

## **Real Democracy (Direct Democracy) & Indicative Operating Framework**

As for legislative drafting committees (where drafting of laws takes place) or the other organs which are decided/defined or withdrawn exclusively and only by the general assembly of citizens (which is the only organ that validates the proposals concerning the satisfaction of society's needs), re-election limits are needed and specifically these are the establishment of restricted number of mandates and non-consecutive mandates of directly revocable members who are selected by the general assembly of citizens mainly using drawing lots and possibly using election. And that's because many times the permanence of specific persons in positions of responsibility leads to corruption, spoils system, personality cult and nepotism in public life. Moreover, drawing lots ensures the avoidance of personality cult (in contrast to election which is affected by popularity of persons), trains all citizens in several positions of responsibility by having them switch every such a position, thus promotes the responsibility of citizens and furthermore, this randomness of the access of citizens to such positions could protect public interest because that's generally satisfied by citizen participation in commons. All these combined with direct revocability of members by the general assembly of citizens ensure that, in the end, public interest and social needs would be satisfied, even when some members (tend to) do arbitrariness against society because in this situation citizens can anytime replace them with new uncorrupted members.

Also, in (Direct) Democracy the best co-decision procedure is the synthesis of the proposed solutions after an in-depth conversation which aims to unanimity and respect of fundamental human rights of individuals and minorities (like the right of human life, freedom of speech, equality, equal access to education and health system etc) and the acceptable ways of co-decision may be the following ones with sequential priority order depending on the urgency of situations:

- 1) unanimity (100% of the general assembly of citizens)
- 2) approximate unanimity (for example 95% of the general assembly of citizens)
- 3) increased majority (for example 2/3 of the general assembly of citizens)
- 4) majority (50% +1 vote in the general assembly of citizens)

One additional concern for the solution of an issue and the simultaneous respect of documented minority proposals related with this issue could be the creation of a priority list with the solutions which are going to be applied starting with majority proposals and then continuing with minority ones depending on how much they are being accepted, for example:

- 1) majority proposal #1
  - 2) majority proposal #2 (it is applied in case of failure of the above proposal)
  - 3) minority proposal #1 (it is applied in case of failure of the above proposal)
  - 4) minority proposal #2 (it is applied in case of failure of the above proposal)
- etc.

Finally, if 1% of citizens collect signatures for petition, a referendum may take place regarding any issue and any solution which are proposed by citizens providing the fundamental human rights of individuals are not violated (a related analysis has already been done above).