**Block 3: Frequently asked questions by war veterans**

**1) Who is eligible for combatant status and what**

**the algorithm of obtaining?**

Obtaining the status of a combatant: from September 1, 2023, it will be easier to do so.

The procedure for obtaining the status of a combatant in Ukraine is regulated by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of August 20, 2014, No. 413. It is available here (https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/413-2014-%D0%BF/ed20230824#n83).

In 2023, the said resolution was amended 4 times, the last of which was on August 22, 2023, when the Government of Ukraine adopted the relevant resolution (<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/887-2023-%D0%BF#n2>) No. 887 dated August 22, 2023, which entered into force on August 24.

**2) Why does this resolution simplify the procedure for obtaining a UDI and the procedure for submitting documents?**

Until August 24, persons who participated in activities necessary to ensure the defense of Ukraine, protect the security of the population and the interests of the state in connection with the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine had to apply for an UBD:

- a certificate of direct participation in activities necessary to ensure the defense of Ukraine

- as well as an extract from (OPTIONAL):  
  
-battle reports

-Journals of combat operations (operational tasks, maintaining the operational situation)

-Daily logs

-flight letters

-Service books

-orders to engage in such activities

-materials of special (official) investigations into the facts of injuries, contusions, and mutilations.

Currently, thanks to the adoption of Resolution No. 887, the procedure for obtaining combatant status has been simplified: to obtain combatant status, it is sufficient to submit only a certificate of direct participation in measures necessary to ensure the defense of Ukraine, protect the security of the population and the interests of the state in connection with the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine.

Accordingly, it is no longer necessary to submit an extract from combat reports, combat logs, and so on.

Please note that Resolution No. 887 approved a new form of the said certificate, a sample of which is attached at the link at the end of this publication.

Now, in addition to the title, surname, first name, and patronymic, the certificate must also include the following information:

- position

- date of birth

- details of the identity document  
- registration number of the taxpayer's account card, etc.

As before, at their own request, persons may attach other documents containing evidence and confirming that they personally or as part of a military unit (body, subdivision), institution or establishment performed combat (service) missions.

In addition, the procedure for issuing a combatant's permit has also changed for persons who have been injured, contused, or maimed. Previously, such persons had to submit materials of special (official) investigations into the facts of injuries, contusions, and mutilations, but now such materials are not required.

Instead, they have been replaced by a certificate of the circumstances of the injury (wounds, contusions, mutilations), which should be issued to each serviceman based on the results of an official investigation.

**3) In the context of the adopted amendments, logical questions arise: what should I do if I have already submitted documents to the commission?**

The answer is simple: nothing at the moment. The Resolution does not oblige those whose documents are already under consideration to submit an additional updated certificate form. In this case, we apply the principle set out in Article 58 of the Constitution of Ukraine - laws and other regulatory legal acts do not have retroactive effect, except when they mitigate or cancel the liability of a person.

Instead, those servicemen whose documents are currently being prepared must comply with the requirements of Resolution No. 887. As before, a serviceman can apply for the status of combatant in person or through his military unit commander.

The old help form is here (https://imgur.com/a/hp4B32E) - we will NOT use it from August 24, 2023.

The new help form is here (https://imgur.com/a/Rf4VZjK) - we have been using it since August 24, 2023.

**4) How to realize the right to free medical care?**

A person, his or her life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security are recognized in Ukraine as the highest social value. Human rights and freedoms and their guarantees determine the content and direction of the state's activities. The state is accountable to the individual for its activities. Affirming and ensuring human rights and freedoms is the main duty of the state. Everyone has the inalienable right to life. No one may be arbitrarily deprived of life. It is the duty of the state to protect human life. Everyone has the right to protect his or her life and health, as well as the life and health of other people from unlawful encroachments. Everyone has the right to health care, medical assistance and health insurance. Health care is ensured by state funding of relevant socio-economic, medical, health and preventive programs. The state creates conditions for effective and accessible medical care for all citizens. In state and municipal health care institutions, medical care is provided free of charge; the existing network of such institutions cannot be reduced. The state promotes the development of medical institutions of all forms of ownership. The state shall take care of the development of physical culture and sports, ensure sanitary and epidemiological well-being (Articles 3, 27, 49 [of the Constitution of Ukraine](http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%2525D0%2525BA/96-%2525D0%2525B2%2525D1%252580)).

According to Ukrainian law, every citizen has the right to receive free medical care in state and municipal healthcare facilities, which includes, among other things, the following:

* emergency medical care;
* Primary medical care for combatants is usually provided by family doctors;
* specialized medical care provided on medical grounds. As a rule, such assistance is provided by district health care institutions at the place of residence of the participant of the anti-terrorist operation (hereinafter - ATO);

As a rule, it is provided upon referral from secondary healthcare facilities. Having combatant status is not mandatory to receive free medical treatment, as the rules on the right to medical care are common to all citizens. Local rehabilitation programs for ATO participants do not require a combatant certificate and allow specialized and highly specialized medical care under rehabilitation programs for ATO participants upon presentation of a certificate of participation in the ATO and/or a referral to a specific medical facility. At the same time, the procedure for providing treatment with the use of expensive medical devices, as well as prosthetics, is determined by bylaws on the implementation of the relevant programs and may require the status of combatant.

**5) How to get rehabilitation for combatants and persons with disabilities as a result of war?**

Rehabilitation includes the following measures:

1. medical treatment (free prosthetics, free medicines and drugs);
2. psychological rehabilitation (sanatorium treatment).

The development and implementation of the state strategy on social protection of veterans is entrusted to the Ministry of Veterans Affairs, the central executive body responsible for the development and implementation of state policy in the field of social protection of war veterans.

**Who can receive services?**

The recipients of services are persons who have one of the following statuses:

* combatants - in accordance with paragraphs 19-21 of part one of Article 6 [of the Law](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3551-12%2523Text);
* persons with disabilities as a result of war - in accordance with paragraphs 10-14 of part two of Article 7 [of the Law](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3551-12%2523Text);
* persons who have rendered special services to the Motherland - in accordance with Article 11 [of the Law](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3551-12%2523Text);
* war veterans - in accordance with paragraph 13 of Article 9 [of the Law](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3551-12%2523Text);
* affected participants of the Revolution of Dignity - in accordance with Article 16-1 [of the Law](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3551-12%2523Text);
* a family member of a deceased war veteran - in accordance with the fourth paragraph of Article 10, paragraph 1 of the Law [of the Law](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3551-12%2523Text);
* a family member of the deceased Defender or Defender of Ukraine - in accordance with Article 10-1 [of the Law](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3551-12%2523Text).

The recipients of services also include family members of the persons referred to in paragraphs two through six of this clause, namely, spouses, adult children and parents.

**Where to go?**

In order to receive first-level psychological assistance, the service recipient may apply directly to the service provider specified in [by clause 11 of the Procedure and Conditions for Providing Free Psychological Assistance to Persons , Discharged or Dismissed from Military Service, from among war veterans, persons with special services to the Motherland, family members of such persons, affected participants of the Revolution of Dignity and family members of (deceased ) war veterans and family members of (deceased defenders of Ukraine in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the Status of War Veterans, Guarantees of Their Social Protection"](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1338-2022-%2525D0%2525BF%2523n400)

To receive second-level psychological assistance, a service recipient can apply directly to the service provider or apply to the Ministry of Veterans with an application in electronic form through [the Unified State Register of War Veterans or the Unified State Web Portal of Electronic Services or its mobile application (Diia](https://diia.gov.ua/)).