

Teachers, researchers and research centers from different countries signed a manifesto for digital citizenship.

The text is divided into four parts and aims to present a field of research, study and reflection on the changes provided via the web and through digital networks in the participation of citizens in decision-making processes and in politics in general.

The first part of the document, "From society to the connective networks", presents the transition from the forms of social contractuality, performed only for the citizens, for those extended to the biodiversity and for all non-human entities that, through the process of sensorization co-face an intense process of interaction "taking the word" and beginning to influence our actions and our decisions. They are part of these different entities, algorithms, connecting devices, big data, and all forms of non human intelligence that contribute to the definition of what we are.

The second part of the document, "From the parliaments to the digital platforms", refers to the new modalities of interaction and connectivity which describe the transition of the forms representing the decision-making processes for digital platforms. These not only provide the instruments for the direct participation of citizens through debate, the activism and voting online, but, also, allowing the creation of ecologies of interaction that can connect the human intelligence to that of the data, that of the biodiversity and of the robotics, creating an interactive hyper intelligence.

The third part of the manifesto, "The political identity for the digital person", promotes the replacement of the idea of the person as a "political animal", typical of western philosophical tradition, with that of the *infoividual*, or digital person, composed of the total inseparable of that physical and that digital individual. This new plural dimension of the person interacts and participates in the public life through the construction of networks and ecologies of data, which dynamics should follow the logic of mutual transparency.

Finally, the fourth and last part of the document is devoted to the necessity "to educate for the digital citizenship ", understood as a duty for our society and for all public and private educational institutions. The goal is to build more intelligent networks, able to create and disseminate concrete solutions to social problems, opening a new horizon of participation, housing and management of the municipality.

The first signatories of the document are:

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Manifesto for the digital citizenship

Our age is characterized by an important transformation that indicates the transition of subjective and humanistic forms of interaction and citizenship for digital, algorithmic and info ecological forms of participation and life. It is necessary to change our conception of the social and to prepare us to dwell in the info-ecologies and networks of the world to come.

I. From Society to connective networks.

1. The social is no longer composed only by humans. Algorithms, databases, artificial intelligences, forests, emissions of CO2, temperature, water, - through network interactions architectures - have spoken, begun to participate and to influence our actions.
2. Data networks and architectures of connection (Internet of Things, Big Data, etc.) developed distributed forms of intelligence capable of connecting various entities and networks on various types of surface.
3. Connected to networks and databases, we will extend our skin and our minds to the whole planet, making us citizens of bit galaxies.
4. We do not live only in countries, cities or nations, but through different modes of connection, in the entire biosphere.
5. The digital forms of citizenship may become independent from those of the national states and to propose 'atopical' ways of belonging not necessarily linked to a physical place or to specific nations.

II. From the parliaments to the digital platforms

6. Within the transorganic ecologies, acting alone is impossible. The choices are the result of complex interactions and exchange of data and information between entities of different nature.

7. It is necessary to overcome the illuminist idea of citizenship and move to a new type of negotiation, not only social and limited to human beings, but extended to intelligent technologies, biodiversity, climate and everything that interacts with digital networks and data flows.

8. The connection with databases and intelligent networks gives us the opportunity to access and connect to non-human forms of intelligence. The platforms of digital interaction allow fertile connections between human intelligence and data, the climate, the biodiversity, qualitatively expanding our cognitive condition and extending the human responsibility on a global level.

9. The western form of democracy, based on delegates between individuals and society in national parliaments only human, is flanked by platforms and intelligent networks that extend in a collaborative and connective manner the potential of our actions through the data access and the participation in the networks.

10. If the political democracy limits the participation of citizens in the choice of his representative every four or five years, digital citizenship can transform the participation and action in a shared process, based on the continuous exchange of information and complex interactions between humans and non-humans.

III. From the political subject to the digital person

11. The digital citizenship promotes the replacement of the Aristotelian political subject (*zōon politikòn*) by the *infoividual*: smart grid complex, neither subject nor object, but a connective, open and mutant form.

12. The *infoividual* is the indissociable whole of the physical and the digital person, the first organic and the second composed by a set of online data and digital profiles.

13. The *infoividuals* interact through the connection to devices, platforms and architectures of digital interaction that extend the participation of physical spaces to bits.

14. The *infoividual* is a carrier, besides of an individual consciousness, and also of a digital unconscious, formed by the accumulation of data available on the network, accessible and potentially controllable.

15. The dimension of the negotiation between the direct access and the protection of data should follow the logic of transparency. A declaration of the rights and responsibilities of the *infoividual* must include the power of control over all their data and the use of these, as well as free access to all the data of public institutions.

V. Educating for digital citizenship

16. Knowledge is becoming inseparable from the network and unattainable without the networks of data and information that allows it. It is essential to promote the full knowledge of regulations, duties, privileges and obligations that exist in interactions in the network.

17. Algorithmic logics allow access to data and links, identifying relationships, connections and quantities. Therefore, it is necessary that the spaces of online participation will be protected and reliable, and that networks are inhabited more consciously.

18. We need to build software, algorithms and rules which guarantee respect for the rights of all and an active and concrete participation in decision-making processes and governance.

19. Educating for digital citizenship is now a duty to our society and to all public and private educational institutions. It means educating for a responsible participation, for a conscious interaction to contribute to build the skills of all in an increasingly connected world. Our task, therefore, is to learn to build better and more intelligent networks.

20. It is necessary to work toward the creation of a world magna carta capable of guiding the interactions between humans and non-humans toward a future that favors the collegiality, the sustainability and the reciprocal respect among the various entities interacting in networks.