EU Agencies repository on actions concerning Ukraine

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Executive summary

During the Fusion for Energy (F4E) EUAN presidency, F4E contacted the 48 EU Agencies to take stock of the various actions launched since the invasion in Ukraine on 24 February 2022.

In summary, over a hundred actions were reported, mainly related to humanitarian actions such as charity initiatives, direct actions including the translation of documents and the organisation of dedicated events, and specific policy actions, especially by giving support in gender-based violence issues, collecting data in order to contribute to European projects (e.g.: the EU Temporary Protection Directive) or developing new resources to support Ukrainians fleeing their home country.

EU Agencies also released dedicated social media campaigns and published numerous articles about the situation in Ukraine on their websites and digital platforms.

Here are the results:

Actions carried out by EU Agencies

■ Direct/ Humanitarian Actions   ■ Specific Policy Actions   ■ Articles   ■ Campaigns
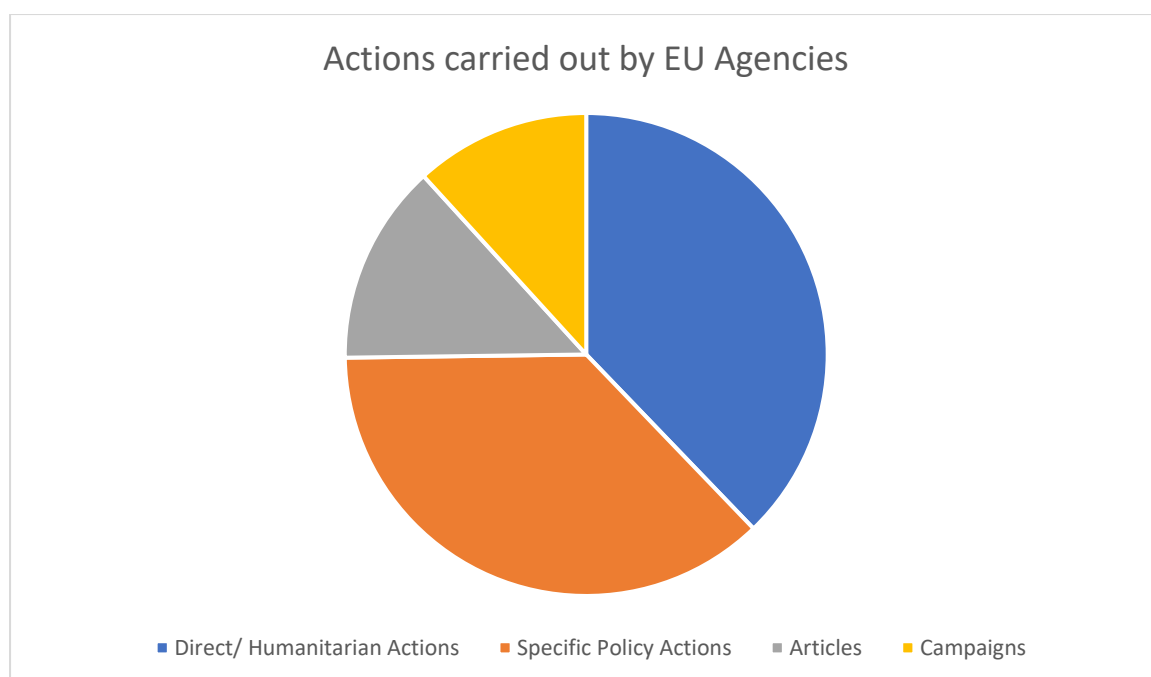
Environment and energy

EU Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER)

Europe's energy regulators represented by their EU Agency, ACER, and the national regulators' association, CEER, offer support to the regulator of Ukraine and those of the bordering countries, that is Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia, so that they can react quickly to upcoming needs.

Already some measures have been taken by regulators and others to ensure firm reverse flow capacities into Ukraine so that they can continue to receive gas from the EU.

Regulators remain committed, in close coordination with EU policy makers and TSOs, to ensure security of energy supply in Europe in the coming period.

https://www.acer.europa.eu/events-and-engagement/news/europes-energy-regulators-stand-ukraine-todays-power-grid

European Chemicals Agency (ECHA)

ECHA established an internal task force on Ukraine – a responsible director for related enquiries. On social media, the Agency posted background pictures with Ukraine colours and shared some post released by the Commission. Staff organised some internal charity initiatives too.

European Environment Agency (EEA)

The EEA issued a public statement by our Executive Director on the crisis in Ukraine, which was published in the EEA Newsletter (March 2022). The EEA also provided a dedicated section to the European Commission's webpage 'EU solidarity with Ukraine' on its website, and contributed with several datasets to the Energy and Industry Geography Lab managed by the Joint Research Centre (JRC), which is being updated to support Member States in identifying "renewables go-to areas" for the rapid deployment of new installations for the production of energy from wind and solar.

From the internal communications perspective, the EEA also adopted the EU's corporate approach on the email signature, where we added the **#StandWithUkraine** image. In addition, EEA staff were kept informed about the EU's actions and the EEA's approach to the crisis (e.g., on communication and scheduled activities).

Fusion for Energy (F4E)

Right after Ukraine's invasion, Fusion for Energy (F4E) released a statement on its external website in solidarity with Ukraine. Due to the exceptional situation, F4E also opened its traineeship programme to Ukrainian nationals.

As chair of the Heads of Communication and Information Network (HCIN) of the EU Agencies, the statement was circulated to all HCIN members for them to join.

Acting as chair of the HCIN, F4E boosted a social media campaign on Europe Day where Ukraine had a key role. The message was clear: every 9 May, we recall how the European project was weaved by strong bonds and solid connections between countries, which opted for trust and cooperation instead of wariness and competition. Our continent was reborn because of peace and our rights and freedoms, the prosperity, and opportunities we enjoy, have been preserved because of this choice. And yet, the war in Ukraine was a stark reminder of how fragile peace can be and how much we tend to take for granted.

The social media campaign included a set of six visuals covering all EU Agencies' areas of expertise, plus a generic one celebrating the importance of peace and a world for the future generations. Alongside the images, the Agencies were encouraged to share the hashtag #UnitedInPeace.

Finances and markets

BEREC - Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications

BEREC supports ISPs in implementing the EU sanctions to block RT and Sputnik. BEREC is committed to providing assistance to National Regulatory Authorities (NRAs) on technical issues that may arise for Internet Service Providers (ISPs) in the implementation of the Regulation 2022/350.

https://berec.europa.eu/eng/news_and_publications/whats_new/9340-berec-supports-isps-in-implementing-the-eu-sanctions-to-block-rt-and-sputnik

The European Commission adopted a Decision to authorise BEREC membership without voting rights for the NCEC, the Ukrainian regulatory authority responsible for electronic communications. This means that the NCEC can take part in the day-to-day work of BEREC's Board of Regulators and that Ukraine may appoint experts to join in BEREC's working groups.

https://berec.europa.eu/eng/news_and_publications/whats_new/9489-ec-decides-ukrainian-regulator-ncec-can-join-berec

European Banking Authority (EBA)

EBA calls on financial institutions to ensure compliance with sanctions against Russia following the invasion of Ukraine and to facilitate access to basic payment accounts for refugees.

https://www.eba.europa.eu/eba-calls-financial-institutions-ensure-compliance-sanctions-against-russia-following-invasion

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https://berec.europa.eu/eng/news_and_publications/whats_new/9489-ec-decides-ukrainian-regulator-ncec-can-join-berec

European Labour Authority (ELA)

ELA focuses its activities on tackling undeclared work and trafficking in human beings for labour exploitation in close cooperation with other relevant stakeholders.

ELA also develops its activities on information on rights of displaced persons from Ukraine in relation to access to labour market and social protection, including by assisting Member States in translating documents relevant for those persons.

In particular the following actions are in place:

- The **EU Talent Pool Pilot** is a job-searching online tool for people fleeing the war in Ukraine who are looking for a job in the EU. It helps to identify and map their skills and facilitates their matching with EU employers. All jobseekers benefiting from temporary protection under the EU Temporary Protection Directive, or adequate protection under national law providing them the right to work in the Member State in which they are registered, now could search, find and match from over 3 million job vacancies that are available on the EURES portal.
- **Communication mini-campaign**: awareness raising videos focusing on promoting declared work and preventing exploitation or abuse developed and released on 8 April and 19 May (go to the playlist on ELA's Youtube Channel)
  - #StandWithUkraine: fleeing from the war to the EU [Ukrainian version] - YouTube
  - #StandWithUkraine: fleeing from the war to the EU - YouTube
  - #StandWithUkraine: work in the EU [Ukrainian version] - YouTube
  - #StandWithUkraine: work in the EU - YouTube

  ELA is also re-sharing weekly, the posts from the EC (Fb, Link, TW channels) that are much more related to the core topics of ELA – free movement of workers, workers' rights and so on.

  A specific section of **ELA website** was created to list all the ongoing activities: Support for people fleeing from Ukraine | European Labour Authority (europa.eu)

- Support to the Member States in **translating material** aimed at raising awareness about the risks of undeclared work and labour exploitation, thereby preventing negative outcomes of the lack of accessible and easy to understand information among displaced persons from Ukraine
- Preventing and tackling undeclared work among displaced persons making full use of ELA's Platform Tackling Undeclared Work and **newly established** sub-group on tackling undeclared work among displaced persons
- Preventing and fighting trafficking in human beings for purpose of labour exploitation by closely cooperating with other EU institutions in line with Common Anti-Trafficking Plan for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine
- **Mapping of national measures** in the field of access to employment and social security offered to displaced persons in the EU and EFTA Member States (updated versions - August 2022). More info at: Support for people fleeing from Ukraine | European Labour Authority (europa.eu)

European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA)

ESMA coordinates regulatory response to the war in Ukraine and its impact on EU financial markets.

https://www.esma.europa.eu/press-news/esma-news/esma-coordinates-regulatory-response-war-in-ukraine-and-its-impact-eu-financial

Justice, security, and human rights

European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL)
On 7 March 2022, the EU Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL), holding the presidency of the Justice and Home Affairs Agencies' Network (JHAAN), issued a joint statement on behalf of the JHAAN supporting the work of EU institutions and Member States as they helped Ukraine and its people. The nine Agencies are: EIGE, EMCDDA, EUAA, eu-LISA, Eurojust, Europol, FRA, Frontex and CEPOL.

On 23 August 2022, on behalf of the JHA network, CEPOL published a joint paper on the contributions to the EU's solidarity with Ukraine, which highlights a broad spectrum of activities undertaken by the nine EU Agencies. During the Heads of JHA Agencies meeting, which took place in Budapest on 29 November, the agencies underlined their commitment, reaffirmed their contributions to the EU's solidarity with Ukraine and discussed the way forward.

As a first step, and engaging within the scope of its mandate, CEPOL delivered from 11 March to 25 April 2022 a series of five webinars to help brace for the impact of the Ukrainian conflict on the work of EU law enforcement officials, with special attention to fundamental rights' aspects. This series of webinars stirred vast interest with more than 1,000 participants.

Also, CEPOL conducted a Training Needs Analysis (TNA) on the impact of the war in Ukraine. The report, published on 6 October 2022, offers an overview of training needs impacted by the war on a variety of topics. It complements the findings of the CEPOL EU Strategic Training Needs Assessment (EU-STNA) and provides further guidance for adjusting the portfolios of the different parties involved in the EU training provision. Also, by offering indications on the nationally and regionally weighted training needs, this TNA can support national law enforcement training institutions and facilitate regional cooperation.

Throughout the year, CEPOL has been engaging with the Commission's Directorate-General for Justice, the European Union Advisory Mission (EUAM) Ukraine, and Ukrainian counterparts on various aspects of potential training for Ukrainian authorities, upon the request by the Ukrainian Ministry of Justice for a number of specialised forensic trainings. Furthermore, as a result of CEPOL's cooperation with the Council of Europe (CoE), from 26 August – 2 September, an ad-hoc Online Course on "OSINT Tools for War Crime Investigations" took place, organised jointly by the CEPOL Cybercrime Academy and the CoE, to support Ukrainian judicial authorities.

On 29 September, CEPOL took part in the U.S. State Department Global Criminal Justice (GCJ) expert online panel on current needs of law enforcement authorities in Ukraine in relation to

the investigation of war crimes and other international crimes. At the panel CEPOL provided an overview of the activities carried out to date and those planned to further support Ukraine.

CEPOL is also examining the possibilities of launching a new project of learning communities to assist Ukraine, Moldova and adjacent Member States, with the objective of bringing Ukrainian and European Union law enforcement agencies closely together in fighting serious and organised crime and corruption, while protecting victims and EU funds. By using the learning community methodology, law enforcement and justice sector practitioners will engage with civil society and non-state institutions, such as non-governmental and international organisations or academia, to learn from each other, share knowledge and good practices.

Moldova and Ukraine are beneficiary countries of the capacity-building project TOPCOP, implemented by CEPOL. The Russian aggression against Ukraine has affected the project's business continuity. In order to ensure the continued participation of both countries in this EU external-funded project, CEPOL has been addressing some emerging needs since the start of the Russian aggression against Ukraine:

In Moldova, TOPCOP is supporting the assessment of the law enforcement educational system focused on enhancing institutional capacity, which later will be included in the Multiannual Institutional Agenda Development Strategy that will present an overview of the reformed agenda. This assessment will provide an overview of the current situation and will enable a set of recommendations to the Ministry of Internal Affairs to develop a roadmap with clear objectives in the area of law enforcement educational system. In the long term, an improved educational system will represent the baseline for the Ministry of Internal Affairs to fight against organised crime. In this regard, CEPOL set up the expert team conducting an analysis of the Ministry of Internal Affairs' educational system. The final report was delivered to the Moldovan partners for endorsement. Additionally, CEPOL organised a study visit in Lithuania with a focus on cross-border cooperation and facilitation of illegal immigration, and hosted Moldovan partners in the sub-regional course "Facilitation of illegal immigration – human rights compliant interview techniques". To support this country in the field of cyber-attacks, TOPCOP has also organised three webinars in the field of Cyber investigations utilising OSINT tools, Dark web and ATM hacking.

On 22 November the TOPCOP project kicked-off an online module on firearms, translated into Ukrainian language. The European Union Advisory Mission in Ukraine (EUAM) supported this activity.

On 23 November, representatives of the CEPOL International Cooperation Unit participated on the "Cyber security in Ukraine: legal and organisational issues" conference, which was organised by Odesa State University of Internal Affairs. The aim of the conference was to gather

researchers and practitioners on the field of cyber security, cybercrime, criminal analysis and law enforcement training and to discuss possible cooperation.

From 21-25 November, in cooperation with the Council of Europe, the TOPCOP project implemented in Warsaw a [training activity on Open-Source Intelligence for Investigators and operatives from the State Bureau of Investigation of Ukraine](#).

Finally, the organisation of a training course for Ukraine and Moldova about war crime investigation to be implemented by the TOPCOP Project, in cooperation with Europol, the International Criminal Court and EU Member States, is currently under consideration. If the activity takes place, it will be planned for February 2023 in Chisinau, Moldova.

European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)

Commission's response to support Ukraine is guiding EIGE's work, specifically in the areas of gender-based violence and gender mainstreaming. EIGE is also preparing to cover ad-hoc requests for support from EU institutions in the area of protecting victims of gender-based violence and providing access to services and justice.

- Operational support

1. **Access to specialised healthcare services, how refugees can realise their sexual and reproductive rights in the EU**

   EIGE is starting a project to map the healthcare services in place in the EU-27, which target the victims of conflict-related sexual violence, and to assess how the victims can realise their sexual and reproductive rights.

   EIGE will gather country-level information on the healthcare services available to victims of sexual violence and the implementation of the EU legal provisions in this regard. The project will seek to assess the gaps and challenges in provision of reproductive and sexual healthcare services essential for victims of conflict related sexual violence e.g., psychological counselling, ob-gyn care, emergency contraception and safe abortion (4 selected Member States). A primary focus will be to refugee women (girls) arriving in the EU due to situation in Ukraine.

   As a result, EIGE will provide a list of physical and mental health support services available at MS level across EU-27 and a report mapping and analysing the challenges faced by women in accessing the available services and in exercising their sexual and reproductive rights. These will be communicated via most appropriate channels to reach the intended audiences.

2. **EIGE's support to FRA's work on human rights abuses against women fleeing the war in Ukraine, including violence.**

EIGE will be supporting FRA in its project to collect data on women's experiences of human rights abuses and violence as a result of the war in Ukraine, in war territories, in transit and upon arrival in the EU. In order to reflect human rights abuses experienced by women displaced from Ukraine, in particular different forms of violence against women, EIGE will cooperate with FRA in conducting a survey in four Member States that host the largest number of war refugee women.

The survey will be launched at the end of 2022 and the data will be collected in 2023. EIGE will contribute to the implementation of this project as a member of the steering committee alongside with other international and EU organisations, institutions and agencies. The new survey will contribute to evidence-based responses to violence and related human rights abuses experienced by women displaced from Ukraine.

European Union IT Agency (eu-LISA)

eu-LISA participates in the ICPR working group and provides expert support in the development of the Registration Platform for the registration of refugees under the Temporary Protection Directive.

eu-LISA has been involved in the different EU initiatives, supporting the Member States and monitoring the situation. In this regard, the use of the Agency IT systems under eu-LISA responsibility has increased in the past months. A significant increase of queries has been identified for the Schengen Information System, in particular for the Member States bordering Ukraine, Belarus and Russia due to the queries against the passports presented by the refugees.

Several Internal initiatives have also been launched within the Agency to provide support to the refugees in the current situation through charity actions.

European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (EUROFOUND)

In its role to provide knowledge to assist in the development of better social, employment and work-related policies that will lead to a strong social Europe, Eurofound is adapting and expanding its current four-year work programme to explore and respond to issues emerging from the war in Ukraine. The Agency will seek to provide adequate and timely analysis to its stakeholders, policymakers and to the larger public, using existing Eurofound data collection instruments and monitoring tools, as well as its wide range of research tools. Eurofound has created an online hub dedicated to Ukraine which includes research and analysis on the impact and consequences of the Ukraine crisis.

Eurofound's data collection instruments and monitoring tools have been adjusted to collect evidence to inform the policy responses that will be necessary to support the integration of refugees and displaced persons from Ukraine and prevent the risk of recession resulting from the economic impact of the Ukraine crisis.

[Country profile: Working Life in Ukraine](#) *(Published 3 November 2022 by Eurofound and the European Training Foundation, ETF)*

The Ukraine country profile describes the key characteristics of working life in Ukraine (2022). It aims to provide relevant background information on the structures, institutions and relevant regulations regarding working life in the country. This includes indicators, data and regulatory systems on the following aspects: actors and institutions, collective bargaining, industrial action, individual employment relations, pay, working time, health and well-being, skills and training, and equality and non-discrimination at work.

This summary covers the main legal and institutional developments from 2018 to August 2022 and takes into account the impact of Russia's war against Ukraine on the economy, labour market working relations and conditions, education, and skills development.

The profile is intended to provide an overview of key socioeconomic characteristics and regulations to serve as a background for Ukraine's work in strengthening its labour market and social regulatory framework in line with the acquis communautaire and European practices.

https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/country/ukraine

Data sources collecting early information and first results

> o [Network of Eurofound Correspondents](#): Reporting on national measures to accommodate refugees from Ukraine, counter inflation and supply problems within the [EU PolicyWatch](#) database. New categories have been created to classify measures such as direct support for refugees, companies, workers and citizens

> o [European Restructuring Monitor](#): Recording new restructuring cases as a result of the war in Ukraine.

> o [Living, working and COVID-19 e-survey](#): Round 5 carried out in March–May 2022 included additional questions focusing on the engagement of citizens and their opinion about their government's response to the crisis.

 o Article: [First impacts of the Ukrainian crisis on employment in the EU](#)

> o Article: [Policies to support refugees from Ukraine](#)

> o Article: [Policies to support EU companies affected by the war in Ukraine](#)

o Article: First responses to cushion the impact of inflation on citizens

Adaptation of research projects

Eurofound will adapt a range of projects currently underway or planned for 2022/2023 to cover the turn of events of recent months and into the future. Topics will include:

o Psychosocial risks: The 2023 report will also cover post-war trauma analysis

o Working life annual update for 2022 will cover the effects of the war in Ukraine on working life in the Member States

o Affordable and adequate homes, including analysis on energy consumption amid rising prices

o Impact of the transition to a carbon-neutral economy on employment and its effect on overall job quality, which considers the effects of gas/oil shortages and increasing energy prices when developing scenarios

o Platform economy, including updates to the online repository on the role of platforms to create work for refugees/migrants, with a particular focus on migrants from Ukraine

o Minimum wage annual review: data collection on developments impacting minimum wage rates in 2023 will investigate how inflation is reflected in minimum wage increases

o Regional perspective on labour market change following the COVID-19 pandemic, with an additional focus on countries and regions receiving a large number of refugees from Ukraine

o Company practices to tackle labour shortages, including corporate initiatives to integrate migrants from Ukraine

o Social impact of migration, to include labour market and access to social services, equal treatment of refugees, volunteering and public support

o Income inequalities and the middle class, to also examine expected effects of inflation and slower growth

Shifting the focus from energy subsidies to reducing energy dependence

https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/publications/blog/shifting-the-focus-from-energy-subsidies-to-reducing-energy-dependence

Fifth round of the Living, working and COVID-19 e-survey: Living in a new era of uncertainty

https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/publications/report/2022/fifth-round-of-the-living-working-and-covid-19-e-survey-living-in-a-new-era-of-uncertainty

The cost-of-living crisis and energy poverty in the EU: Social impact and policy responses - Background paper *(Prepared at the request of the Czech Presidency of the Council of the European Union)*

https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/publications/customised-report/2022/the-cost-of-living-crisis-and-energy-poverty-in-the-eu-social-impact-and-policy-responses-background

EUROJUST

Eurojust supports national and international investigations into alleged war crimes, crimes against humanity and other core international crimes committed in Ukraine. This includes legal, logistical and financial support to the establishment, extension and functioning of a joint investigations team (JIT) which enables the exchange of information and facilitate investigations among JIT member countries and participating organisations.

Eurojust coordinates ongoing criminal investigations and supports operationally the Freeze & Seize Task Force established by the Commission to ensure that sanctions against Russia and Belarus are enforced.

The European Network for investigation and prosecution of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes (Genocide Network), whose Secretariat is hosted by Eurojust held several meetings of experts to share good practices on prosecuting war crimes, including the 7th EU Day against Impunity and the publication of Documenting International Crimes and Human Rights Violations for Criminal Accountability Purposes: Guidelines for Civil Society Organisations.

On 1 June, an amendment to the Eurojust Regulation entered into force, giving new powers to preserve, analyse and store evidence on core international crimes. Eurojust is working on the implementation of this new legal framework and the establishment of the Core International Crimes Evidence Database, CICED.

https://www.eurojust.europa.eu/eurojust-and-the-war-in-ukraine

Europol

Europol is united with the EU and its Member States in staunchly supporting Ukraine. As part of this ongoing support, the agency is in close communication

with the Member States bordering Ukraine and is currently deploying experts and guest officers to support local law enforcement authorities in these countries.

Europol actively engages with Ukrainian law enforcement through the Ukrainian Liaison Officer at Europol headquarters and supports specific requests from the Ukrainian Liaison Bureau. Europol gathers intelligence and carries out operational monitoring of violent extremists travelling to Ukraine and monitors streams of communication, financing, or recruitment. Europol also responds to operational requests (including from Ukraine and Moldova) to take down specific Telegram channels used for pro-Russian disinformation and fake news (EC3 and EU Internet Referral Unit).

Europol is combating the trafficking of human beings (THB) and supporting investigations into war crimes. As part of this, Europol has set up a dedicated virtual command post for THB (SPRING) to facilitate the real-time operational exchange between Ukraine, Romania, Austria, Hungary, Germany, Slovak Republic, Moldova, and Poland and has established a temporary THB task management group. It also supports the monitoring and targeting of online THB activities via EMPACT Joint Action Days, as well as making efforts to strengthen cooperation with trusted NGOs in the field.

Europol is working closely together with Ukraine to lower the risk of weapons trafficking during and after the war. This will be incorporated into a bigger initiative to set up an information hub related to weapons trafficking.

Europol supports investigations into war crimes through its established Analysis Project Core International Crimes. The Agency has established an Operational Task Force of OSINT experts to assist investigations conducted by Ukraine and other countries, as well as the ICC, into war crimes committed in Ukraine.

Europol supported the activation of the Law Enforcement Emergency Response Protocol (LE ERP) for major cross-border cyberattacks. The Agency also ensures enhanced monitoring of cyber threats through constant contact with Member States, the Cybercrime Action Taskforce (J-CAT) and open-source monitoring.

Europol forms part of the European Commission's 'Freeze and Seize' Task Force, which seeks to ensure the effective freezing & confiscation of assets of sanctioned individuals and entities. As a result, Europol launched Operation Oscar to cross-check EU sanctions lists against available operational data, identify links to organised crime and money laundering, and support the tracing and seizure of criminal assets.

Europol supports European Commission led initiatives, e.g. the Common Anti-trafficking Plan, Solidarity Platform, Blueprint meetings and the EU Support Hub for Moldova. Europol is also mobilising the European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (EMPACT). The EMPACT community met at Europol in April and June to tailor operational actions to evolving threats related to the internal security repercussions of the war in Ukraine.

European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)

In view of the human rights situation since the beginning of the Russian invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022 and the large number of people seeking protection in the European Union, FRA has set up a taskforce to coordinate activities within the limits of the agency's mandate and capacity.

FRA has created a [dedicated webpage](#), where one can find detailed information on all the relevant work being carried out by the Agency.

FRA publishes **regular updates** about the fundamental rights implications in the EU for people fleeing the war in Ukraine. To date two bulletins have been published.

The [first Bulletin](#) looks at the fundamental rights situation of all persons fleeing the Russian war in Ukraine to the four EU Member States neighbouring Ukraine. This is primarily in terms of the application of the EU Temporary Protection Directive. It is based on findings of FRA's field mission to Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia at the beginning of March 2022. It is also based on weekly country reports prepared by Franet, the contracted research network of FRA, between 1 March and 27 April 2022.

The [second bulletin](#) explores the wide array of issues EU Member States need to address to ensure people's fundamental rights are upheld, in the largest mass movement of people to the EU since World War 2. It also identifies good practices for other countries to follow.

Additionally, FRA has published a [Practical Tool for Guardians - Temporary protection for unaccompanied children fleeing Ukraine](#), which was created jointly by FRA and the European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA).

Ongoing and in development outputs include:

- [Online survey on the experiences of displaced persons fleeing Ukraine](#)
  This survey collected the views and experiences of people fleeing the war in Ukraine. It addressed a wide range of issues related to their stay in the EU, including access to employment, education, housing, healthcare, language learning and other issues affecting their social and economic integration. The survey collected data in ten EU countries, namely Bulgaria, Czechia, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Spain. To reach the eligible respondents, awareness-raising activities both before and during the open online survey were carried out. The final sample size was around 12,000 respondents. The findings of the survey will be published in the first quarter of 2023.

- [Overview of national legislation implementing the EU Temporary Protective Directive in selected EU Member States](#) *(last update: October 2022)*
  FRA collected data and published an online table with up-to-date country-level information on the legal and administrative measures taken to implement the EU Temporary Protection Directive. The latest update covers 16 EU Member States (Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, France, Greece, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, and Sweden).

- **Violence and related human rights abuses against women fleeing the war in Ukraine**
  This project will deliver data from selected Member States on the extent and nature of women's experiences of violence and related human rights abuses as a result of the war, covering their experiences in Ukraine, in transit and on arrival in the EU. Data will be collected on the extent and nature of violence, as well as information on perpetrators, whether incidents were reported anywhere and access to victim support services, including women's awareness of where and how they can receive support. This project will be carried out with the support of EIGE. The findings of the survey will be published in the first quarter of 2023.

- **Qualitative interview-based research with local authorities responsible for implementing the Temporary Protection Directive in selected Member States**
  FRA will carry out research on local efforts to integrate displaced persons fleeing the Russian invasion of Ukraine: challenges and promising practices, including those from the human rights cities network. FRA will collect information through national research and interviews of selected local authorities responsible for the provision of services under the Temporary Protection Directive relating to employment, education, health and housing. The results will be published in the second half of 2023.

Finally, FRA has released two videos about the war in Ukraine: one focused on the [challenges unaccompanied children face](#) and the other looked at the [fundamental rights risks at EU-Ukraine borders and FRA's role](#).

FRA's Director also argued for human rights as the EU's roadmap in dealing with the consequences of the war in Ukraine, as part of his [video blog](#) series.

With the start of the war, Frontex activated a crisis response mechanism and established a dedicated crisis response team which operates 24/7. Through this mechanism, Frontex provides regular updates to the Member States and the EU institutions on the situation at border crossing points and monitors refugee flows to support awareness, border control activities, including facilitation of border crossings, and evacuation corridors. Frontex analytical products feed into to the Blueprint reports of the European Commission on migratory implications of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, as well as inform the public about the migratory movements toward and outwards the EU.

Operational support to the Member States

Frontex stepped up its operational support on the ground following the requests of the Member States. In particular, the agency reinforced the operational activities within the framework of the ongoing Joint Operation Terra 2022 in Romania (around 250 standing corps officers and other staff currently deployed), Slovakia (13 standing corps officers and other staff currently deployed), and Estonia (30 standing corps officers and other staff currently deployed).

Tackling cross-border crime

Frontex supports the Member States in prevention, detection and fight against a variety of cross-border crimes such as trafficking in human beings (THB), with specific focus on child trafficking, firearms smuggling, drugs, stolen vehicles, as well as excise goods trafficking and other illegal transborder activities. The agency deployed standing corps officers specialised in THB to Romania and Moldova. Frontex provides also awareness sessions on THB indicators, adapted to the specific context of the war against Ukraine, to the first- and second-line officers, as well as dedicated sessions on counterterrorism and firearms trafficking counteraction to officers at the EU-Ukrainian borders. Furthermore, Frontex actively contributes to the EMPACT activities and has reinforced the VEGA children project, delivering awareness sessions on VEGA children to the authorities at the EU-Ukrainian borders.

Humanitarian voluntary returns

Since the beginning of the Russian invasion in Ukraine, Frontex has been supporting the Member States in organising humanitarian voluntary returns. Initially, the solution was available to countries bordering Ukraine. However, following a large influx of non-Ukrainian citizens fleeing the warzone, the solution was made available to all Member States. The mechanism is dedicated to all non-Ukrainian nationals and Ukrainian family members of nationals fleeing the conflict zone, who explicitly request to return voluntarily to their countries of origin, or other third countries, despite being eligible to stay in the Member States.

Support to Moldova

Following the conclusion of the EU-Moldova Status Agreement on 17 March 2022, the Agency launched Joint Operation (JO) Moldova 2022 with executive powers on 19 March 2022. The operational aim of the JO Moldova 2022 is to provide increased technical and operational assistance to the host third

country by coordinating operational activities on its territory under the control of Moldovan authorities. The JO aims to aid border management, combat cross-border crime, and to strengthen European cooperation and law enforcement activities. The agency currently deploys over 90 standing corps officers and other staff members in Moldova.

Contribution to the coordinating platforms and other forms of cooperation

The Agency contributes to the EU Integrated Political Crisis Response (IPCR) Roundtable weekly meeting activated by the Council in relation to the situation in Ukraine by sharing the situational picture, including monitoring of migratory flows, and reporting on operational presence of the Frontex deployed standing corps officers at the external borders of the EU. The agency is also part of the current EU contingency planning concept developed by the European Commission (DG HOME) and is coordinating its presence in the parameters provided. Apart from the Blueprint Network, Frontex participates in the Solidarity Platform that coordinates operational support for the Member States and Moldova in view of the Temporary Protection Directive. The agency has stepped up its cooperation with Justice and Home Affairs agencies. For example, Europol, Eurojust, Frontex and the Member States launched operation Oscar to support the freezing of criminal assets owned by individuals and legal entities sanctioned in relations to the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Communications and transports

European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA)

EASA was in close contact with DG MOVE and the Member States in the weeks preceding the Russian invasion on February 24, so we would be able to take action quickly if needed.

This preparation ensured that we were able to issue a Conflict Zone Information Bulletin telling aircraft to avoid Ukrainian airspace within two hours of EASA becoming aware that the Russian invasion was beginning. The CZIB was issued at 04:32, involving close (remote) coordination between various EASA team members and the communications department. https://www.easa.europa.eu/newsroom-and-events/news/easa-publishes-conflict-zone-information-bulletin-ukraine There were updates to this document throughout the day (and later), accompanied by news items and social media.

The registration function on our website, which allows stakeholders to register for notifications, is a clear asset in timely dissemination of news and information at a time such as this.

The communications team was directly represented in our internal crisis cell (which was operational for around four months, from before the invasion until late May.)

As the attention moved to sanctions, which had a strong impact on the aviation sector, EASA worked with DG Move and the EU legal team to work through the detailed implications of the sanction packages. In addition to news items on key milestones in the sanctions process, we published extensive FAQs to help stakeholders understand the sanctions and apply them correctly.

We placed a banner on our website with a direct link to a dedicated area for all sanctions information. https://www.easa.europa.eu/the-agency/restrictive-measures-russia. The FAQs, which are extensive and have been welcomed by stakeholders, are available here https://www.easa.europa.eu/the-agency/faqs/eu-restrictive-measures-against-russia

On the internal communication side, we kept colleagues aware of the actions the EU was taking and the work the agency was doing to support. We had a number of charity initiatives to raise money, including a performance from the EASA Band "Sonic Fatigue". Our charity group also put families of some members of the Ukrainian CAA, who were fleeing the country, in touch with EASA staff who were able to offer them private accommodation on a temporary basis.

European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA)

EMSA has been monitoring the situation concerning Russia's invasion of Ukraine very closely, delivering up-to-date information to both EU Member States and the European Commission on aspects related to maritime transport. A monthly report is issued by the Agency on the impact of the invasion on maritime traffic and seaborne trade, and EMSA also supports the provision

of monitoring services linked to specific sanctions put in place by the EU. Regular updates are provided covering the evolution of maritime traffic in the sea areas most impacted by the invasion, information related to the ownership of vessels and ship registration, as well as trend analysis in relation to the transportation of specific seaborne commodities.

European Union Agency for the Space Programme (EUSPA)
European Union Agency for the Space Programme (EUSPA) mobilised the EU Space innovation community to provide solutions to enhance humanitarian support to those fleeing the war. This #EUSpace4Ukraine initiative matches the start-ups and applications with NGOs and other helping bodies. The database gathers applications and solutions that leverage freel accessible data by Galileo and Copernicus to support NGOs and other helpers who are providing humanitarian support to the Ukrainian people. Additionally, the page will present NGOs and other helpers interested in matchmaking with such innovators and startups.

The applications/solutions cover a wide range of uses, from supporting NGOs delivering medical goods via drones to practical solutions to support the integration in EU countries of people fleeing the war.

- The database is available [here](#).

    o [List of of innovators & applications](#)

    o [List of NGOs & helpers](#)

    o [List of data providers](#)

Related to this initiative, EUSPA has organised a Hackathon to encourage innovators and entrepreneurs to develop apps and solutions that enhance humanitarian aid, also to be matched with NGOs and helpers. The hackathon addresses humanitarian support related to the war in Ukraine by using data from the EU Space Programme.

Areas the hackathon addressed include the provision of:

- roadmaps for supplies,
- satellite temporary connection to replace broken landlines,
- identification of the level of destruction,
- creation of platforms for helping people integrate in new countries,
- coordination of private and public helper organizations

- **#EUSpace4Ukraine Humanitarian Help Database**

https://www.euspa.europa.eu/euspace4ukraine-humanitarian-help-1

The #EUSpace4Ukraine Hackathon took place on 29 June - 1 July.

Hackathon Page: https://www.euspa.europa.eu/EUSpace4Ukraine/hackathon

Fostering citizens' well being

Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union (CdT)
We have published a banner "In solidarity with Ukraine" on our website with a link to the Commission's "EU solidarity with Ukraine" page.

Some internal charity initiatives were organised with CdT staff.

Considering the situation, the Centre immediately mobilised resources to be able to respond to an increase of translation requests into Ukrainian from clients. Between January and the beginning of November 2022, the Centre translated a total of 1,663 pages into Ukrainian in comparison with 395 pages in 2021. In order to help its clients to make information available to Ukrainians, several videos were also subtitled in Ukrainian.

European centre for the Development of Vocational Training (CEDEFOP)
Cedefop's response to the war in Ukraine

A dedicated landing page was created on Cedefop's website to display several of the research and communications initiatives that the Agency has undertaken in relation to the war in Ukraine: https://www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/landing-page/ukraine

 Among those:

· New Cedefop podcast: Access to jobs for refugees to help tackle the Ukrainian crisis https://www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/news/new-cedefop-podcast-access-jobs-refugees-help-tackle-ukrainian-crisis

https://www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/podcasts/episode-4-jobs-refugees-face-ukrainian-crisis

· An article titled "Helping Ukraine refugees find jobs in the EU", presenting Cedefop's readiness to contribute to EU policy-making, in the Skillset and match magazine (pp. 6-7).

https://www.cedefop.europa.eu/files/9167_en.pdf

· Country-specific reports on the integration of Ukraine refugees in VET and the labour market.

· A skills comparison between Ukraine and the EU 27

https://www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/news/skills-comparison-between-ukraine-and-eu-27

· A full country-by-country list of snapshots of the refugee influx in each country as well as the ways in which national governments and VET systems try to ensure the refugees' access

to education and work, drawn up by members of ReferNet. [ReferNet is a network of institutions created by Cedefop in 2002 to provide information on national vocational education and training (VET) systems and policies in the EU Member States, Iceland and Norway. Each national partner is a key organisation involved in VET in the country it represents.] https://www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/news/what-europe-doing-ukraine-refugees

https://www.cedefop.europa.eu/files/what_europe_is_doing_for_ukraine_refugees.pdf

• Almost 80 national VET representatives, participating in the network) discussed the Ukraine crisis and and its repercussions in the VET field at the 2022 ReferNet partnership forum, in April.

https://www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/news/refernet-forum-discusses-ukraine-refugee-needs

• Cedefop is developing new resources to enhance Ukrainians' integration in vocational education and training.

https://www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/blog-articles/making-vet-inclusive-ukrainian-refugee-students

Cedefop staff also collected money to give to associations in favour of Ukraine, active in Greece and Ukraine.

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)
EFSA changed the banner on the corporate Twitter account to include flag of Ukraine. Also included message from Executive Director on Twitter on day after invasion.

Large number of internal comms activities - set up of dedicated page on our website, linking to EC resources, social media guidelines, message boards and spaces for colleagues to share information about how to support Ukrainian refugees, content and posts related to Ukraine (e.g. Ukrainian independence day), message from ED to staff

Special SNE programme set up to give opportunities to Ukrainian applicants

Provided scientific/technical assistance related to possible food and feed shortages as a result of invasion of Ukraine https://www.efsa.europa.eu/it/supporting/pub/en-7407

The EMCDDA published in July the latest in its series of trends potter studies entitled *Responsiveness and preparedness in addressing drug-related needs of displaced Ukrainians in EU countries bordering Ukraine*

https://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/ad-hoc-publication/emcdda-trendspotter-briefing-ukraine_en

The report focuses primarily on drug-related interventions for people with high-risk patterns of use, including opioid agonist treatment (OAT) and harm-reduction services, as well as interventions to prevent and treat drug-related infectious diseases. The purpose of the study was to: audit the initial service response to the needs of displaced PWUD from Ukraine in neighbouring EU countries; and identify factors that may help EU countries be better prepared for possible future needs in this area.

The EMCDDA's trendspotter methodology examines emerging drug-related trends by rapidly collecting and triangulating data from a variety of sources to allow for timely assessments of topics of concern.

See news item:

Ukraine: EU Member States will need to prepare for possible increases in drug service demand

(18.07.2022) Since the Russian invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022, neighbouring EU countries have ensured a rapid humanitarian response, providing urgent support to meet the health and social needs of those fleeing the country. In a new briefing out today, the EMCDDA looks at how these countries are responding to the needs of displaced persons who use drugs (PWUD) and how they can be better prepared for the future.

https://www.emcdda.europa.eu/news/2022/ukraine-eu-member-states-will-need-prepare-possible-increases-drug-service-demand_en

We also prepared the following:

Ukraine web page https://www.emcdda.europa.eu/about/partners/eu4md/ukraine_en

Heath preparedness hub: Resource page for professionals working in the drugs field in Europe supporting people displaced from Ukraine. On this page, the EMCDDA has compiled resources for health professionals who provide services for people displaced from Ukraine to the European Union or other European Neighbourhood Area countries and Ukrainians who are internally displaced.

https://www.emcdda.europa.eu/toolkits/EMCDDA4Ukraine_en

European Drug Report 2022 included a section: War in Ukraine adds to the uncertainty of Europe's drug situation https://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/edr/trends-developments/2022_en
The EMCDDA is one of the nine JHA agencies. We participated in this joint report and news release, coordinated by CEPOL.

EU Justice and Home Affairs agencies present concrete actions in support of Ukraine
The European Union agencies active in the field of justice and home affairs issue a joint paper on their contribution to the EU's solidarity with Ukraine.
https://www.emcdda.europa.eu/news/2022/eu-justice-and-home-affairs-agencies-present-concrete-actions-support-ukraine_en

14 December 2022 **EMCDDA webinar: Displaced people and EU preparedness — lessons from Ukraine**

Objective: to understand the short- and long-term responses of drug services to a major flux of displaced people and the related challenges.

Background: COVID-19 has raised attention in Europe, and globally, on the importance of monitoring preparedness towards potential emergencies.

Europe was again put to test with the start of the war in Ukraine. The massive flux of displaced people challenged the health services in Ukraine, in its neighbouring countries as well as in the rest of Europe.

The EMCDDA published a preliminary Trendspotter study in July 2022 to investigate the overall situation.

In this webinar we would like to highlight both sides of the coin: the challenges of a country at war and the responses implemented by the receiving countries.

The participation of experts based in Ukraine is confirmed although we need to be prepared for possible a black-out during the webinar.

European Training Foundation (ETF)

- *ETF: Resource Hub and special measures for Ukraine*

The ETF has established a resource hub for people fleeing the war in Ukraine looking to continue their education, work and recognition. There is Information for people fleeing Ukraine | ETF (europa.eu) in Ukrainian and English, which provides information on **how to continue education and training**, including general education, VET, higher education, upskilling and reskilling and language training. On **Job Search** there are links to online databases of vacancies. **Recognition of qualifications** helps refugees to understand when they need recognition and how they can access it and what to do if they have lost their documents. **EU tools to make skills and qualifications visible** are translated. The EU Skills Profile for refugees and the E-Profile for Europass allowing Ukrainians to create their Europass CV exist in Ukrainian. ESCO is being translated and will be available soon.

The resource hub contains also Information for EU member states: authorities, schools / colleges / universities, and employers in the EU | ETF (europa.eu) with information on the education system, and links to qualifications, occupational and educational standards, programmes and databases of credentials and information on the labour market and migration in Ukraine. The resource hub is work in progress; new information is continuously added. A dedicated email ukraine@etf.europa.eu exists for any questions, suggestions, and comments.

- Translations and validation of key documents for Ukrainian refugees

At request of DG EMPL, the ETF has also supported the translation of the European Skills Profile for third country nationals into Ukrainian and the Europass e-profile.

Ukrainian translations have been uploaded on the EUROPASS platform. The newly translated pages can be accessed through the main page Home | Europass or by choosing Ukrainian in the top right corner of the respective pages.

ETF also supported the translation of the full ESCO taxonomy. The translation process included a round of verification and validation by national experts in the domain of labour market, statistics, and skills. A promotional event to launch ESCO Ukrainian is planned for 16 June, hosted by the Commission.

- ETF support for Comparison of the EQF and the NQF of Ukraine

The Commission and Ukrainian authorities are currently finalising, with support of the ETF, their project to compare the European Qualifications Framework (EQF) with the Ukrainian National Qualifications Framework. ETF has organised the meetings, drafted background papers and supported translation and analysis of the documents. This comparison project should make it easier to understand and recognise Ukrainian qualifications in the EU. The meetings to prepare the comparison project between the EQF and the Ukrainian qualifications framework have all taken place. During the 15 meetings that were organized, topics addressed included objectives and scope of both frameworks, learning outcomes approaches, and level descriptors, VNFIL/RPL, recognition processes, quality assurance processes, governance structures, EQF comparison vs self-certification processes to the EHEA; communication, visibility, transparency and access to information. The Ukrainian self-certification report to the Qualifications Framework of the European Higher Education Area will be included as an annex to the final report, is under development. The outcomes of the process have been discussed during the EQF AG meeting of 7 and 8 June, in which Ukrainian colleagues participated remotely. Cooperation has continued in spite of the war and in light of the importance given the number of refugees in the EU.

Research and technologies

European Network and Information Security Agency (Enisa)

ENISA in collaboration with CERT- EU published a joint set of cybersecurity best practices for public and private organisations in the EU, to mitigate any spill over of the cyber conflict: Joint Publication – Boosting your Organisation's Cyber Resilience — ENISA (europa.eu)

EU Institute for Security Studies (EUISS)

As the EU agency analysing foreign, security and defence policy issues, the EUISS has been working in close cooperation with EEAS to provide analysis on the war and its impact for the EU and across the world. In addition, the Institute is publishing information for the public on its social media channels. Activities include:

High-level conference with French Presidency on the impact of the war in Ukraine for the EU, its neighbourhood and place in the world https://www.iss.europa.eu/content/euiss-annual-conference-2022

Research and analysis on the war, the context and impact: several papers published including on:

- The military cooperation between Russia and Belarus
- EU's sanctions
- China's position

Explanatory social media posts and social media videos on the impact of the war on energy, on transatlantic relations, on Africa.

European Union Agency for Railways (ERA)

With the unjustified war brought by Russia to Ukraine, on the European continent, wider role and challenges for the rail transport are being discovered. The importance of the connectivity with Ukraine goes beyond Europe. ERA firmly stands with Ukraine and supports the EU actions and joint efforts such as the Solidarity Lanes, in close coordination with DG MOVE.

Early response

Since the first day of the war, we monitored the situation and assisted with information and expertise in queries by DG MOVE, EU and Ukrainian colleagues.

ERA has put on hold its regular meetings with the Organisation for Co-operation between Railways (OSJD) as these meetings used to involve experts from Russia and Belarus. https://osjd.org/

We cooperated with the Refugee Task Force by the International Union of Railways (UIC) which has consolidated best practice in a report. https://uic.org/refugees/

On a personal level ERA staff members have also contributed by transport, hosting, assisting and supporting some refugees, as well by donations to the humanitarian assistance funds for Ukraine and Ukrainian refugees.

Facilitating transport of products to/from Ukraine by rail

In broader terms, we contributed to EU cooperation with Ukraine on resilience and development of rail links; we support Ukraine and the people around the world by finding additional ways to increase the volume of transport of Ukrainian food products by rail. For instance, ERA efforts were/are addressed to overcome the lack of needed rolling stock in a pragmatic approach such as our input for the Solidarity Lanes via a dedicated urgent Joint Network Secretariat procedure

https://www.era.europa.eu/domains/accident-incident/joint-network-secretariat-jns_en

Connectivity to the EU

Currently, the support to Ukraine on technical and interoperability issues is one of the key pillars of the Agency's tasks. ERA will continue providing its maximal support in all challenges of the connectivity, restoration and integration into EU. We are working on related identified questions and consultation requests, and continue developing the cooperation with the Ukrainian authorities and railways, in support of the joint efforts of EU institutions and rail sector.

Promoting wider awareness

In the social media we also contribute to larger awareness about the rail-related actions at EU level, including the Solidarity Lanes. Support to Ukraine was one of our main messages also at the largest world rail exhibition InnoTrans 2022, including high-level meeting opportunities with colleagues from the Ukrainian Railways.

The ERA webinar "Working with International Partners" of 10 November 2022 put a major highlight on the importance of the rail sector and international cooperation to maintain and develop transport links with Ukraine. Relevant accents have been shared by representatives of DG MOVE, ERA, Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine and JSC "Ukrainian Railways" (UZ).

https://www.era.europa.eu/content/free-webinar-working-international-partners_en