



S1: SDGs, intergenerational justice and representation of future generations

Host: **Michael Reder** (*Institute for Social and Development Studies at Munich School of Philosophy, Germany*)

Co-hosts: **Andreas Gösele** (*Munich School of Philosophy, Germany*), **Nejma Tamoudi** (*Munich School of Philosophy, Germany*), **Simon Faets** (*Munich School of Philosophy, Germany*)

Rapporteur: **Marian Leimbach** (*PIK, Germany*)

Summary of themes covered in workshop

- Conceptualization and normative claims of intergenerational Justice
- Are current Institutions able to represent Future Generations (FG)?
- Case studies from current institutions that represent vulnerable groups (farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa, women, disabled)
- normative basis and effectiveness of these institutions
- Why Should FG be represented by international institutions?- Human rights/dignity
- Representation of FG in the UNFCCC/Rio process
- Culturally diverse normative understandings of intergenerational justice and respective goods

The Young Generation (YG) - climate generation:

- mostly affected by climate change but not sufficiently included in climate policy decision-making
- YG's role in keeping the phrase of intergenerational equity in the text of the Paris Agreement

There is missing trust in institutions with the youth and the poor (at least in the South).

Most controversial question that came up in this workshop?

Is the distinction between today's and Future Generation a Problem in itself? Relevant is each Human being that is vulnerable.

But: distinction helps in addressing Problems

Can the youth today represent Future Generation in 200 years?

Why focussing on radical democracy at all?

Results of the discussion

Representation of Vulnerables (and hence FG) is more effective with detailed and binding rules. But at the same time it is necessary to address the underlying structural issues (that cause vulnerability and the need of this representation) and put the question of how social change can be stimulated - as provided by Critical Theory.

Stimulating social change requires a perspective outside policy-oriented approaches of democracy. Representing the unrepresented puts the distribution of political representation as a whole into question and attempts to redefine the demos by uncovering its underlying exclusions.

An institutional setting is needed that supports the active participation of the Young Generation in the climate negotiation (including action planning). The same applies to get a better balance of North and South participation.

Research gaps identified

NA

Next steps

Continuation of the working progress and summarizing the results in the working paper: "Fresh perspectives on intergenerational justice: what can we learn from narrative ethics and poststructuralism?"

Other

NA

3-5 keywords that characterize the session

Representation of future generations, intergenerational justice, democracy, political participation, role of youth in climate policy negotiations