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FEDERATION FOR INNOVATION — IN DEMOCRACY EUROPE

YVES DEJAEGHERE

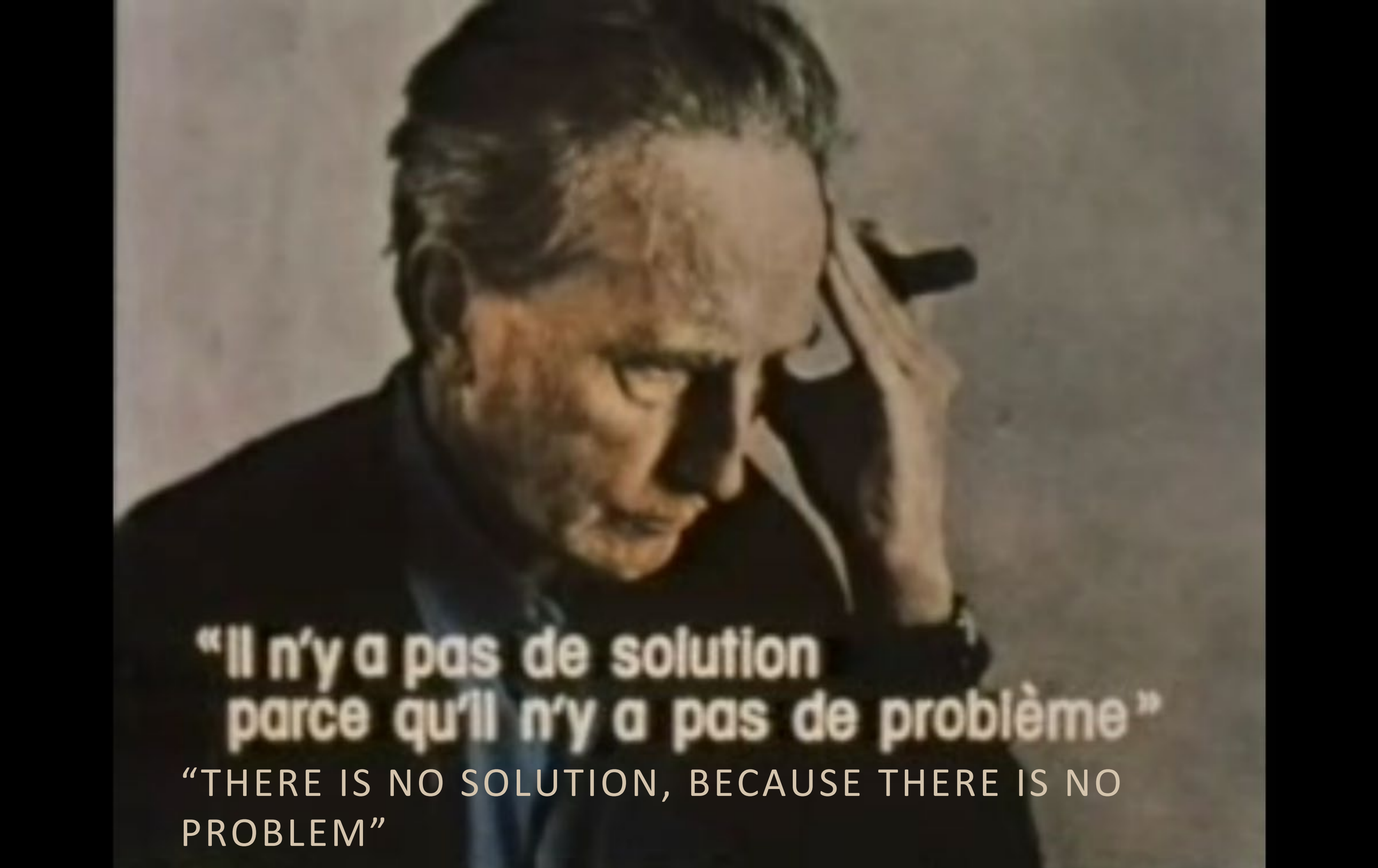
— FIDE

Why “innovate”?

What innovation?

What does it imply?

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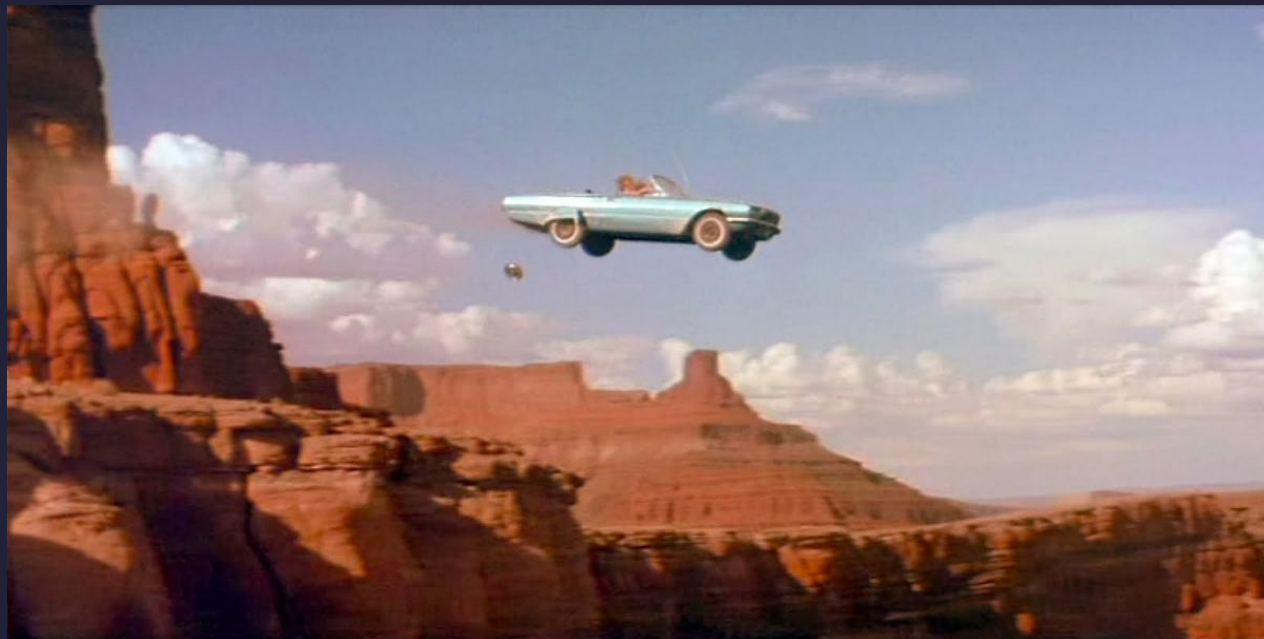
A man in a dark suit and blue tie is shown in a close-up, looking down and to the right. He has his right hand resting on his chin in a classic 'thinking' pose. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

**“Il n’y a pas de solution
parce qu’il n’y a pas de problème”**

**“THERE IS NO SOLUTION, BECAUSE THERE IS NO
PROBLEM”**



IS DEMOCRACY RIDING OFF THE CLIFF?



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MULTIPLE NEW TECHNOLOGY
INNOVATIONS ARE RELEASED EVERY
YEAR

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CAN DEMOCRACY INNOVATION KEEP
UP?

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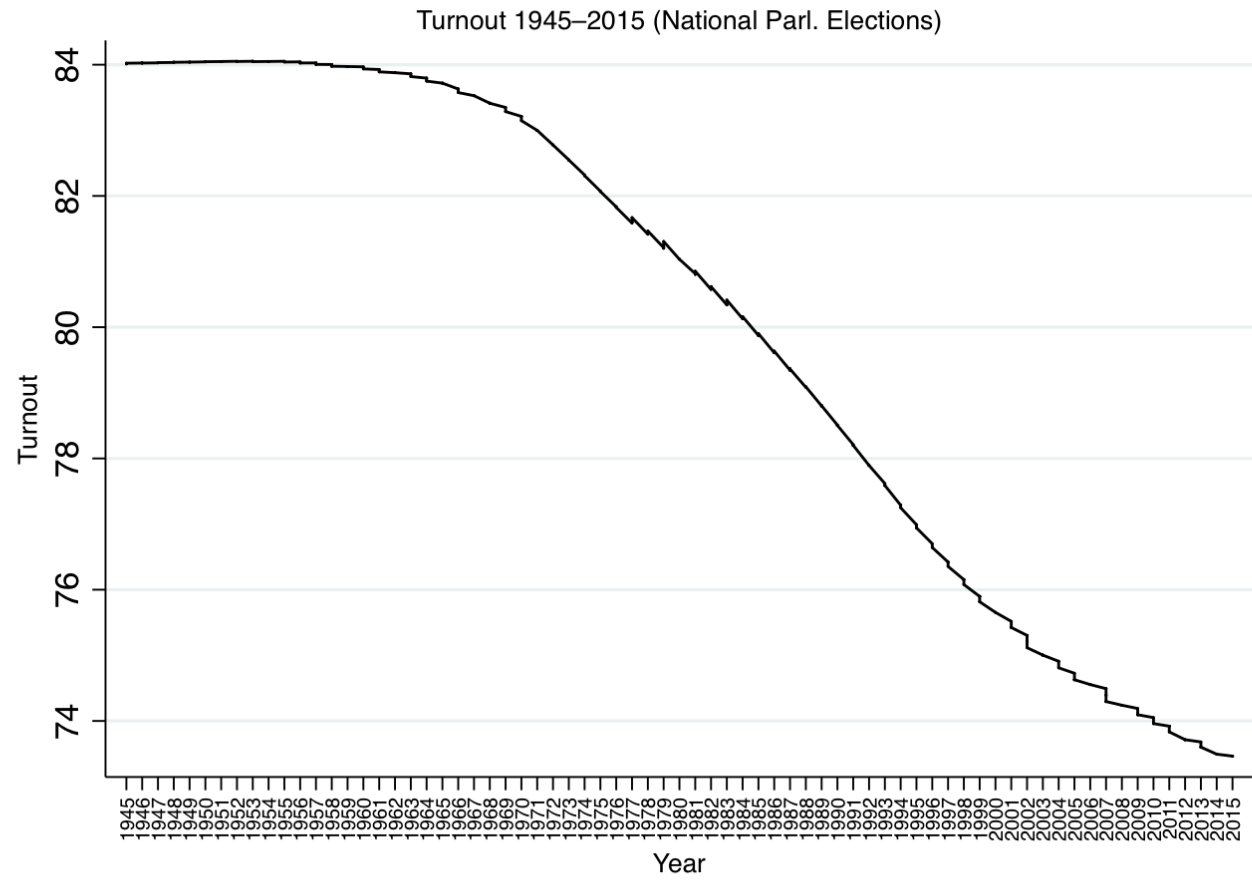
DEMOCRACY

OF THE PEOPLE,
BY THE PEOPLE
FOR THE PEOPLE?

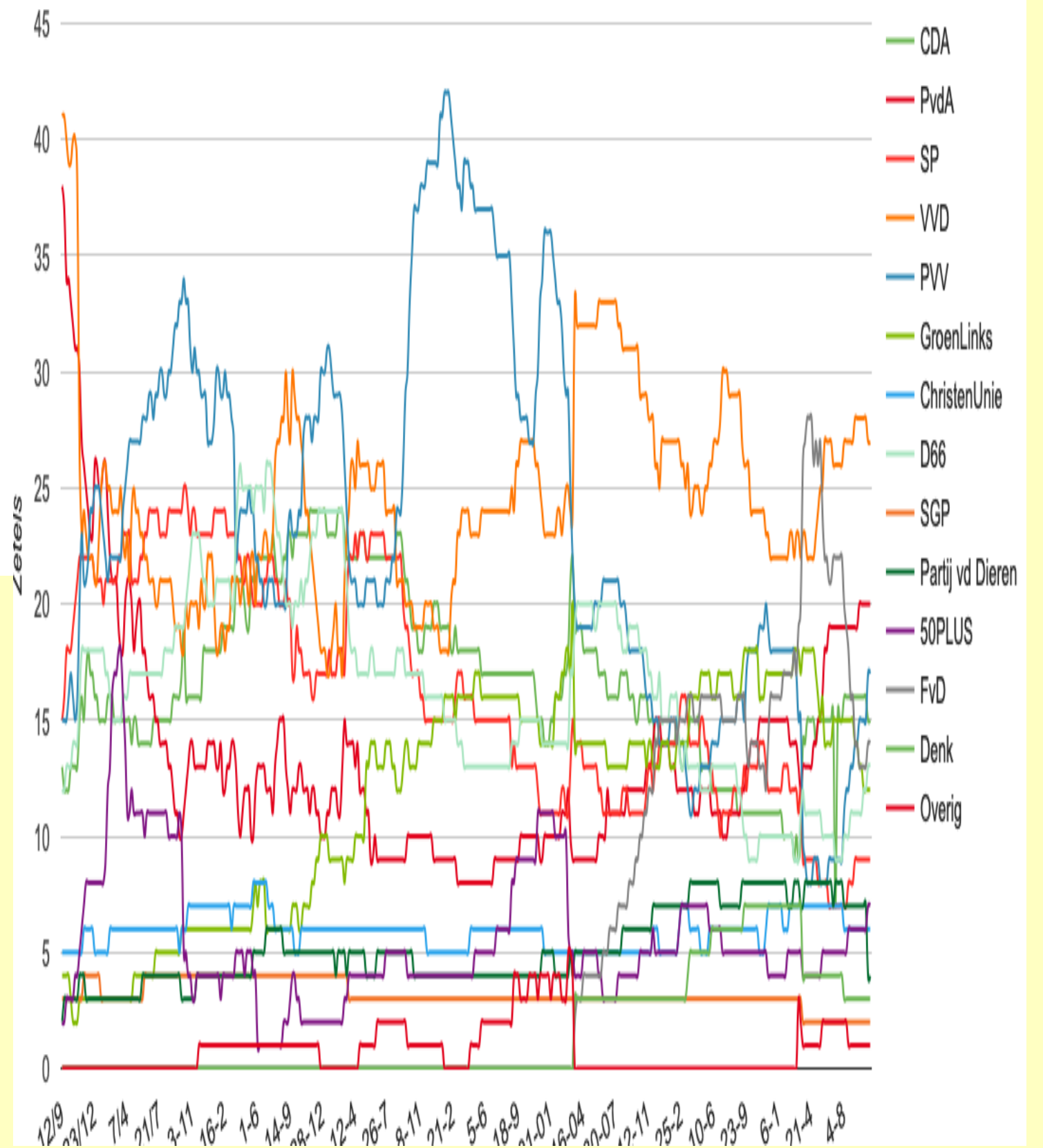
(+ RIGHTS)



National Parl. Elections



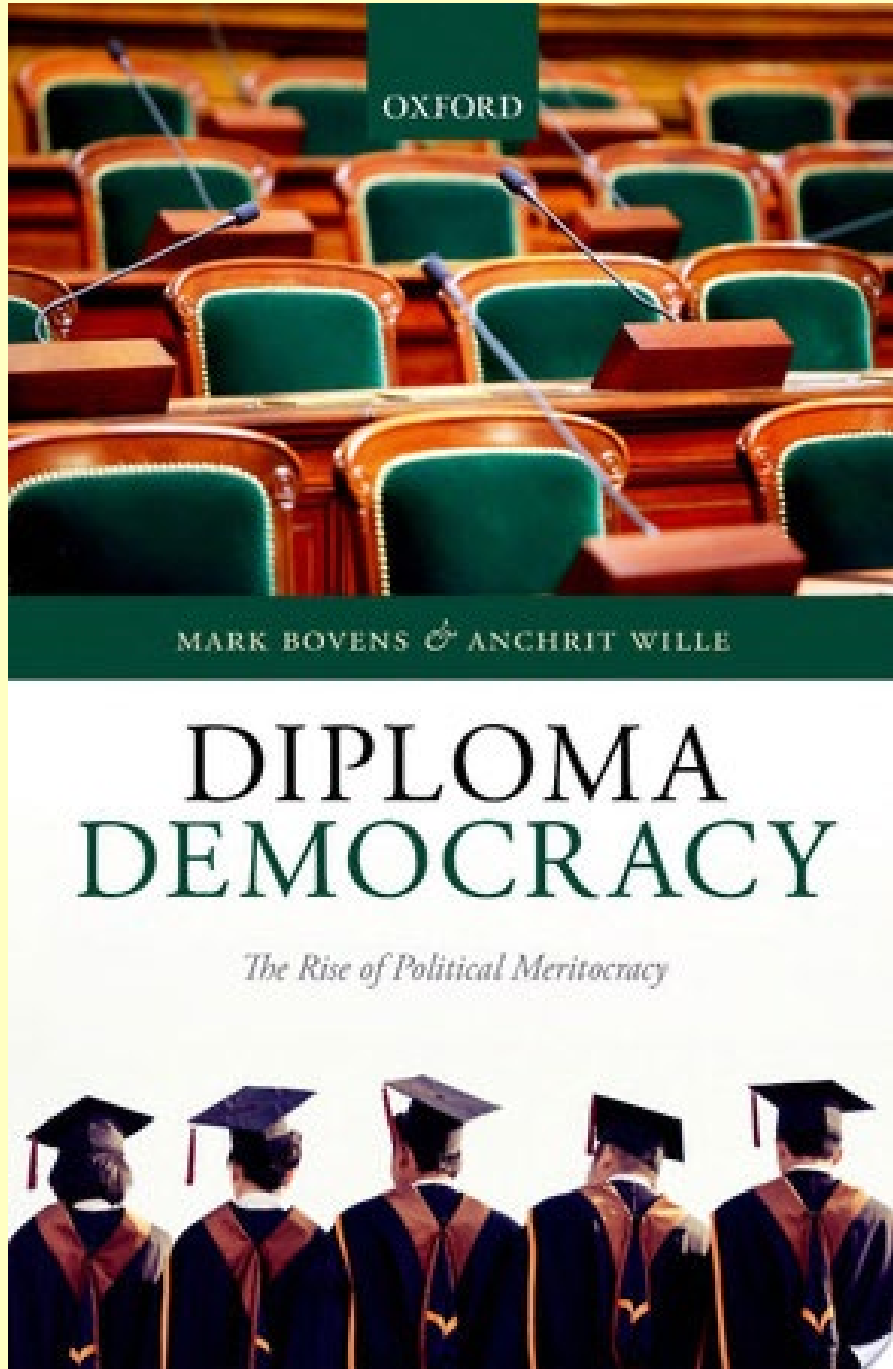
Peil.nl - Ontwikkeling politieke voorkeur sinds september 2013



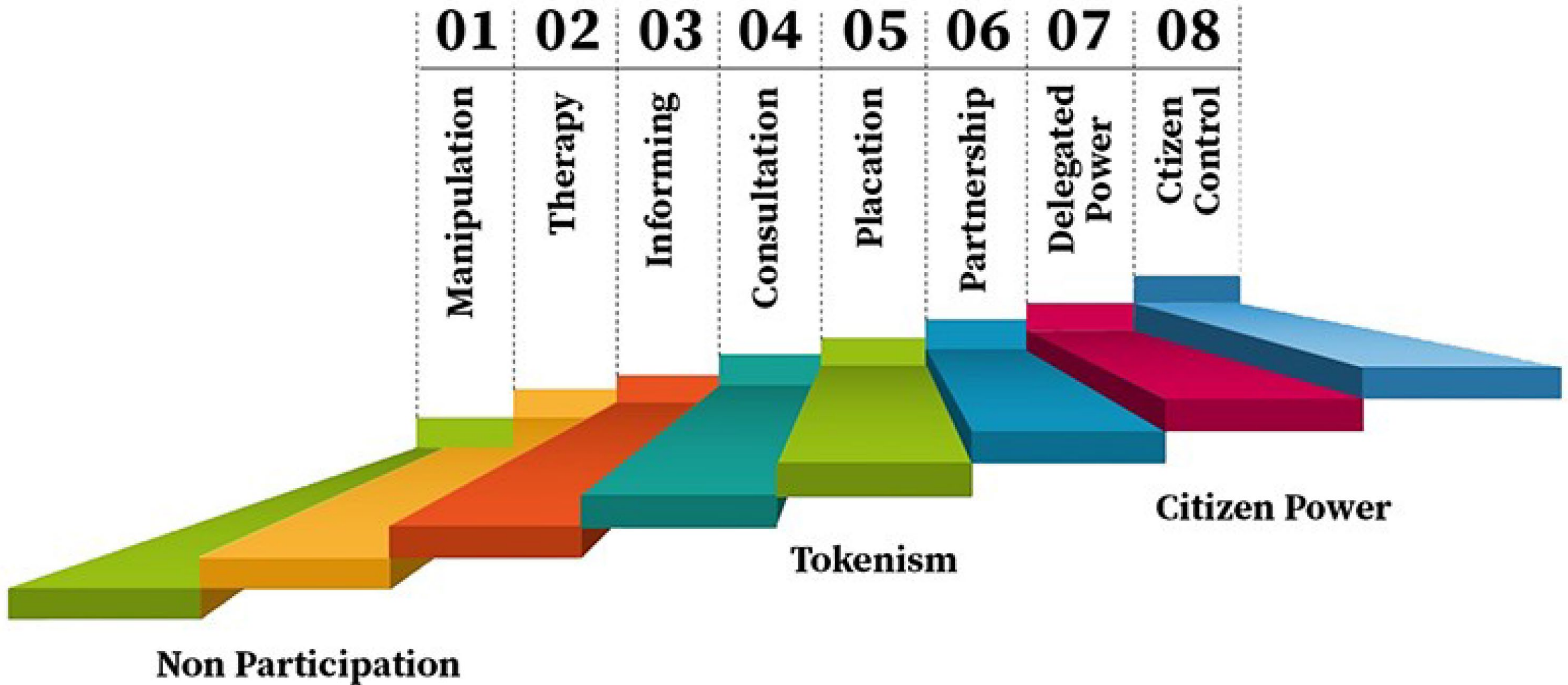
BUT THERE IS ALREADY NON-ELECTORAL
PARTICIPATION?

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Yes but for ordinary citizens there has some issues....



most “participation” has very limited implications ...



the stakeholders did get their foot in the door, but...the door leads to a small room with just a few people



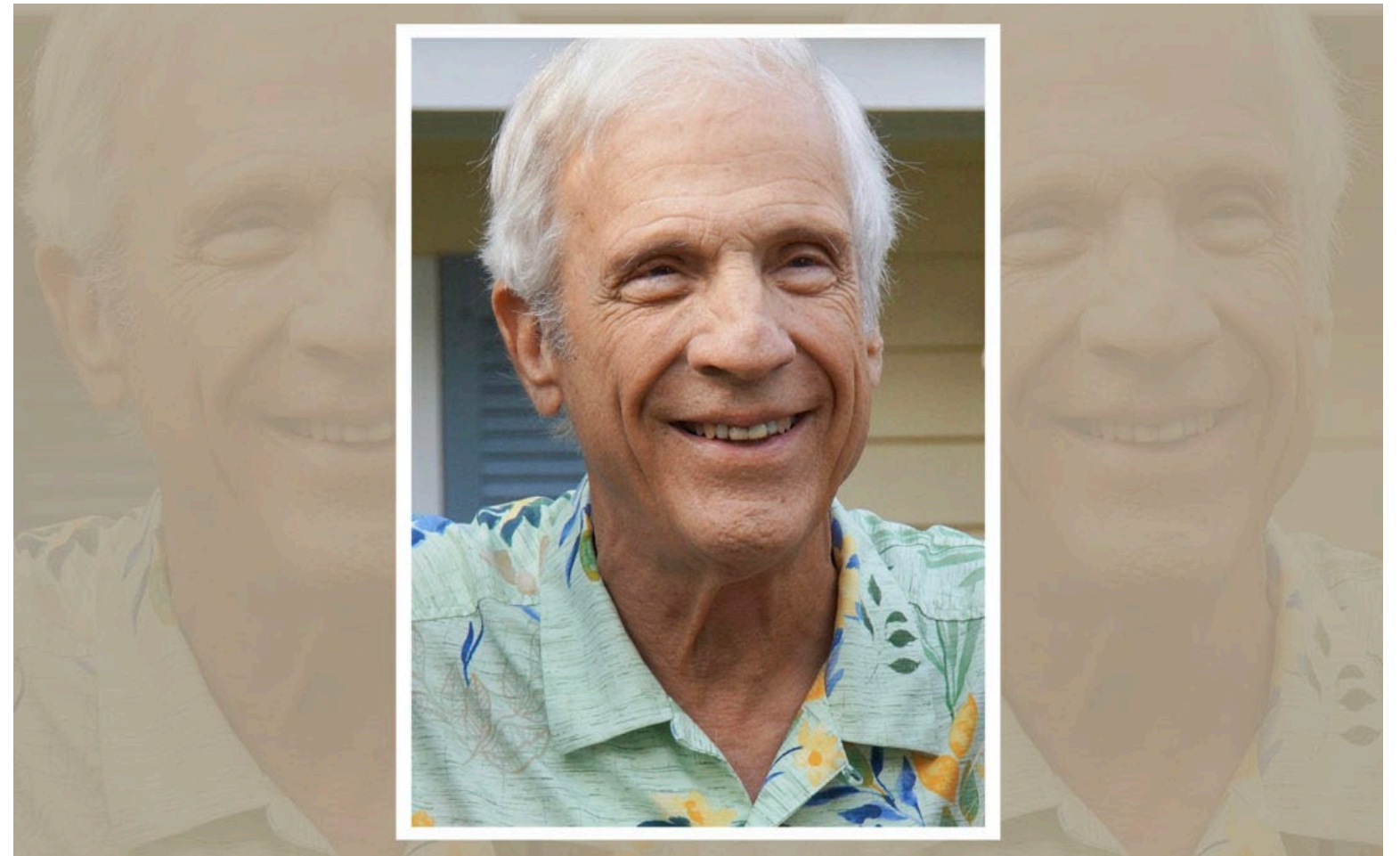


- A short local example of how this can go wrong...



———— How to get out of the quality vs quantity problem?

How to work with everyday citizens in a “high quality” process and still have the legitimacy of “high quantity” processes?



IS IT A COMPLETELY RANDOM LOTTERY?



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- What are advantages of using a stratified random group?

A democratic lottery is **inherently more egalitarian**.

It increases the **legitimacy perceptions of non-participants** in the assembly as the people in the room came out of duty less than activism

Diverse groups **result in better outcomes**, even often better than homogeneous expert groups

people are more likely to trust a process where they see **ordinary people reflecting** all parts of society engaging in the **complex trade-offs** required for public decision making.



— — — What is a deliberative process as whole?

- RANDOM REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF CITIZENS
- GIVEN A CLEAR TASK AND MANDATE
 - GIVEN ENOUGH TIME
 - BALANCED INFORMATION
 - DELIBERATE
- RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POLICY

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Benefits

- decision based on informed public judgement
- broader participation enhances legitimacy (« people like me were involved in this... »)
- Restore trust in public actors.
- Transparency increases accountability and can help reduce corruption

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Susie

Breakout Rooms

There are many steps to make this work,
but the core is in 3 words:

Design for legitimacy!

In every design step think how you can achieve the maximum amount of legitimacy for the resulting recommendations (within the means you have)

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What are some "red lights"?

- °Forgone conclusion: Assembly is there to justify a conclusion that has already been taken
- °Not enough time: An "afternoon assembly" is not an assembly. Reduce scope rather than rush participants
- °Recruitment that delivered a very skewed group. If you only have highly educated white men from 50 to 70 in your group, have them debate male white privilege...
- °Very biased information. Members clearly feel they are fed only one side of the issue...
- °There is not a single promise of follow-up from any commissioning authority. Just receiving the "recommendation booklet" for a press photo is not "having citizens involved in policy-making".

- Quality criteria have been developed (OECD, 2019)



QUESTIONS?



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