Summary Scoping Results

Root Causes	Dimensions		
LONG TERM THINKING: The society's decisions favour short term thinking: focusing on past problems and current contingencies. When we imagine the future, we imagine it for ourselves, but not those who will come after us.	**LONG TERM GOVERNANCE** - how can the reflection on future generations be reflected in the decision-making/policymaking processes? What is the role of EU?		
	FUTURE WELLBEING/INVESTMENT - how can investment and funding be oriented towards future needs and long-term goals? What is the role of EU?		
	RESPONSIBLE INNOVATION/ TECHNOLOGY - how can innovation systems be beneficial to the society in the long term? What is the role of EU?		
	DEMOCRACY AND REPRESENTATION - how can the current governance systems represent the needs of all current and future generations institutionalised in the governance systems? What is the role of EU?		
COLLABORATION BETWEEN GENERATIONS: Changing demographic patters and increasing democratic participation means that there is a broader age-range of people participating in the economic and political system. While polarisation and inequalities are creating tensions, at the same time a growing societal challenges require long-term solutions (climate change and environmental degradation, peace).	**ENVIRONMENT and CLIMATE CHANGE** - how can the challenge of the triple crisis (climate change, biodiversity, pollution) be addressed through the society for current and future generations? What is the role of EU?		
	COST OF LIVING/HOUSING - how can intergenerational solidarity address the current problems of economic inequalities, poverty and economic opportunities? What is the role of EU?		
	SKILLS AND EDUCATION - how can intergenerational teaching and learning help upskilling, reskilling, and improve educational outcomes in diverse settings (formal, informal, multicultural etc)? What is the role of EU?		
	SOCIAL COHESION/ RESILIENCE - how can social systems foster bonds and relationships between people of different age groups to reduce social exclusion and create a more resilient society? What is the role of EU?		
INTERSECTIONALITY OF VULNERABILITIES: Increasing risks (geopolitical, economic, environmental) are making the most vulnerable groups (elderly, youth) even more exposed to crises as they intersect with other vulnerabilities (health, social connection, dependence, poverty).	**PREPAREDNESS, PEACE and SECURITY** - growing number and severity of interconnected risks will increase the vulnerability of those who are already most affected - how can intergenerational lens address this? What is the role of EU?		
	HEALTH / CARE - care and health aspects are particularly important for the young and elderly and different model of support have emerged - how can the intergenerational lens help come up with renewed attention to care and health? What is the role of EU?		
	DIGITAL INCLUSION - new and emerging technologies will increasingly create barriers to access across the generations - how can they be addressed in intergenerational way? What is the role of EU?		
	ACCESS TO SERVICES - there are many facets of exclusion from basic services - transport, energy - how can intergenerational approach help? What is the role of EU?		
Tools & Methods			
Definition / Framework / Lens	Impact Assessment (Better Regulation) opportunities	Index & indicator ideas	

European Commission