

**Question for written answer E-003812/2026
to the Commission**
Rule 144
Mathilde Androuët (Pfe)

Subject: Robotisation, artificial intelligence and labour shortages

In its communication entitled ‘Labour and skills shortages in the EU: an action Plan’ (COM(2024) 131 final) of 20 March 2024, the Commission states that the response to labour shortages must first be to mobilise the untapped potential of the EU labour force (increasing the activity rate, upskilling, improving working conditions and intra-EU mobility), but points out that attracting talent from third countries must also be part of the solution.

At the same time, the communication entitled ‘Demographic change in Europe: a toolbox for action’ (COM(2023) 577 final) of 11 October 2023 stresses that higher productivity, the digital transition and technological developments are key levers in addressing the ageing of the population and safeguarding European competitiveness.

In view of the above:

1. What quantitative assessments has the Commission carried out to determine the potential impact of robotisation, artificial intelligence and productivity gains on labour shortages compared with the impact of increased legal migration?
2. Does it intend to set European targets that prioritise automation, robotisation and greater use of artificial intelligence in sectors under pressure, before resorting to increased migration from third countries?

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