

**Question for written answer E-004542/2021
to the Commission**
Rule 138
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Subject: E-mobility and its possible repercussions on employment

There are some 3.4 million people in Europe who manufacture cars. They account for 11.3% of all those employed in the industrial sector. However, if one considers the sectors dependent on that industry, too, the number of employees rises to 13.3 million, i.e. 6.1% of all European employees.

Numerous studies indicate that the production of electric cars will have a major impact on employment levels within the European Union, leading to significant job losses in the car industry. The amount of the decline has been estimated at somewhere between 35% and 62% by 2030.

In Italy, 5% of all employment is directly or indirectly linked to the automotive sector. In addition, precisely because electric cars are easier to produce because they use fewer components, during the transition phase, ancillary sectors and companies that produce components – a strategic sector for the Italian market – could face the greatest difficulties.

In view of this:

1. How does the Commission intend to contain the job losses expected to occur during the green and ecological transition?
2. How will it implement job conversion policies so that people are not excluded from the labour market due to the energy conversion?
3. What action will it take as regards the components sector, which will be indirectly disadvantaged by the new forms of production?