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1. Cabinet Launches Pilot Project to Provide Social Services for Selected IDPs

On 21 March 2023, the Cabinet adopted [Decree No248](#) introducing a Pilot Project to provide certain social services to some categories of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in healthcare facilities.

Eligible persons	<p>Elderly persons and persons with disabilities who are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> internally displaced persons, and have moved from the territories of active hostilities or non-government-controlled area (NGCA), including during mandatory evacuation, or whose housing is destroyed or uninhabitable due to damage (shall be confirmed by the State Register of Property¹).
Social services provided under the Pilot Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> shelter (up to six months) supported accommodation in-patient care (for no more than 50 people) social adaptation
Prerequisite	IDP-certificate.

2. The Parliament Removes One More Obstacle for the Payment of Compensation for Conflict-Affected Persons

On 24 February 2023 the Parliament introduced [Law No2953-IX](#) amending [Law on State Budget for 2023](#)², removing a critical obstacles for the payment of the compensation to the conflict affected persons. The State Budget for 2023, which was passed prior to the Compensation Law, did not contain budgetary allocation for compensation, including compensation for damaged or destroyed housing. The current amendment resolves the inconsistency by adding the following budget lines to be spent from the Restoration Fund of the consequences of war:

¹ For more information, please see [DRC Legal Alert 78](#).

² For more information, please see [DRC Legal Alert Special 87](#).

- compensation for the destroyed/damaged housing (including rural and garden houses)
- restoration of damaged residential (including rural and garden houses) and public facilities
- construction of housing for persons who lost their homes as a result of war.

Additionally, marine sector is provided with guarantees of compensation for damage caused as a result of war. In this case eligible persons are: charterers, operators and/or owners of vessels operating under the flag of Ukraine and flags of foreign countries.

3. The Parliament Introduces Law on Financial Aid for State Employees Affected by War

On 20 March 2023 the Parliament adopted the [Law №2980-IX](#) providing on one-time financial aid to State employees and their family in case of disability or death caused by the war.

Eligible persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• employees of critical infrastructure facilities• civil servants• local government officials• family members of the abovementioned deceased persons
Prerequisites	Disability or death were caused due to injury, mutilation, contusion while in active duty during the war in the areas of military operations or in areas subjected to bombing, air strikes and other armed attacks.
Timeframe	Law is applicable to all related issues occurred since 24 February 2022.
Time limit for application for financial aid	Three years starting from the date of occurrence of such incident
Amount of financial aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• for persons with disabilities of group I - UAH 800,000• for persons with disabilities of group II - UAH 500,000• for persons with disabilities of group III - UAH 200,000• in case of death - UAH 1 million.
Right to appeal	The decision on financial aid may be appealed through administrative or court procedure.

4. The Parliament Introduces Experimental Project on Educational eDocument

On 4 November 2022 the Parliament adopted [Decree №1242](#) launching a biennial Pilot Project on electronic document of education. Accordingly, holder of a relevant educational document can receive educational eDocument (which may be used instead of and without additional presentation of the paper version of the document) if such person:

- has reached the age of 14
- has been registered with “DIIA”
- has a taxpayer registration number
- has valid ID.

5. The Cabinet Establishes Procedure for Training, Retraining and Professional Growth of the Unemployed

Background: According to [ILO estimates](#), 15 % of employment (equivalent to 2.4 million jobs) has been lost in Ukraine in 2022 in comparison to 2021 employment data. As the war continues, more Ukrainians could lose their jobs and millions could be pushed into poverty, offsetting years of development efforts.

Recent developments: On 24 March 2023 the Cabinet introduced [Decree №264](#), establishing a Procedure for training, retraining and professional growth of the unemployed.

Such training will be organised at the request of the employer including self-employer. The personal preferences and professional needs of the unemployed will be taken into account.

The training is provided primarily in the following cases:

- the unemployed person has no profession (speciality) and is looking for work for the first time
- a job suitable for the unemployed requires prior retraining or advanced training to improve previously acquired competencies
- the unemployed person has lost the ability to perform work in the previously acquired profession(s), speciality(s) due to health reasons
- the unemployed person wishes to engage in entrepreneurial activity
- there is a current and prospective labour market need for such personnel.

6. The Parliament Adopted Provisions to Protect Rights of Migrant Workers

Background: According to the latest [data](#) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), by mid-November 2022, around 4.7 million refugees³ from Ukraine had registered for temporary protection in the European Union as a result of war. Most of the adults are women with higher-than-average educational levels compared to other refugee groups and the Ukrainian general population.

The labour market inclusion of Ukrainian refugees has been faster compared to other refugee groups. In a few European OECD countries, the share of working-age Ukrainian refugees in employment is already over 40% (including the Netherlands, Lithuania, Estonia, and the United Kingdom).

³ The term “refugee” is used in this context to include persons who obtained some sort of international protection, including not only formal refugee status (as per the Geneva Convention) but also subsidiary and temporary protection (as in the case of most refugees from Ukraine).

Recent developments: On 20 March 2023 the Parliament introduced [Law №2982-IX](#) amending several laws in order to protect rights of migrant workers and combat fraud in foreign recruitment. It is envisaged, that the international employment market will be gradually legalised, that will ensure transparent business operations.

Business entities that provide intermediary services in employment abroad are obliged to:	Business entities that provide intermediary services in employment abroad are prohibited from:
<p>provide a citizen before departure for employment abroad with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• information in writing about the rights and guarantees provided under the labour contract• contact details of Ukrainian consular offices in the host country• a draft of the employment contract certified by the foreign employer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• demand, store or use information about a citizen's health status or use such information to determine his or her suitability for work, unless it is directly related to the requirements for a particular profession or type of activity and when the citizen gives a written consent to do so• to charge any fees, commissions, remuneration, other types of payment for employment agency services directly or indirectly, in full or in part, from citizens. Payment for employment agency services shall be made exclusively by the employer• offer a work that has signs of informal employment, as well as work that conceals the true purpose and subject of work, or engage in work that is not defined by labour contract.

7. The Ministry of Justice Approved Criteria for Determining Institutions that are Important for the National Economy in the Sphere of Free Legal Aid

Background: On 27 January 2023 the Cabinet adopted [Decree №76](#) approving the Procedure and criteria for determining legal entities that are crucial for the economy and those ensuring the vital needs of the population during the special period⁴. According to the Procedure, the criteria for determining an enterprise that is important for a sector of the national economy shall be determined by national executive authorities according to the sphere of their respective mandate.

Recent developments: On 28 March 2023, the Ministry of Justice adopted [Order №1135/5](#), establishing criteria for providers of free legal aid to be recognized as important for the economy during the special period. The criteria are as following:

⁴ For more information, please, see [Danish Refugee Council Legal Alert, Issue 89](#)

- the institutions are acting in the field of free legal aid under the Ministry of Justice
- the institutions provide access to legal services to the population of Ukraine
- the main type of economic activity of such institutions falls within "General government" activities.

Other Developments

- 1. The Ministries adopted procedure of apostille ([Order №125/209/293/139/999/5](#) of 17 March 2023)**
- 2. The Parliament grants State support for professional, professional higher and higher education to persons suffered from deprivation of personal liberty as consequence of war and their children as well as children of deceased persons who suffered from deprivation of personal liberty as consequence of war younger than 23 years old ([Law №2940-IX](#) of 23 February 2023).**
- 3. The Government approved the Draft Decree on the establishment of the Center for Humanitarian Demining ([Order №303-p](#) of 7 April 2023)**

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