

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

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DT_CREATE	14/04/2005
Do you consent to the publication of your personal data/data relating to your organisation with the publication of your replies to the consultation?	No, references to the personal data should remain anonymous
Name	****
E-mail address	****
Are you replying as an individual or an organisation?	Individual
Gender	Male
Age	55-64
Country of residence	NL - Netherlands
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?	Yes, and the objectives should be to adapt our societies to a new demographic situation: social welfare systems, health care, housing, transportation, etc.(see below), without proclaiming the short-sighted and short-lived solution of immigration.
Over many years, the Union has been making considerable efforts to achieve equality between men and women and has coordinated national social protection policies. How can a better work/life balance help to tackle the problems associated with demographic ageing? How can a more balanced distribution of household and family tasks between men and women be encouraged? Should the award of certain benefits or advantages (leave, etc.) be linked to an equal distribution of tasks between the sexes? How best to ensure an adequate income for both parents on parental leave? How can the availability of child care structures (crèches, nursery schools, etc.) and elderly care structures be improved by the public and private sectors? Can a reduced rate of VAT contribute to the development of care services? How can parents, in particular young parents, be encouraged to enter the labour market, have the career that they want and the number of children they want?	In an overpopulated world, a low birth rate should be seen as beneficiary, and not as a challenge.

<p>The Thessaloniki European Council in June 2003 declared that an EU integration policy for immigrants should help to meet the new demographic and economic challenges currently facing the EU. This is the debate initiated by the Green Paper adopted last January.</p> <p>To what extent can immigration mitigate certain negative effects of demographic ageing?  What policies should be developed for better integrating these migrants, in particular young people?  How could Community instruments, in particular the legislative framework to combat discrimination, the structural funds and the Employment Strategy, contribute?</p>	<p>Mass immigration to Europe basically means immigration from muslim countries with failed family planning policies. This will increase the tensions inside Europe. It is also just a postponement of the ageing process, not a solution (unless you want to continue with immigration indefinitely, and change the nature of Europe).</p>
<p>How did you perceive this questionnaire?</p>	<p>Expectations met</p>