

Intimate and family practices, generational justice, environmental justice and global inequalities

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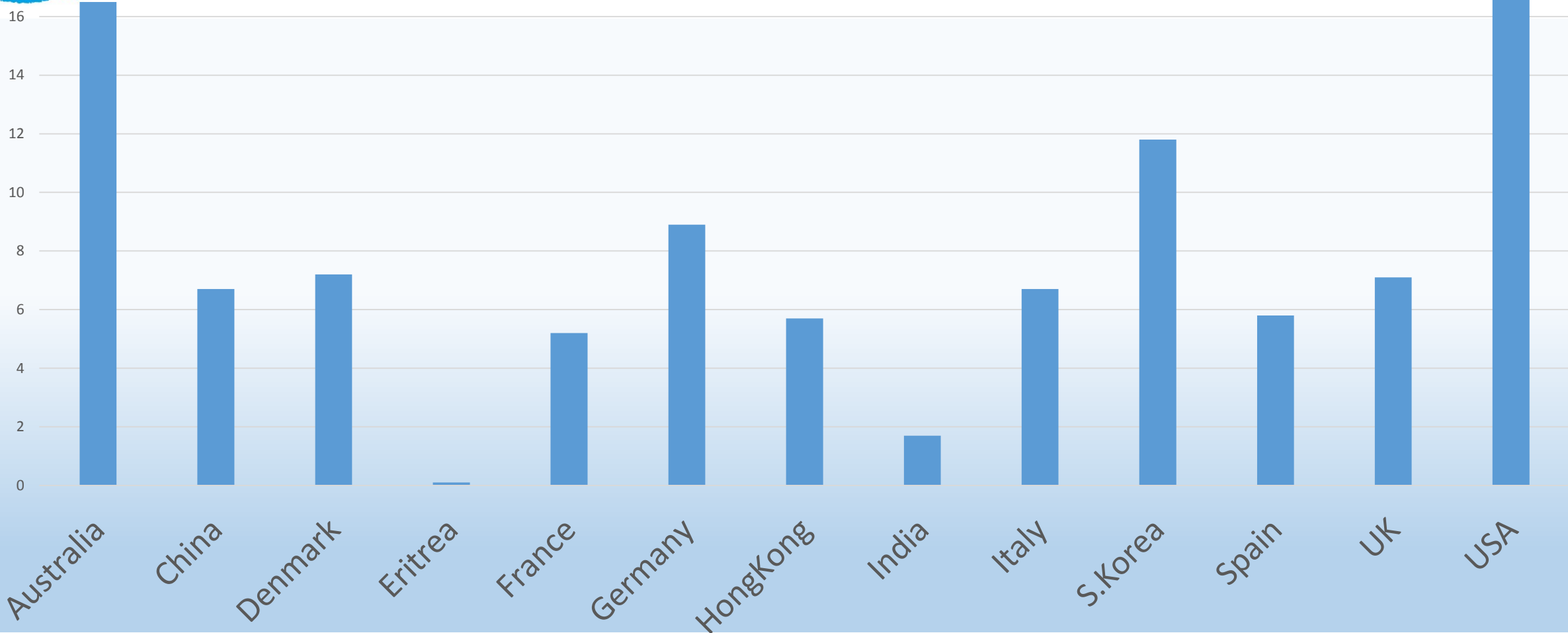
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Environmental justice

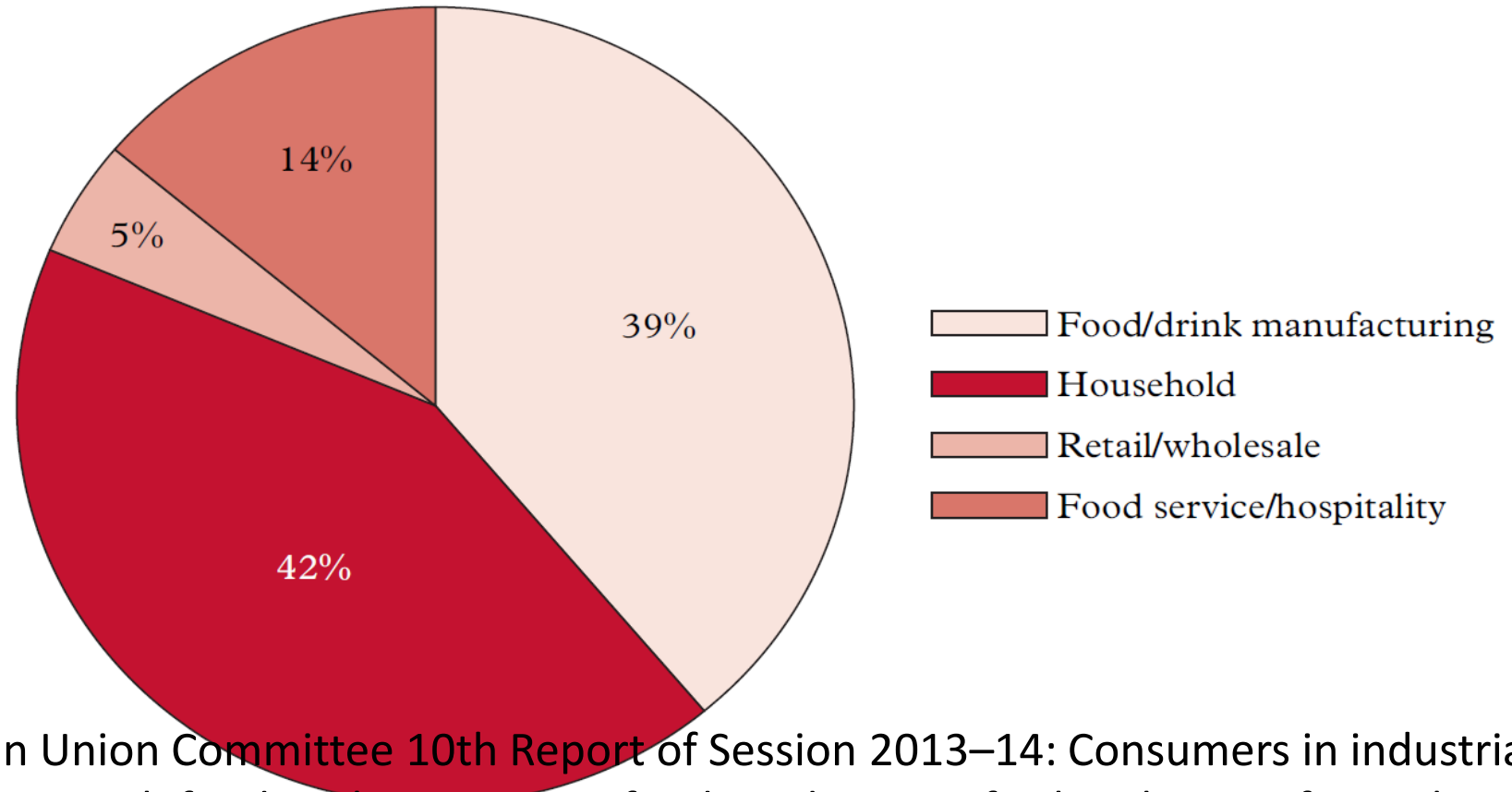
Intergenerational justice

- *Climate change globalizes and radicalizes social inequality; it exacerbates inequalities of rich and poor, core and periphery, and at the same time dissolves them in the face of a common threat to humanity (Beck, 2010, 165)*
- *Development that meets the needs of current generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (widely used definition of sustainable development adopted by the Brundtland report, WCED, 1987, 45)*

Metric tons of carbon per person per year
2011-15 (World Bank)



EU-27 food waste arisings, percentage (%) weight by sector⁵⁰



House of Lords European Union Committee 10th Report of Session 2013–14: Consumers in industrialised countries waste almost as much food as the entire net food production of sub-Saharan Africa. The global carbon footprint of wasted food has been estimated as more than twice the total greenhouse gas emissions of all road transportation in the United States (US)

Amoral Familism



Banfield, E.C. 1958. *The moral basis of a backward society*. New York: The Free Press.

World Families

‘persons with frontier transcending experiences and possibilities of activity are much more likely to develop cosmopolitan attitudes to foreigners. In other words, the experience of global interdependencies and active interaction across borders favours the readiness and capacity to see through others’ eyes. The fixation on the nation-state is slackening’ (Beck 2010, 170).