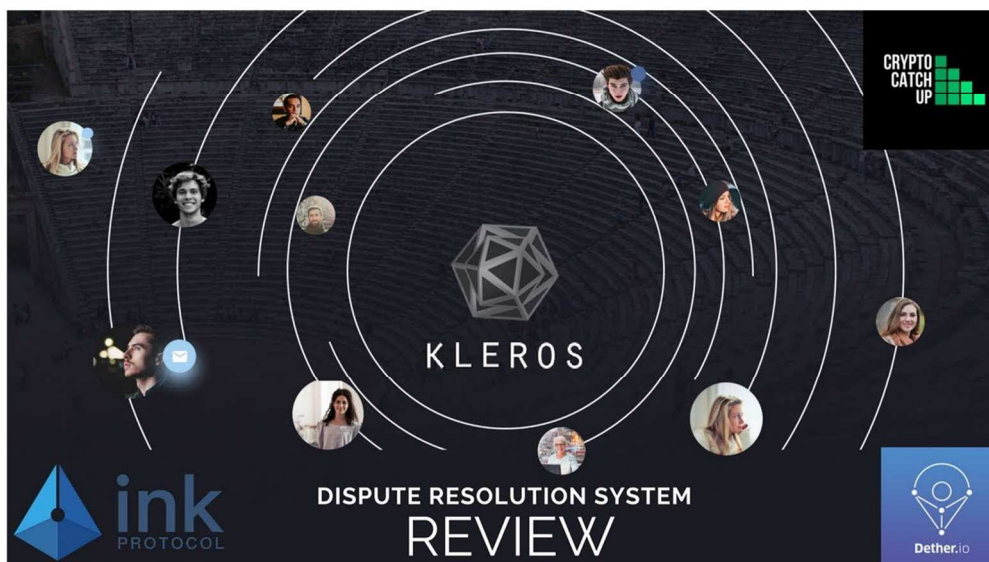
Cases: A Few Accomplishments

How It Works

More About vTaiwan

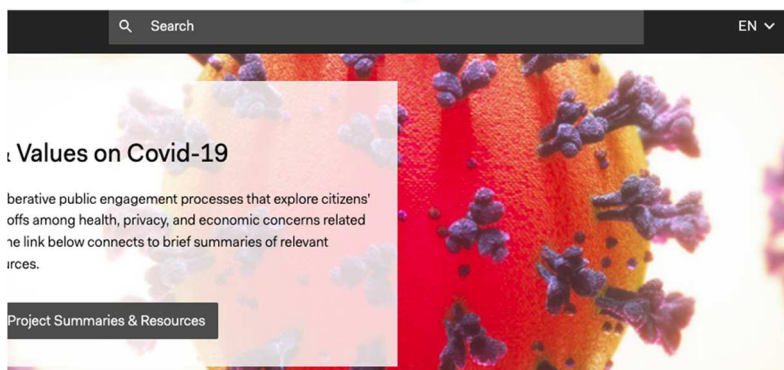


## Kleros



<https://kleros.io/>

## Participedia



CASE  
Public Engagement Pilot Project  
on Pandemic Influenza (2005)

Updated May 13, 2020



CASE  
Covid-19 Survey Tracker Working  
Group

Updated May 9, 2020



METHOD  
Online Deliberation

Updated May 6, 2020

## covidcourse.thegovlab.org



[MODULES](#)

[INSTRUCTORS](#)

[PARTNERS](#)

[CONTRIBUTE A LECTURE](#)

### COLLECTIVE CRISIS INTELLIGENCE

How to improve disaster response through data and participation

How do we provide accurate and reliable information to our communities?

[WATCH THE VIDEOS](#)



As the COVID-19 virus rapidly spreads to more than 150 countries on six continents, public institutions are straining to keep up.

To assist you in responding during this time of crisis, we have assembled this collection of coaching videos from those who have successfully responded to a crisis before by successfully using technology to engage with a larger "crowd" of volunteers.

## 12 short modules



Defining Actionable Problems  
Matt Andrews



Three Day Evidence Review  
Peter Bragge



Priorities for Collective Intelligence  
Geoff Mulgan



Smarter Crowdsourcing  
Beth Simone Noveck

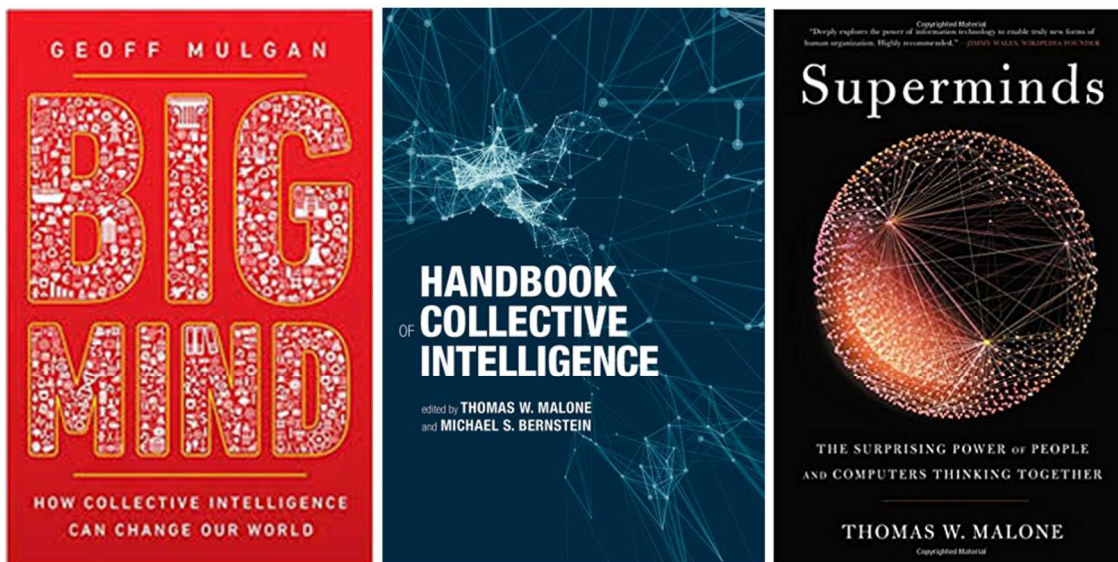


Crowdfunding  
Peter Baeck



Secondary Fall-Out  
Azby Brown

## AI-empowered CI



# Thank you!

[Josepluis.marti@upf.edu](mailto:Josepluis.marti@upf.edu)  
@jlmarti2025

## c. Working Document No. 6

## THINK TANK

Deliberation process on new political culture: Working Document No. 6

**ATTITUDINAL AND PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS OF DELIBERATION**

(16 December 2020)

This working document is a further step in the integration of conceptual reflection and practice within the context of the deliberation process on a new political culture. Specifically, it combines the concepts and frameworks Manuel Villoria set out in the session of 18 November 2020 with the axes for action outlined in Working Document No. 5.

In his presentation, Manuel Villoria shared the theoretical origins of deliberation, together with its current theoretical and conceptual bases. After considering the difficulties of generating deliberative processes, he also addressed the Why and How of deliberation and the importance of teamwork for achieving it. With this framework in mind, the groups for this workshop are formed of people who will be working together—or at least in coordination—from one workshop to the next, with a view to applying the think tank's reflections to experimental processes in their working areas. The following are each group's reflections on the concepts and frameworks presented at the session of 18 November.

*Critical construction of the Think Tank's theoretical bases*

This group's work focused on defining its own role and game rules, something that Manuel Villoria had flagged as being important. It began by setting a goal for its deliberative process in terms of "providing a solid theoretical-conceptual basis for the deliberative process on a new political culture. This should not be addressed in isolation but integrated into the way the think tank is managed".

It should have an impact on the way that deliberation is integrated as an axis of collaborative governance in the context of Etorikizuna Eraikiz and in the public policies of the Provincial Government of Gipuzkoa. This work begins with the construction of collaborative governance by the participants in the deliberation process itself, within the framework of the Think Tank.

The group stressed that participants in this deliberative process cannot build a concept [new political culture/collaborative governance] and its practical meaning solely from experience. This is why this group's work is important. Finally, the group noted that its work raises the challenge of bringing the theoretical formulation closer to the people, structures and ways of working in public policy.

*Involvement of citizens and organised civic society*

This group also drew on the concepts discussed in the presentation to reflect on its own objectives and procedures, bearing in mind that their specific objective is to experiment with transformation processes in four specific projects (Arantzazu Lab, Badalab, Debagoiena 2030 and Herrigintzan Berrikuntza).

The reflection allowed them to see that this group's work will consist of learning from practice. Their position stands in contrast to that of the previous group, showing



that within Etorkizuna Eraikiz Think Tank there are different approaches to the co-generation of knowledge.

One of the main insights the group took from the presentation is that the legitimacy of governance is increased as agreements are extended through dialogue. In this context, and in practical terms, the group felt that, when it comes to generating the conditions required by the new governance, the approach taken with the Basque language might be used as a cohesive element; there are numerous ideas and experiences in this area that could be used to help develop the collaborative governance required by the new political culture. They suggested that one possible way of working would be to seek 10-15 simple but interconnected projects that would together create a rich and meaningful fabric.

#### *Transformation of public administration*

This group, which comprises personnel from the Provincial Government of Gipuzkoa, also worked on defining a specific objective for their deliberation process. They expressed this goal as follows: “We are going to tackle the challenge of identifying facilitators and developing their facilitation skills with a view to launching the Aurrerabide program in different departments”.

The group drew inspiration from a number of ideas in the opening presentation:

- It is important to communicate to understand one another.
- The system (market/bureaucracy) has put paid to some sincerely-focused deliberative processes.
- The most important thing is attitudes.
- A group is not the same as a team.
- Deliberative processes do not arise spontaneously: they need to be worked on and managed.

#### *Managing knowledge for transformation*

This group is made up exclusively of representatives from different universities in Gipuzkoa who have joined Etorkizuna Eraikiz, and specifically the think tank, in different roles. In this case, too, their discussions focused on the group's objectives and the role of each participant. They highlighted the importance of integrating spaces into the think tank that are not exclusively related to politics; this group should demonstrate how a space for the university can be integrated.

The group recognises that each participant comes to the process with their own individual fears and power games. There is a need for discussion and negotiation on the ways in which each person will take these reflections to their own sphere of action. In regulatory terms, all participants clearly accept that they are not in the think tank to fuel quarrels but to work towards a shared goal. However, moving from being a group to being a team remains a challenge.

Continuing with the idea of setting out certain "game rules" for the group, they decided to use a methodology that would prevent the process from turning into a "war for wisdom”:

- Each meeting will address one topic.
- Each participant will work on that topic from their own perspective.
- These perspectives will be shared, with no pressure for convergence.

- For the December session it was decided to reflect on the distance/break between theory and practice and on the concept of praxis