

## Appendix A: Geocratia's key components of its democratic ethos

→ Direct Democracy:	No decision making is made without the direct and public deliberation with the Demos, regardless of whether actions are proposed by the government or by the Demos.
→ Public Agenda:	The Demos is always in control of the public agenda. Organised groups have the right to submit proposals for discussion and approval or rejection in conjunction with legislative branches. Similarly, legislators can put together initiatives up for approval or rejection in conjunction with the Demos. Proposals brought up by the Demos and approved for final vote are subject to plebiscites; if they are brought up by legislators or the executive branch and approved for final vote they are subject to a referendum.
→ Elections:	Temporary electoral parties are organised to compete under equal terms of participation—for all posts in the executive and legislative branches—and are dismembered after each electoral process. All judges in superior courts and in the highest courts of each nation are named through electoral processes and cannot be elected for life.
→ Electoral Confirmations:	The citizenry exercises its periodic right to confirm or revoke the positions of all holders of a public office elected by the people. This is done through temporary juries to be selected by a lottery, following Andrea Surbone's Filopony framework, formed by the people at all levels (local, municipal, provincial and national). Temporary juries are drawn among the entire population of a political jurisdiction to assess the performance of all electoral posts in line with the campaign proposals during the election. (Dunia Astrologo, Andrea Surbone, Pietro Terna: <i>Il Lavoro e il Valore all'epoca dei Robot</i> , Meltemi, 2019, P 101).
→ Human Rights:	The entire spectrum of human rights (civil, political, economic, social, ecological, cultural, gender, animal...) are upheld in a new and binding and universal declaration of human rights and closely protected.
→ Population:	Procreation is a fundamental human right, but communities will democratically decide if they want to commit to decreasing their population, by how much, how fast or if they refuse to do it, which is also their prerogative.
→ Multilateral organisations:	A new UN is created under equal terms of participation for all national communities, with no veto power and no privileges for any nation under the premiss of one vote for each member.
→ Self-determination:	Communities enjoy the right to self-determination. This provides the route for communities to become independent if they so choose through objective mechanism to execute plebiscites. In this way, communities, such as Kurds, Palestinians, Catalonians, Scots and many others can opt for their self-determination as independent national communities in their territories, based on the values and cultural identity that each community chooses.
→ Armed forces:	Military forces of any kind are permanently proscribed and cease to exist, as the fundamental step to achieve true peace worldwide.