

## Legislative Update

Update on Displacement-related Legislation | April 2025



### Adopted Legislation

- IDP registration amendments
- Register of Damage to Personal Non-Property Rights
- Modular Statute Pilot for Civil-Society Organisations
- Nation-wide Property Inventory for IDP Housing



### Other developments

- Ukrainian Passport Issuance Abroad
- Register of Deported and Forcibly Transferred Children

## Adopted Legislation

### IDP registration amendments

On 4 April 2025, the Government adopted [Resolution #376](#), updating the rules that govern IDP registration.

The first block of amendments reflects institutional restructuring and terminology clarifications:

- All references to the Ministry for Reintegration (MinRe) have been replaced by the Ministry of Communities, Territories and Infrastructure Development (MinDevelopment), which now serves as the overall authority for policy, strategy, programmes and coordination on IDP matters.
- The terminology used regarding IDP certificates was revised, bringing consistency with the Law on Administrative Procedure: an IDP certificate can now be *recalled* or *recognised as invalid* rather than “cancelled”.

Eligibility rules have been clarified for some categories:

- Displaced people who remain in a hospital for more than 15 days may temporarily register there as IDPs. This registration lasts only for the duration of treatment: patients have sixty days after discharge to register at their new place of residence. If they fail to do so within the 60-day period, their IDP registration will be terminated automatically in the following month.

Amendments to the verification protocols:

- To keep the Unified Information Database of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP Register) accurate, the IDP Register is now cross-checked against the State Register of Civil Status Acts to remove records of deceased persons from the IDP Register.
- Starting from 1 July 2025, the Ministry of Finance will run monthly data matches against border-crossing records to verify the physical presence of individuals holding IDP certificates in Ukraine. Registered IDPs who have spent more than 90 consecutive days abroad, except in the limited circumstances listed in the resolution, the MinFinance notifies the relevant Department of Social Protection (DoSP) on the need to initiate the review. The Ministry can only issue a recommendation; it cannot revoke the certificate itself. The DoSP – specifically the authority that originally issued the certificate – carries out the review and, if the 90-day threshold is confirmed, revokes the certificate. The resolution does not clearly define the exact review procedure. Individuals whose certificate is recalled because of a prolonged stay abroad may re-apply upon their return to Ukraine.

Finally, the Resolution on the IDP Register has been amended to authorise the MinDevelopment to use information from the IDP Register to support assessments related to housing needs.

## Register of Damage to Personal Non-Property Rights

On 15 April 2025, the Government adopted [Resolution #450](#), launching Ukraine's new Register of Damage to Personal Non-Property Rights (the "Register"). The resolution was adopted to implement [Law #4071-IX](#), and at the moment is limited solely to creating the Register and setting out protocols for inputting, storing and using the information; issues on compensation will be addressed in later acts.

The Register will record every violation of personal non-property rights (see types of violations below) that has occurred on Ukrainian territory since 19 February 2014. Coverage extends to citizens of Ukraine, foreign nationals, and stateless persons who lawfully resided in Ukraine when the harm occurred.

The Register is embedded in the Unified Information System of the Social Sphere and is maintained by the Ministry of Social Policy, Family and Unity. Most information will be entered into the Register automatically, as the Register will have "read" access to various state registers<sup>1</sup>, so that core personal data can be pulled without manual input. Where needed, officials at centres for administrative services, the Pension Fund, and other relevant agencies can add or correct entries.

The regulation also allows the Ministry to include records based on information kept by NGOs and international organisations, provided those datasets serve the Register's purpose, and needed data sharing agreements are in place.

The Annex specifies the beneficiary's personal data that may be imported.

The Register will be rolled-out in two phases:

Phase	Calendar year	Violations recorded
Phase 1	2025	internal displacement; death; missing status; loss of parental care; psychological or physical injury resulting in disability
Phase 2	2026 onward	evacuation <sup>2</sup> ; psychological or physical injury not resulting in disability

## Modular Statute Pilot for Civil-Society Organisations (CSOs)

On 18 April 2025, the Government adopted [Resolution #460](#), which introduces a two-year pilot that lets CSOs use or switch existing charters to a *modular statute* approved by the Government. The Ministry of Justice, together with the Ministry of Digital Transformation, will roll the service out on the Diia portal by 1 November 2025.

The modular statute provides a common, overarching purpose for all organisations established under this framework: to protect human rights and freedoms and to advance public interests in social, economic, cultural, environmental, and related fields. While this overarching mission is shared, the statute allows each organisation to choose specific directions, from anti-corruption and European integration to the promotion of the Ukrainian language, tourism, culture, and research activities. The resolution lists 34 sample directions, but this list is not exhaustive - organisations may pursue any activity aligned with the statute's general purpose.

The statute comes in a "default" version that founders can adopt as is, or customise by opting in or out of marked paragraphs. Every step - from selecting the template to receiving a registration extract - can be handled automatically on the Diia platform; no interaction with a registrar is required. Existing CSOs may also migrate to the modular statute through the same digital workflow.

The statute outlines the key principles for structuring and governing a CSO. It includes clear rules on membership, internal decision-making, and the responsibilities of both members and leadership. It builds in accountability tools, such as the right to appeal board actions, and offers optional oversight bodies like an internal auditor or audit committee. Financial provisions spell out accepted funding sources (donations, grants, income from activities) and prohibit any distribution of profits to members, mirroring Ukraine's non-profit requirements. It also supports

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<sup>1</sup> the Diia Portal (portal of digital services), the Unified Demographic Register, information systems of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Unified Register of Persons Missing Under Special Circumstances, the State Civil Status Acts Register, the Register of Destroyed and Damaged Housing, information on territories affected by hostilities, the integrated interagency system for tracking the movement of persons, vehicles, and goods across the border, the Unified State Register of Court Decisions, the Integrated Pension Fund Information System, and the State Register of Individuals – Taxpayers.

<sup>2</sup> The resolution foresees recording information about harm caused to the personal non-property rights of people due to evacuation. The law lists the two notions – internal displacement and evacuation-together, while the resolution distinguishes between them. Evacuation inevitably results in displacement, but not all displacement involves evacuation. The rationale for this distinction is not entirely clear. Verification is usually more straightforward for government-led evacuations, whereas those conducted by humanitarian actors may be more difficult to confirm.

organisational development and public engagement, allowing for outreach and the establishment of representation where needed.

Finally, the statute includes procedures for adapting over time. It outlines how internal rules can be amended and provides a clear process for voluntary dissolution, including guidance on how to handle remaining assets.

The Ministry of Justice must report back to the Government no later than two months after the pilot ends, with any legislative amendments suggested by the lessons learned.

### **Nation-wide Property Inventory for IDP Housing**

On 29 April 2025, the Government of Ukraine adopted [Resolution #493](#) and [Resolution #489](#), putting [Law #4080-IX](#) into operation and opening the way for the national inventory of immovable property and the creation of a central database that will contain information on buildings and land that can be used for housing for IDPs.

The regulatory framework makes any state-, communal- or privately-owned property eligible for listing, provided the owner agrees. These include (i) residential buildings, (ii) non-residential premises, and (iii) land plots that are currently in use, potentially suitable, or may become suitable for development of housing.

Resolution #493 introduces two types of bodies responsible for carrying out this work: coordination commissions and inspection commissions.

*Coordination commissions* to be established by oblast administrations or the city of Kyiv and may consist of 5-15 members, including a chairperson, deputy chair, secretary, and other members. Participation in these commissions is voluntary and unpaid.

Coordination commissions oversee and manage the inventory process. In the first stage, they collect ownership data. For state-owned properties, data is submitted by the managing authority; for municipal - by local self-government; and for privately owned properties - voluntarily by owners. Submission implies formal consent for the property to be assessed and for the data to be included in the national database.

Once the information is submitted, the coordination commission has up to one month to decide whether an on-site assessment is feasible for the properties and to define the sequence and timeframe for conducting such an assessment. If a decision is made to proceed, the coordination commission must notify both the relevant inspection commission (within five working days) and the owner (within ten working days).

*Inspection commissions* operate under rayon administrations and, like coordination commissions, include 5 to 15 members serving on a voluntary and unpaid basis.

These commissions may involve technical specialists in fire safety, public health, urban planning, architecture, and land relations, who may be drawn from local councils or state administrations. With appropriate consent, representatives of state bodies, local self-government, enterprises, civil society, charitable organisations, and international bodies may also participate.

The inspection commission's main responsibility is to carry out on-site visits, assess the condition and potential of properties, and compile an official Inspection Act. Although the inspection commission may review supporting documents - including financial records, prior assessments, technical drawings, photos, and videos - the resolution clearly states that physical inspection cannot be replaced by a desk review.

Resolution #489 includes a standardised template for the inspection act. This document determines whether the property is ready for immediate use, suitable after reconstruction or repurposing, or unsuitable. For land plots, the commission also considers whether housing structures could be constructed. In some cases, further inspection may be recommended under [Res#257/2017](#), which regulates the procedure for conducting inspections of commissioned construction projects.

The completed inspection act is sent back to the coordination commission, which decides whether to include the property in the national inventory, list it subject to improvements, or reject it outright. Owners may appeal the decision to the local administration.

The above resolutions lay out the process of the start of inventory setting, but full implementation of Law #4080 requires further technical by-laws, as well as capacitation of oblast administrations and local authorities that are expected to perform the functions of coordination and inspection commissions.

## Other developments

### Ukrainian Passport Issuance Abroad

On 1 April 2025, the Government adopted [Resolution #370](#), updating the pilot project for issuing passports to Ukrainian citizens abroad. The main change is the removal of the requirement for men of conscription age to provide military-registration documents before their application can be processed.

Under the revised procedure, any male citizen aged 18–60 who applies abroad is first checked against the Unified State Register of Conscripts, Reservists and Persons Liable for Military Service. If no record is found, the Migration Service automatically forwards the applicant's personal data to the Ministry of Defence, which creates an electronic military-registration record without a medical examination or the applicant's presence. Once that record exists, the passport can be issued; the applicant does not need to present, or even hold, a physical military document.

### Register of Deported and Forcibly Transferred Children

On 11 April 2025, the Government adopted [Resolution #423](#), which refined the framework that governs Ukraine's Register of children deported or forcibly transferred as a result of Russia's armed aggression, which is now owned and managed by the MinJustice. The resolution amends the 2024 framework ([Resolution #1240](#)) by spelling out exactly when and how a child's details may be entered into the Register.

Public registrars, as dedicated authorities of the Ministry of Justice, may enter information into the registry only if:

- Basic information on the child exists: surname, first name, patronymic (if applicable), and date of birth.
- There is at least one credible indication that the child was deported or forcibly transferred, provided by an entity on the list of sources in the resolution (for example, a state agency or a recognised international organisation).

Before a personal case is created, the Verification Commission<sup>3</sup> must conduct a four-step verification process:

- Source assessment: only information from credible sources is considered eligible (listed in the resolution).
- Content analysis: the reliability and relevance of the information are assessed.
- Automated cross-checking: information is compared against existing state registers and official databases.
- Consistency review: if multiple sources describe the same child, discrepancies are resolved in favour of the most trustworthy record, with state data carrying the greatest weight.

Public registrars are empowered to make official requests for further information needed to identify the child. They also may access relevant data from state registers, registers of INGOs (with necessary data-sharing agreements in place when needed), and other databases as permitted by law, to complement the automated cross-checking process.

If the Verification Commission confirms the information, the public registrar must enter the case into the Registry within 10 days. If the Commission cannot verify the information, the case remains open and may be reviewed again whenever new information becomes available.

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<sup>3</sup> The Interagency Verification Commission on Information on Children Deported or Forcibly Transferred in Connection with the Armed Aggression is a temporary consultative and advisory body of the Government of Ukraine. Its main task is to verify the authenticity of facts of such deportation or forcible transfer. The Commission is chaired by the Deputy Minister of Justice for European Integration. Its members include senior officials from the MinJustice, MinDevelopment, MoSP, MFA, the National Police, the State Service for Children, the SBGS, the SMS, and, by agreement, other law enforcement bodies.