

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002959/26
to the Commission**

Mélanie Disdier (Pfe), Pierre Pimpie (Pfe), Marie Dauchy (Pfe), André Rougé (Pfe), Gilles Pennelle (Pfe), Mathilde Androuët (Pfe), Julien Leonardelli (Pfe), Julie Rechagneux (Pfe)
(15 July 2026)

Subject: Automotive industry turning more and more to temporary workers, and protection of those workers

As a result of the green transition strategy, the European competitiveness strategy and competitive pressure from global giants, the EU automotive industry finds itself at a turning point.

In several industrial regions, the changes are going hand in hand with a significant spike in temporary contracts, with companies needing to quickly adapt their workforce to their production requirements. In the EU, the use of such types of employment is an important characteristic of the industry.

Almost 24 million people were in temporary employment in the EU in 2022, which amounts to 12% of all employed people aged 15-64 ⁽¹⁾.

While temporary employment offers flexibility to companies in the automotive sector, its widespread use places the workers in question in a precarious situation, particularly in terms of job stability and access to training.

With the EU wanting to promote reindustrialisation and the transition to decarbonised mobility as part of the European Green Deal, the changes need to go hand in hand with stable jobs.

Does it intend to propose measures to ensure job stability in the sectors receiving EU financial support under the Just Transition Fund?

Supporter ⁽²⁾

Submitted: 15.7.2026

Answer given by Executive Vice-President Mînzatu on behalf of the European Commission
(14 October 2026)

The Commission supports the creation of quality jobs in the automotive sector through a policy framework that strengthens the long-term competitiveness of the European automotive industry.

The Automotive Package ⁽¹⁾, including the proposal amending the CO₂ emission standards for cars and vans ⁽²⁾, supports investments in zero-emission vehicles while providing manufacturers with greater flexibility.

The proposed Industrial Accelerator Act ⁽³⁾ is expected to support quality jobs by introducing 'Made in EU' and low-carbon requirements for public procurement of vehicles and components.

The European Pillar of Social Rights and the Quality Jobs Roadmap ⁽⁴⁾ promote fair working conditions, skills development, secure employment and social dialogue.

The upcoming Quality Jobs Act will balance worker protection and competitiveness and ensure that workers in an evolving world of work remain adequately protected. In parallel, the Automotive Skills Alliance, under the Pact for Skills, helps workers acquire the skills needed for the transition.

The Just Transition Fund complements these efforts by supporting reskilling, upskilling, business diversification and sustainable job creation in regions most affected by the net-zero transition economy.

Going forward, the Commission proposes to support a fair transition through tailored National and Regional Partnership Plans under the next Multiannual Financial Framework, giving Member States greater flexibility in the design of investment and reforms to support quality employment.

¹ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/w/ddn-20230517-2>.

² This question is supported by a Member other than the authors: Jean-Paul Garraud (Pfe).

⁽¹⁾ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_25_3051.

⁽²⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52025PC0995>.

⁽³⁾ COM(2026) 100 final, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:52026PC0100>.

⁽⁴⁾ COM(2025) 944 final, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:52025DC0944>.