



International Conference

IOPD 2018

November 26, 2018

BRUNO KAUFMANN

Why an Ecosystem of Local Democracy?

What does creating a system of local democracy mean?

How is this related to inclusion?


What are the necessary elements of such a system?







SWI swissinfo.ch

La actualidad suiza en 10 idiomas  ES

DEMOCRACIA DIRECTA

Tomando el pulso a la democracia en el mundo



HISTORIC VOTE WEEKEND

Champions League finals for modern direct democracy

By Bruno Kaufmann, Global Democracy Correspondent





Falun Democracy City: Bringing in the People



DEMOKRATIPASS

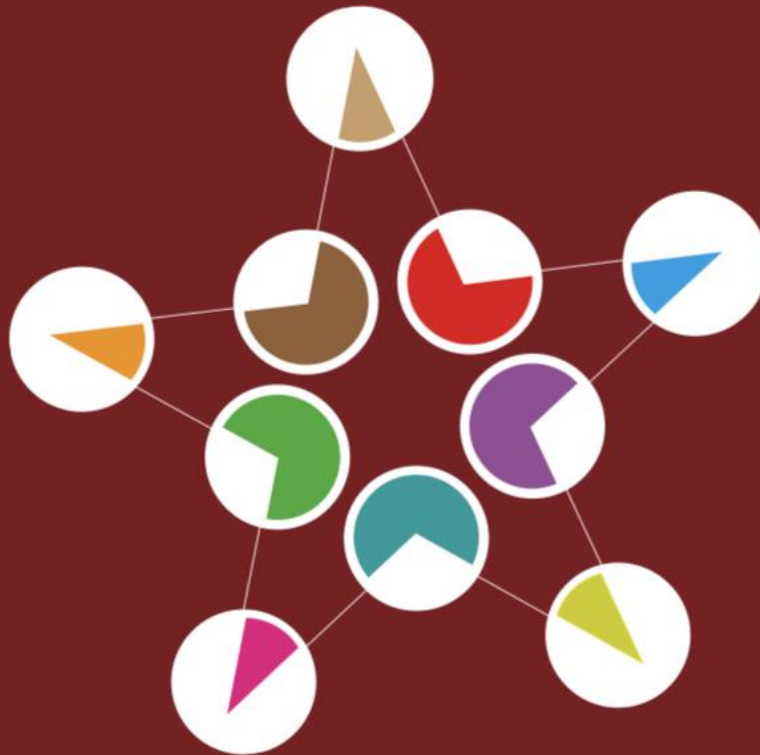
DEMOCRACY PASSPORT



*Gör
din röst
hörd!*

till det aktiva medborgarskapet
to active citizenship

DEM
D



Pasaporte Europeo hacia la Ciudadanía Activa

till det



DEM
D



Pasaport
la Ciud

till det

YOUR GUIDE TO ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP
AND PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY

A large graphic of a globe with silhouettes of diverse people on top. The silhouettes include a person with a backpack, a person with a cane, a person with a stroller, and a person with a child. The globe is set against a dark red background.

Global Passport to Modern Direct Democracy

BILL GATES: THE GENE-EDITING REVOLUTION
MAY 2016 \$15

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Is Democracy Dying?

A Global Report



FOREIGNAFFAIRS.COM

\$15.99 CANADA 067
0 74470 29736 9







against
elections



DAVID VAN
REYBROUCK

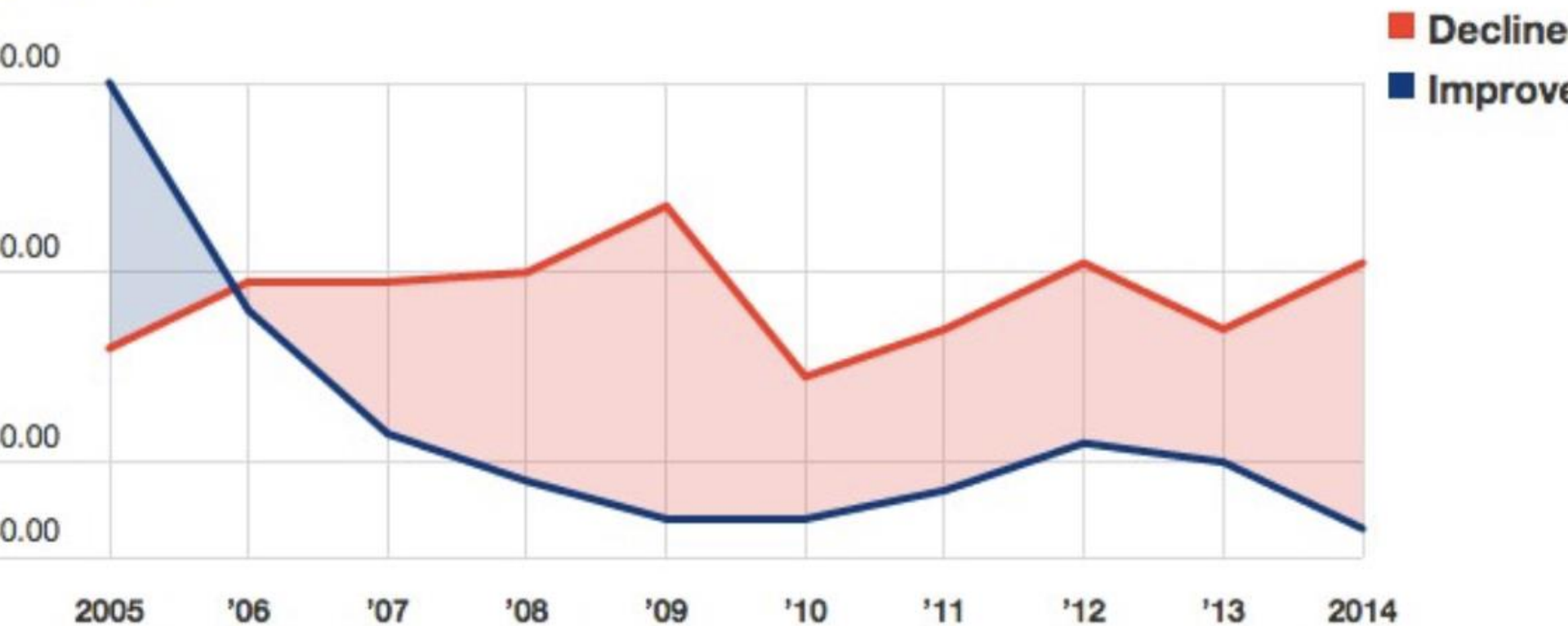


QUESTION:

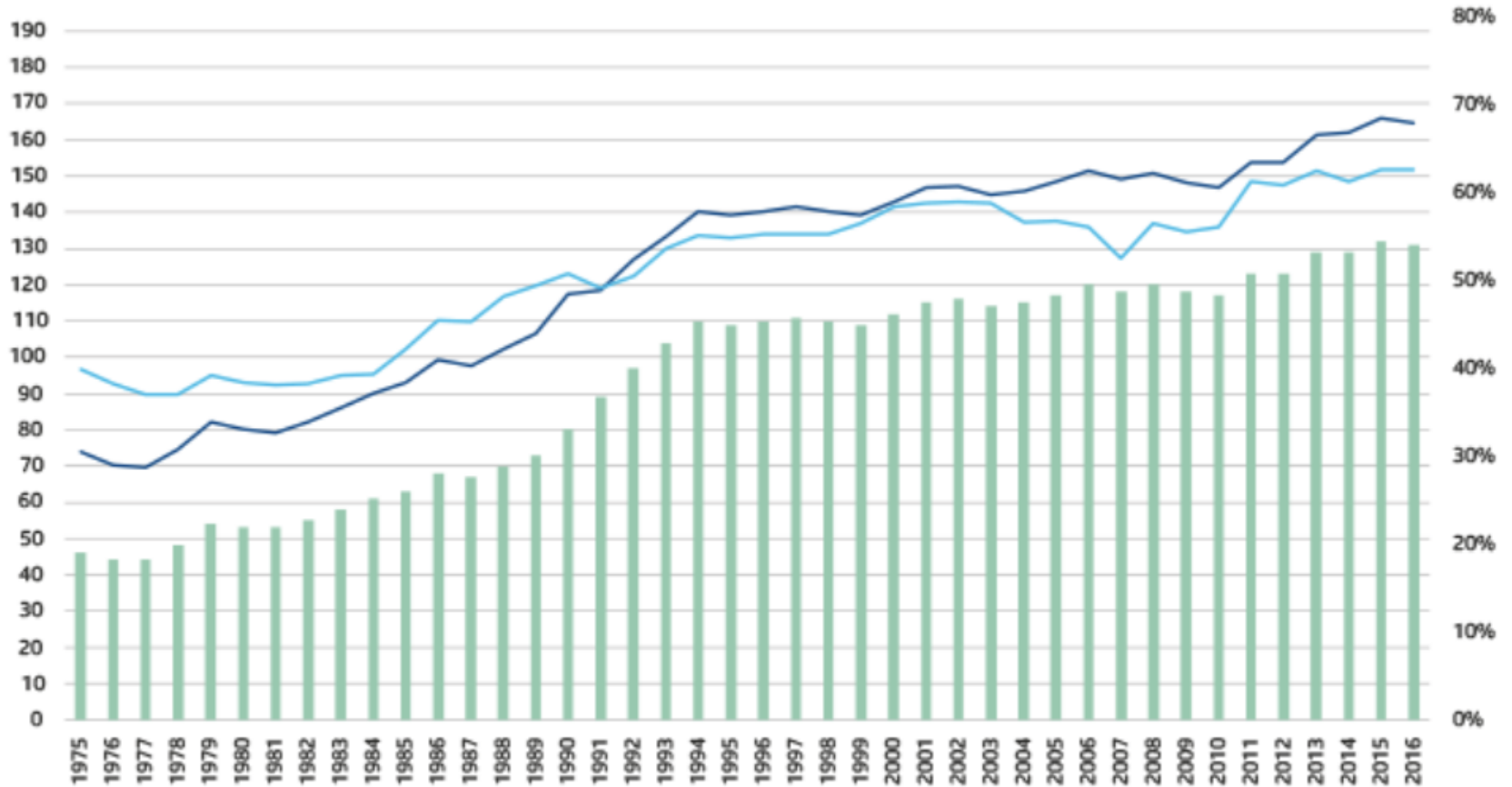
IS DEMOCRACY

DYING?

Countries With Declines in Freedom Have Outnumbered Those With Gains for the Past Nine Years




Democracy on the rise



 The number of electoral democracies has more than doubled since 1975

 The percentage of all countries with electoral democracies climbed from 30% to 70%

 The percentage of the world's population who live in a democratic country grew from 35% to 65% in the same period

Source: Global State of Democracy

ANSWER 1:

NO, DEMOCRACY

IS **WINNING!**



POPULATIONS*

23.0%

Other urban
Fewer than 300,000

3.8%

Smallest cities
300,000 to 500,000

6.1%

Small cities
500,000 to 1m

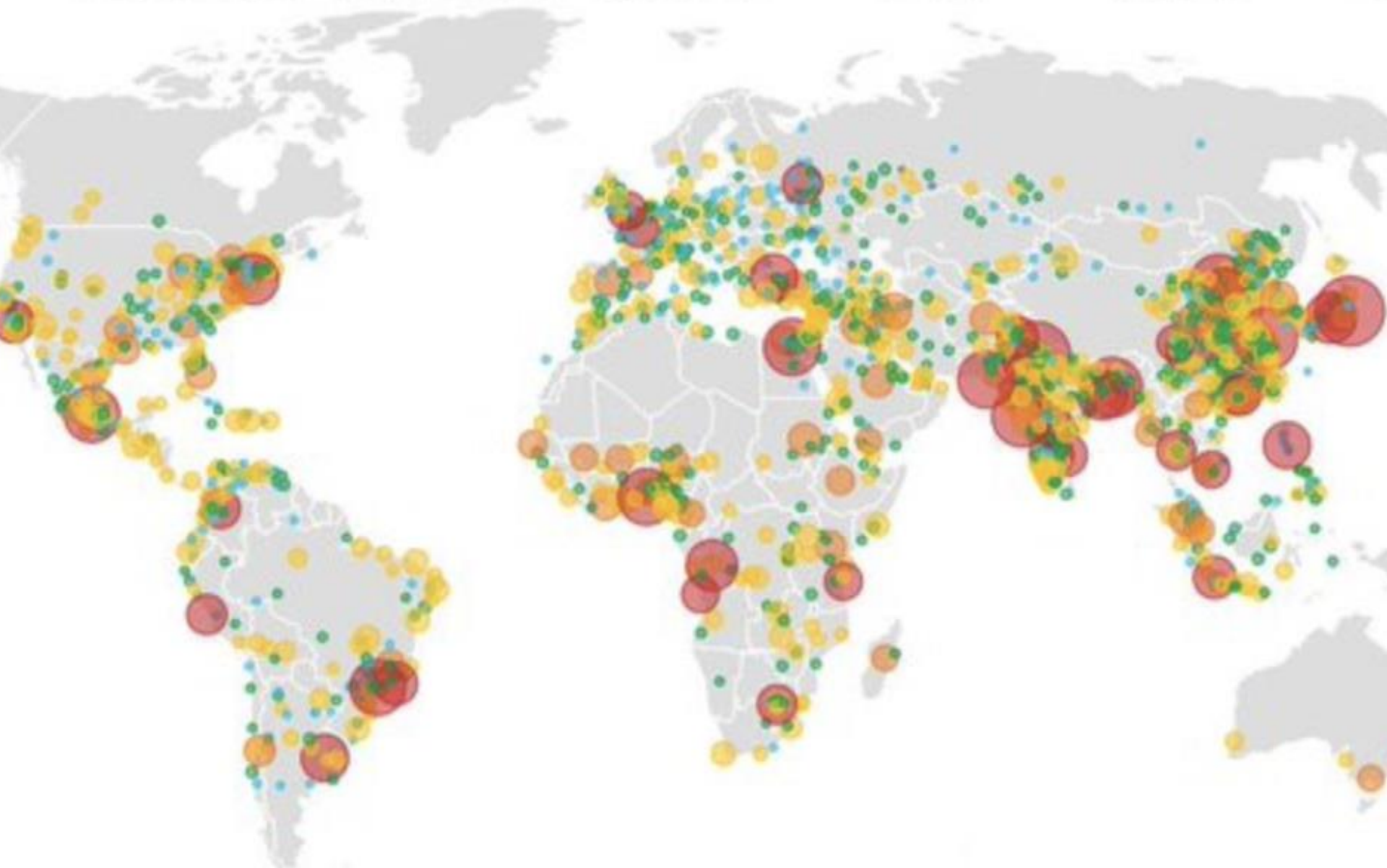
13.4%

Medium cities
1m to 5m

5.2%

Large cities
5m to 10m

M
10



WINNIPEG





ART 21.1.

UNIVERSAL
HUMAN RIGHT TO
DEMOCRATIC
PARTICIPATION.

- ARTICLE 1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.
- ARTICLE 2. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, free, newly-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.
- ARTICLE 3. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.
- ARTICLE 4. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all forms.
- ARTICLE 5. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
- ARTICLE 6. Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.
- ARTICLE 7. All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.
- ARTICLE 8. Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national institutions for the violations of the fundamental rights granted to him by the law.
- ARTICLE 9. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
- ARTICLE 10. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.
- ARTICLE 11. (1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to the law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence. (2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute an offence under national or international law at the time when it was committed. No offence is hereby declared to be imposed on a person which was not a crime at the time of his commission.
- ARTICLE 12. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his private family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.
- ARTICLE 13. (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State. (2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.
- ARTICLE 14. (1) Everyone has the right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work. (2) The right may be exercised in the course of progress towards a more complete freedom of contract in the States members of the United Nations.
- ARTICLE 15. (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing, medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood and old age or loss of livelihood, as circumstances arise and his needs. (2) Mothers and children shall be entitled to special care and assistance. (3) Education which is essential to the well-being of the individual shall be free and compulsory.
- ARTICLE 16. (1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation of race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights in marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. (2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses. (3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to special protection by society and the State.
- ARTICLE 17. (1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.
- ARTICLE 18. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion, whether in teaching, worship and observance.
- ARTICLE 19. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without restriction and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Universal Declaration of HUMAN RIGHTS

Preamble

Whereas

recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas

the great ideals of high civilisation have been proclaimed by religious and humanistic philosophies and whilst these ideals have not always been fully realised, they have inspired the best in the minds of men and have shown the way to a higher organisation of the human race,

Whereas

it is essential, if man is not to be exploited by man, that he shall be free to worship God in his own way, and that he shall have equality of rights with other men, without distinction of race, sex and religion,

Whereas

it is the will of the people of the United Nations to promote and to encourage the realization of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration,

Whereas

the Charter of the United Nations contains the promise that the peoples of the world shall live in peace, good neighbourliness and mutual respect, and that they shall observe the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration,

Whereas

the peoples of the United Nations have proclaimed their faith in the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, and have decided to give concrete expression to this faith by the adoption of the present Declaration,

Whereas

it is the will of the peoples of the United Nations to promote and to encourage the realization of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration,

Whereas

the peoples of the United Nations have proclaimed their faith in the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, and have decided to give concrete expression to this faith by the adoption of the present Declaration,

Whereas

the peoples of the United Nations have proclaimed their faith in the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, and have decided to give concrete expression to this faith by the adoption of the present Declaration,

Whereas

the peoples of the United Nations have proclaimed their faith in the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, and have decided to give concrete expression to this faith by the adoption of the present Declaration,

Whereas

the peoples of the United Nations have proclaimed their faith in the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, and have decided to give concrete expression to this faith by the adoption of the present Declaration,

- ARTICLE 20. (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. (2) No one shall be compelled to belong to an association.
- ARTICLE 21. (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives. (2) Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country. (3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed through periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.
- ARTICLE 22. Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and for the free development of his personality.
- ARTICLE 23. (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. (2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work. (3) Everyone who works has the right to a just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection. (4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.
- ARTICLE 24. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.
- ARTICLE 25. (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood and old age or loss of livelihood, as circumstances arise and his needs. (2) Mothers and children shall be entitled to special care and assistance. (3) Education which is essential to the well-being of the individual shall be free and compulsory.
- ARTICLE 26. (1) Everyone has the right to education. It shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary and technical education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit. (2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, friendship among all nations, racial and religious groups, and shall contribute to the maintenance of peace in the world. (3) Parents have a primary right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.
- ARTICLE 27. (1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy his own and to demand respect for his national and cultural identity. (2) Everyone has the right to the protection of his moral and material interests which he derives from his scientific, literary or artistic production in which he has invested.
- ARTICLE 28. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, which shall be fully realized.
- ARTICLE 29. (1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible. (2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society. (3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.
- ARTICLE 30. Nothing in this Declaration shall be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

The General Assembly adopts the Declaration of HUMAN RIGHTS

on 10 December 1948 in the United Nations Conference on Human Rights, which was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 20 January to 18 February 1948. The Declaration was adopted by a vote of 48 to 0, with 9 abstentions. The Declaration was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1948. The Declaration was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1948. The Declaration was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1948.



1. EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO
TAKE PART IN THE GOVERNMENT OF
HIS COUNTRY, DIRECTLY OR
THROUGH CHOSEN REPRESENTATIVES.
FREELY



CHALLENGE:

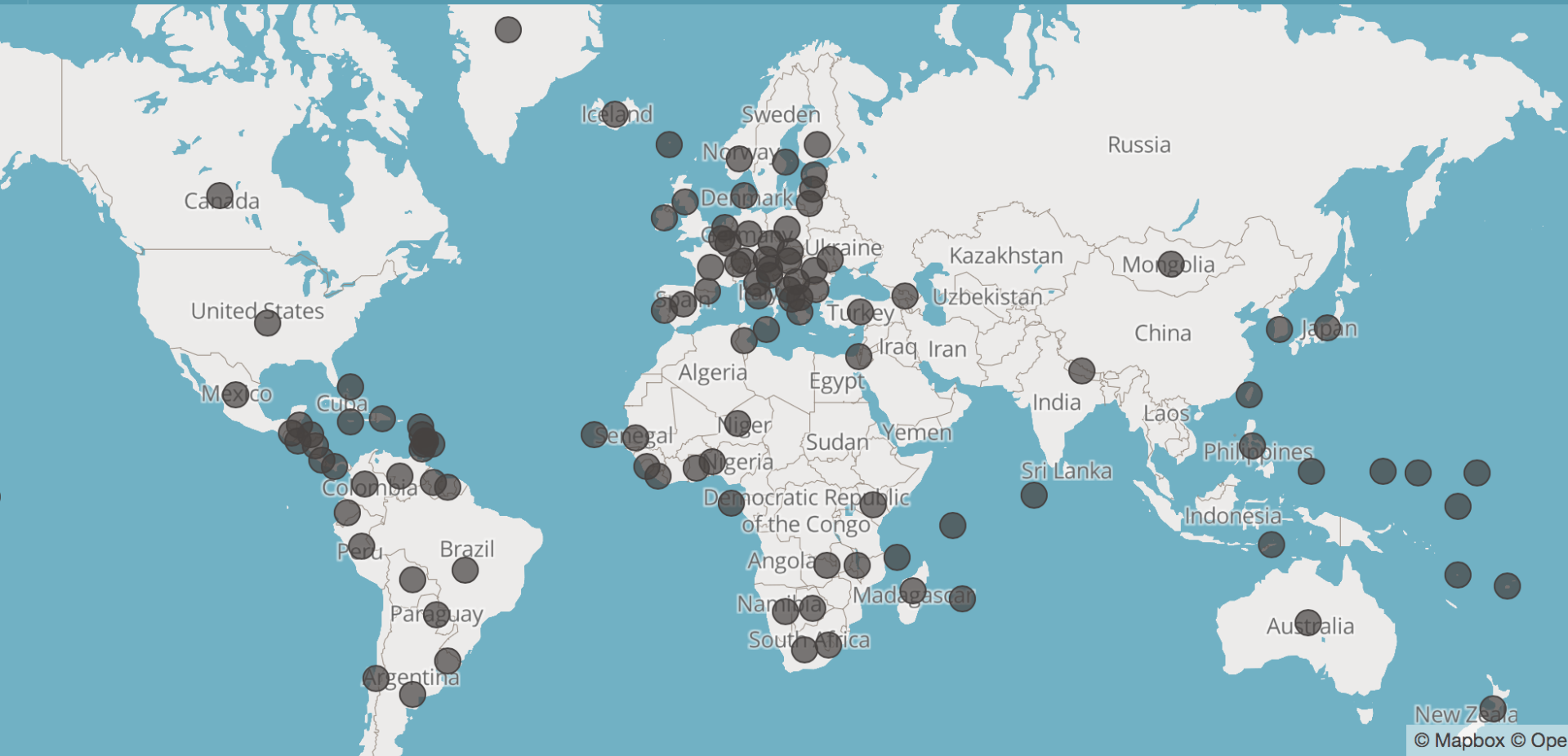


FROM REPRESENTATIVE
GOVERNMENT TO
REPRESENTATIVE
DEMOCRACY

OPPORTUNITY:



DEVELOPING THE
LOCAL ECOSYSTEM FOR
REPRESENTATIVE
DEMOCRACY



Welcome to the Navigator to Direct Democracy

Currently featuring 1647 legal designs in 115 countries.



5



EXECUTIVE

4



DEPARTMENTAL

3



HOUSE

2



SENATE

★ 1



ENTRY

C



CHAMBER



Secul Citizens Hall

市民大
會



IMPORTANT:



DEMOCRACY IS
MULTIDIMENSIONAL
DIALOGUE AND
DECISION-MAKING
SYSTEM

KEY POINTS:



- MULTI-PARTISAN
- DEMOCRACY
- PLATTFORM
- LOCAL CHARTERS
- INFRASTRUCTURE

OFFER/INVITATION 1:



swissinfo.ch

OFFER/INVITATION 2:

Magna Charta for an International League of Democracy Cities



1st take-away

We are living in a post-paternalistic world with a paternalistic culture of government

2nd take-away

The local is the
new global!

3rd take-away

DEMOCRACY

IS WINNING!

...and that is...

BECAUSE

OF

YOU!!!

THANK YOU!

Links:

swissdemocracy.foundation

2019globalforum.com

swissinfo.ch/directdemocracy

Contact:

bruno.kaufmann@swissdemocracy.foundation

