

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

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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	40-54
Country of residence	AT - Austria
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?	Zentral für die Bewältigung wird die Entwicklung von Wachstum und Beschäftigung sein - es daher die Bereiche Makropolitik und Finanzpolitik, Vereinbarkeit von Berufstätigkeit und Kindererziehung gefordert. Die Verhältniszahl von Alten und Menschen im Erwerbsalter ist nicht entscheidend. Entscheidend ist die Zahl der zu versorgenden (Alte und Junge) zu der Zahl der tatsächlich Erwerbstätigen. Mit rein arbeitsmarktpolitischen Maßnahmen werden die Probleme nicht gelöst werden können, wenn die Makropolitik in der EU bzw. der Eurozone wie derzeit jegliches Wachstum abwürgt.

<p>Over many years, the Union has been making considerable efforts to achieve equality between men and women and has coordinated national social protection policies.</p> <p>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?</p>	<p>Es fehlt am politischen Willen die Kinderbetreuungseinrichtungen auszubauen.</p>
<p>European objectives have been laid down for the prevention of long-term youth unemployment, combating early school leaving and raising the level of initial training. The structural funds help to attain them at grass roots level. How can initial training and adult training schemes be improved? What can non-formal education and voluntary activities contribute? How can the structural funds and the instruments for achieving better access to the knowledge society contribute? How can the bridges between school and working life and the quality of young people's employment be improved? What role should social dialogue play? What can dialogue with civil society, in particular youth organisations, contribute</p>	<p>durch Gesamtschulen</p>
<p>How can Community policies contribute more to combating child poverty and poverty among single-parent families and to reducing the risk of poverty and exclusion among young people?</p> <p>What forms of solidarity can be fostered between young people and elderly people?</p>	<p>indem die Eltern (beide Teile) eine ordentlich bezahlte Arbeit haben.</p>

<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>Sofortige Abkehr von der neoliberalen Wirtschaftsdeologie, die mit Lohnsenkungen, Liberalisierungen und Privatisierungen, zu hohen Zinsen und Nulldefiziten die Probleme verschärft und nicht löst.</p>
<p>How did you perceive this questionnaire?</p>	<p>Expectations met</p>