

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-003317/25
to the Commission
Claudiu-Richard Târziu (ECR)
(27 August 2025)**

Subject: Safeguarding jobs in the face of artificial intelligence

Given the lightning development of artificial intelligence, which can generate human-like content at minimal cost, thus putting enormous pressure on the labour market:

1. What concrete legislative measures does the Commission have in mind to steadfastly protect the jobs of journalists, illustrators, photographers, translators, designers, teachers and, more generally, jobs in all fields from the expansion of artificial intelligence?
2. How does it plan to defend humans and their environment in respect of this technology, which threatens to replace the work done by humans and undermine professional dignity?

Submitted: 27.8.2025

**Answer given by Executive Vice-President Mînzatu on behalf of the European Commission
(9 October 2025)**

Current research ⁽¹⁾ indicates that Artificial Intelligence (AI) is unlikely to replace whole professions. Rather, it is expected to affect job quality and the organisation of work, automating certain tasks while complementing others.

The Commission's approach is to ensure that AI is developed and deployed in a safe and trustworthy manner, fully respecting fundamental rights while supporting workers in adapting to technological change and promoting fair workplaces. This is supported by a broad labour law *acquis* as well as specific legislation.

The Platform Work Directive ⁽²⁾ promotes transparency and fairness in algorithmic management, ensuring both workers and self-employed are informed about task allocation, pricing, and can contest automated decisions or request human review.

The AI Act ⁽³⁾ classifies AI systems used in employment and worker management as *high-risk*, imposing strict requirements for transparency, safety and human oversight to support ethical AI deployment.

In parallel, the Commission is investing in skills development, lifelong learning and social dialogue to ensure that workers can seize the opportunities offered by AI while limiting risks.

The Union of Skills, ⁽⁴⁾ launched in March 2025, will play a central role in equipping workers with the skills needed to thrive in AI-driven economies and in making the green and digital transitions socially fair and inclusive.

Building on this foundation, the Commission will present still in 2025 a Quality Jobs Roadmap, which will address, among others, the impact of digitalisation on the workplace.

⁽¹⁾ https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/what-skills-and-abilities-can-automation-technologies-replicate-and-what-does-it-mean-for-workers_646aad77-en.html.

⁽²⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2024/2831/oj/eng>.

⁽³⁾ Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence and amending Regulations (EC) No 300/2008, (EU) No 167/2013, (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1139 and (EU) 2019/2144 and Directives 2014/90/EU, (EU) 2016/797 and (EU) 2020/1828 (Artificial Intelligence Act) — <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1689/oj/eng>.

⁽⁴⁾ https://commission.europa.eu/topics/eu-competitiveness/union-skills_en.