

Green Paper "Confronting demographic change: a new solidarity between the generations"

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| id_request | 457742 |
| DT_CREATE | 01/09/2005 |
| Do you consent to the publication of your personal data/data relating to your organisation with the publication of your replies to the consultation? | Yes |
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| Are you replying as an individual or an organisation? | Organisation |
| On behalf of which of the following are you replying? | National trade union |
| Please specify the name of your organisation or institution | PA.SY.D.Y. CIVIL SERVANT PENSIONERS UNION |
| Country where your organisation is based | CY - Cyprus |
| Do you take the view that the discussion of demographic trends and managing their impact should take place at European level? If so, what should be the objectives, and which policy areas are concerned? | <p>Absolutely YES.I believe that the Commision should proceed faster to examine the problem. The main objectives should be.1,How to increase the fertility rate and 2,How to encourage old persons to participate in active ageing. The policy area that examines these subjects is the family policy.In order to have results the family policy should be integrated into all other policies. I would like to declare that i am not going to answer all the questions but i will give my remarks on the Green Paper. The committee of my organisation authorized me to send my remarks. First i like to expres my satisfaction for the invitation to participate the conference on 11-12 of July. The remarks are: I read carefully the G.P.and i found it a very comprehensive paper.It covers the challenges of demographic trends from different aspects and gives a reasonable picture of the situation.I agree with all the points of the G.P.but one important point is missing. I strongly believe that the most serius point is neglected and not examined.If this point is taken into consideration then the whole picture of the situation would be different and the prospects would be much better.The point that i suggest to be examined and weighted its influence is . I suggest that a percentage of the time a parent,woman or man,uses for raising a child to a certain age [12 years] should be aknowledged as a work-time with all the benefits that a worker has. The percentage of real work-time could be related to the number of children a parent raises. The reasons for regognising the time is used for raising children are.</p> <p>1.The parentwho uses her/his time for raising a child offers to the society a future citizen.The child belong not only to its family but also to the society. 2.When the parents hire a person for caring their child then the work-time of that person is considered as real work-time. 3.If the time for caring children is a work-time then more parents would be encouraged to have more children. 4.If the time for raising children is considered as labour with all the benefits[payment,social insurance e,t,c.]then the percentage of women in the labour market woulbe different.Actually the whole picture of the situation would be completely different, The same</p> |

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| | <p>reasoning is applied for caring old persons. The time that a person uses for caring an old person must be considered as a work-time independently if that person is member of the same family. With this status the children will be encouraged to keep and care their parents in their family. Another missing point from the G.P. is the treatment of the large families [large family is the family with four or more children]. I suggest that a special emphasis should be given to large families for many reasons that are understandable. The large family must be an attractive signal.</p> |
| <p>The European coordination of retirement scheme reforms is promoting more flexible bridges between work and retirement. Should there be a statutory retirement age, or should flexible, gradual retirement be permitted? How can elderly people participate in economic and social life, e.g. through a combination of wages and pensions, new forms of employment (part-time, temporary) or other forms of financial incentive? How can activities employing elderly people in the voluntary sector and the social economy be developed? What should be the response to pensioner mobility between Member States, in particular with regard to social protection and health care? How should we be investing in health promotion and prevention so that the people of Europe continue to benefit from longer healthy life expectancy?</p> | <p>We agree that a gradual retirement must be permitted. The elderly persons must participate in economic and social life. The public and individual authorities should create the proper situation for the involvement of old persons</p> |

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| <p>Should the European Union be promoting exchanges and regular (e.g. annual) analysis of demographic change and its impact on societies and all the policies concerned? Should the Union's financial instruments – particularly the structural funds – take better account of these changes? If so, how? How could European coordination of employment and social protection policies better take on board demographic change? How can European social dialogue contribute to the better management of demographic change? What role can civil society and civil dialogue with young people play? How can demographic change be made an integral part of all the Union's internal and external policies?</p> | <p>The role of the E.U. is very important and we, the old persons, expect action. Usually the governments don't take measures for improving the life of the elderly persons. The common point of all the above and previous subjects is the family therefore the E.U. should give attention to family policy and to the function of the family.</p> |
| <p>How did you perceive this questionnaire?</p> | <p>Expectations met</p> |