▶ CAROLINA BLASIO AND JOÃO MARCOS,*Logics for discussion, and for agreement.*
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For a given society of reasoning agents, we will entertain situations in which they are consulted upon their opinion about the informational content of logical expressions. In the simplest case, the agents are mere sources of unstructured sentences that may be used to *assert* or to *deny* certain facts. However, invoking a judgmental attitude on the part of the agent, we will assume instead that such sentences represent information that is either *accepted* or *rejected* by the agent. For a source immersed in a classic-like environment, for instance, acceptance may be taken as dual to rejection and these may be reduced to checking satisfiability of an atom by a given assignment.

When collecting and processing the opinions of given agents, one may adopt several different strategies in defining the underlying logic of their society. A *cautious* strategy, for instance, would be one in which a given sentence is accepted by the society when at least one of the involved agents sees reason to accept it. The idea of processing the information received from agents involved in a discussion appears, e.g., in some of the oldest papers on paraconsistent logic: inconsistent opinions should be somehow accommodated when cautiously collected. In the present contribution we shall show that the correct way of dualizing the latter approach in terms of a *bold* collecting strategy would be one in which a given sentence is accepted when none of the involved agents sees reason to reject it. This will allow us to smoothly accommodate undeterminedness phenomena, typical of paracomplete logics. For some interesting illustrations we will concentrate on cases in which agents are classic-like and sentences are structured. As we shall prove, the natural broadly truth-functional semantics behind such approaches have non-deterministic features, yet is computationally well-behaved. We will also show that distinct logics are defined for different cardinalities of the considered societies, and depending on whether we consider them to be composed of mere data sources or by full-blown agents.