

**85,483**  
ceasefire violations

including

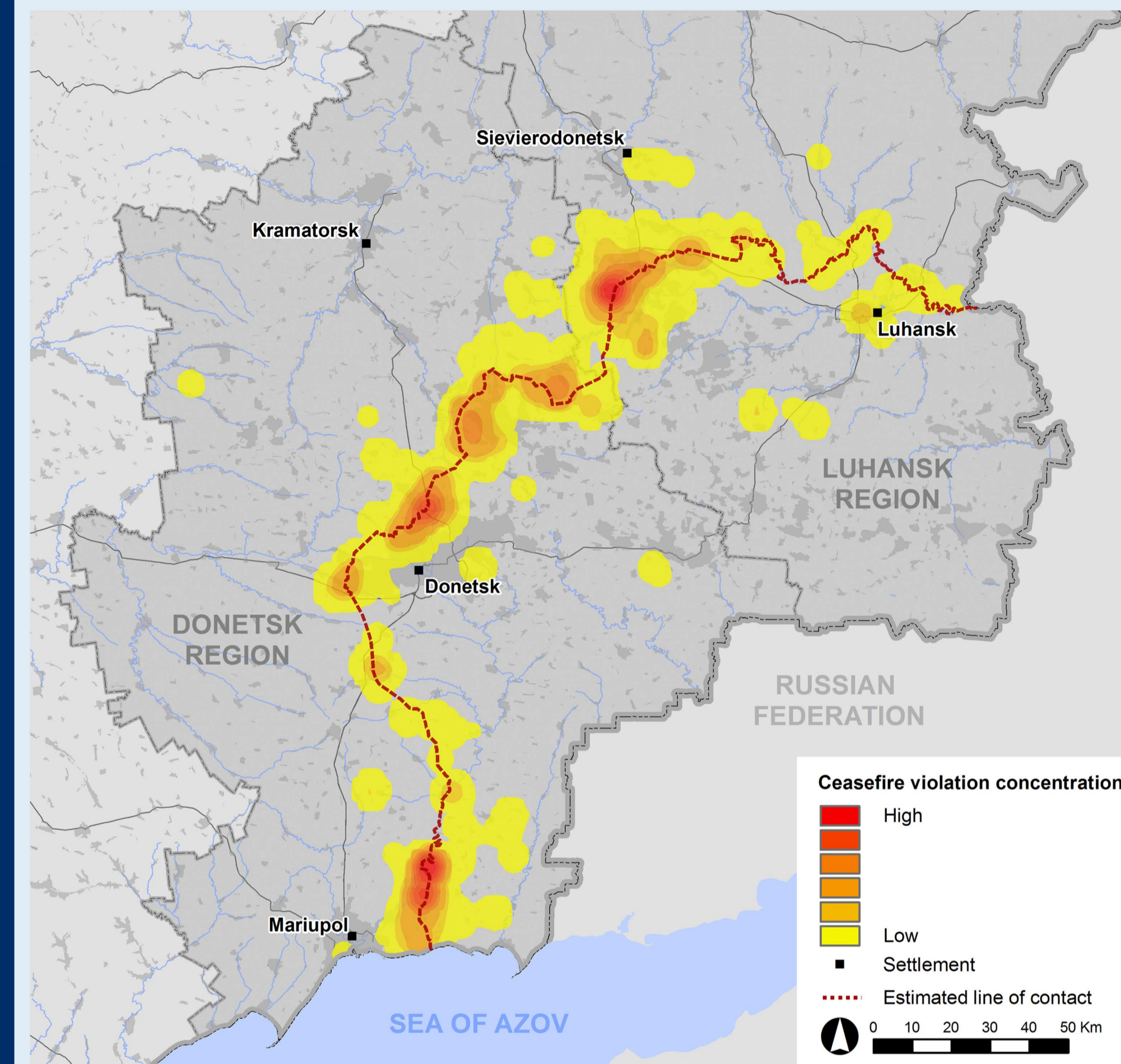
**1,732** explosions attributable to fire from MLRS, artillery, mortars and tanks

# Trends and observations APR-JUN 2019

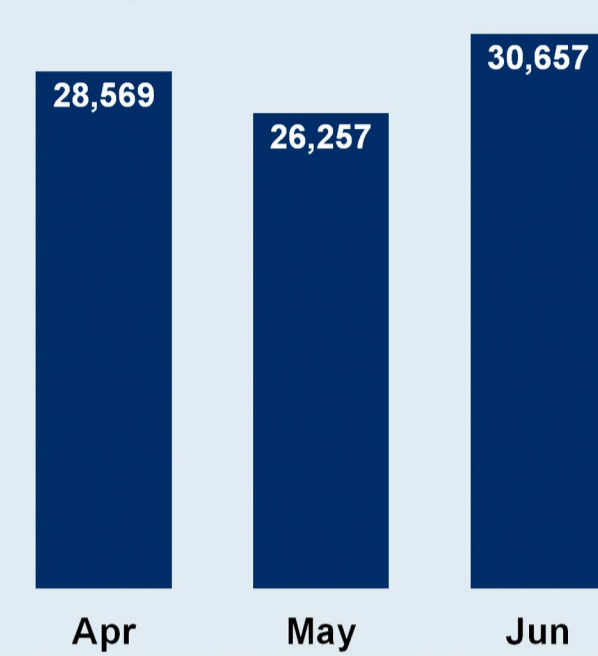
**1,269** weapons in violation of withdrawal lines

**253** freedom of movement restrictions\*

## Ceasefire violations (CFVs)

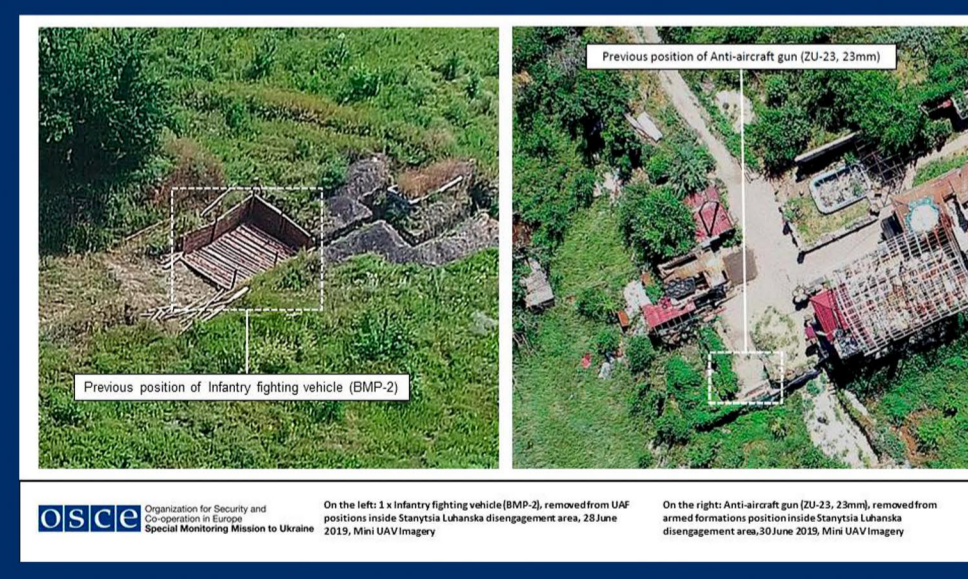


### Comparison by month

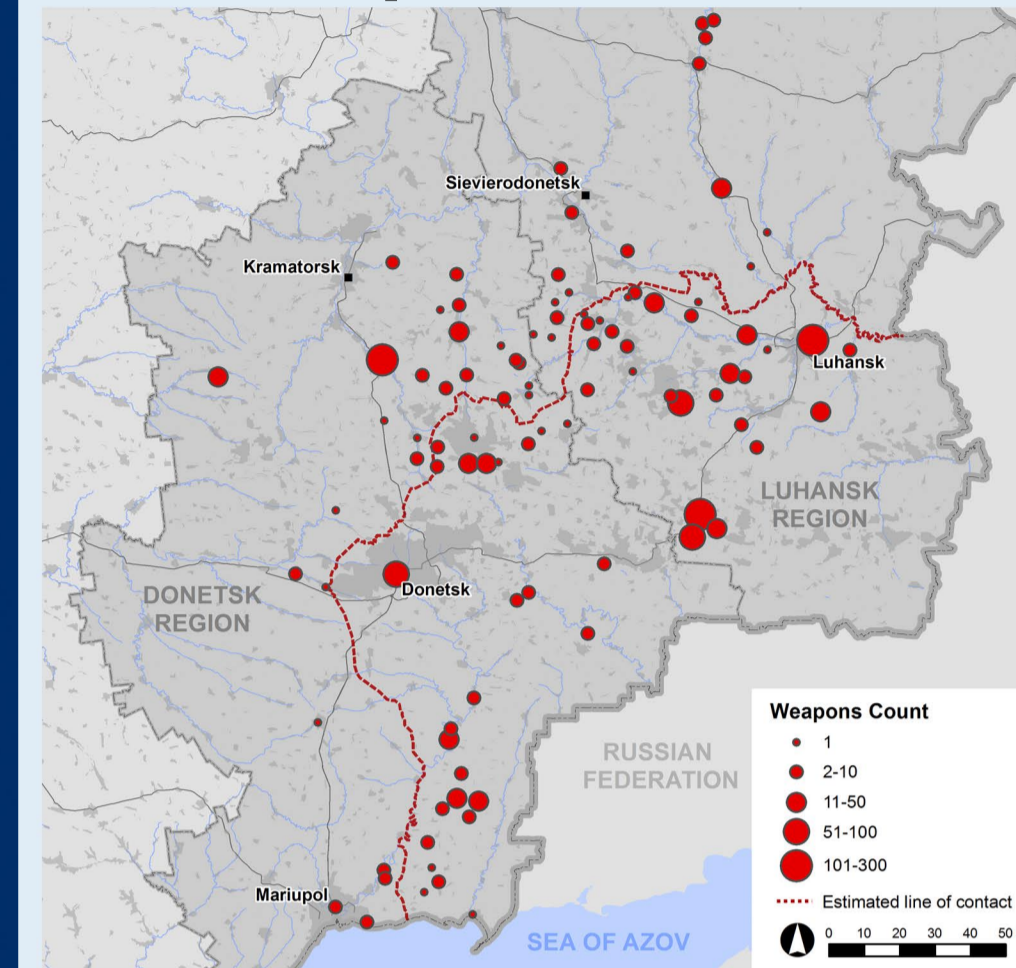


### Disengagement in DA1

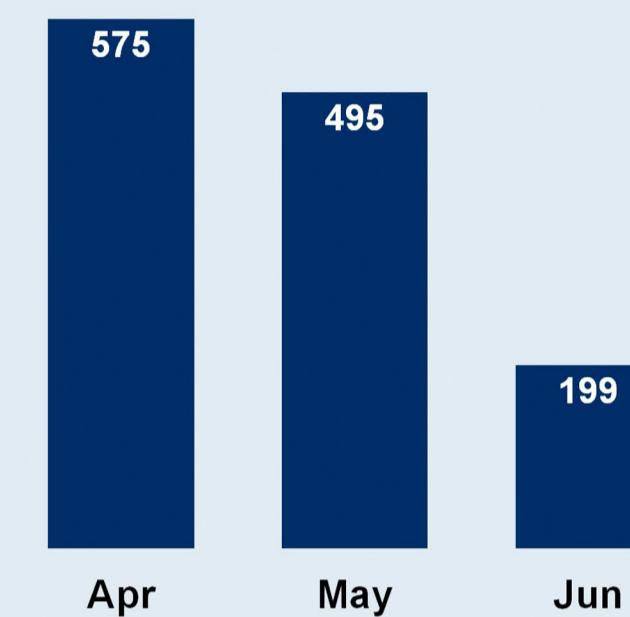
The SMM observed the process of disengagement of forces and hardware in Stanytsia Luhanska disengagement area foreseen in the Framework Decision of the Trilateral Contact Group relating to disengagement of forces and hardware of 21 September 2016. On 26 June, the Mission had observed the beginning of the disengagement process with Ukrainian Armed Forces personnel and members of the armed formations leaving their most forward positions, together with their weapons, and exiting the disengagement area. In the following days it observed that Ukrainian Armed Forces and the armed formations had vacated other positions inside the disengagement area. It also noted the Ukrainian Armed Forces begin dismantling their forward fortifications and conducting demining work; and the armed formations dismantling a shed and removing some concrete blocks inside the disengagement area. On 29 June, the SMM received a Note Verbale from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine notifying that the Ukrainian Armed Forces had completed disengagement in the agreed disengagement area near Stanytsia Luhanska. On 30 June, the SMM received a letter from the armed formations in non-government-controlled areas of Luhansk region notifying that they had completed disengagement in the agreed disengagement area near Stanytsia Luhanska.



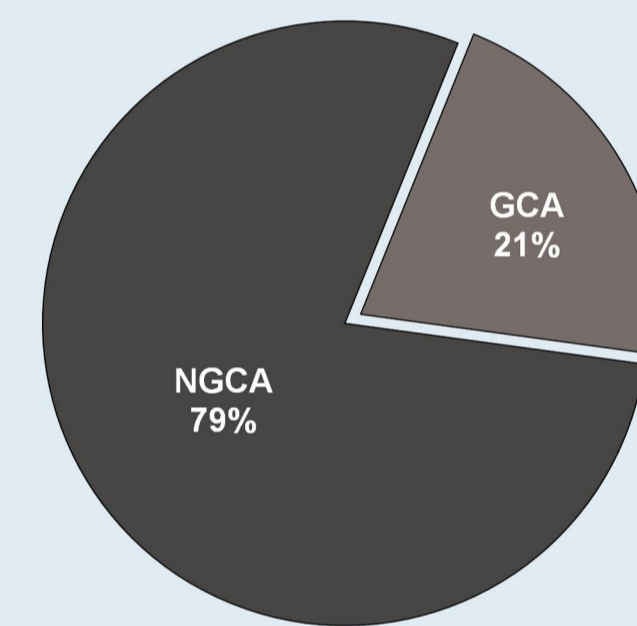
## Weapons in violation of withdrawal lines



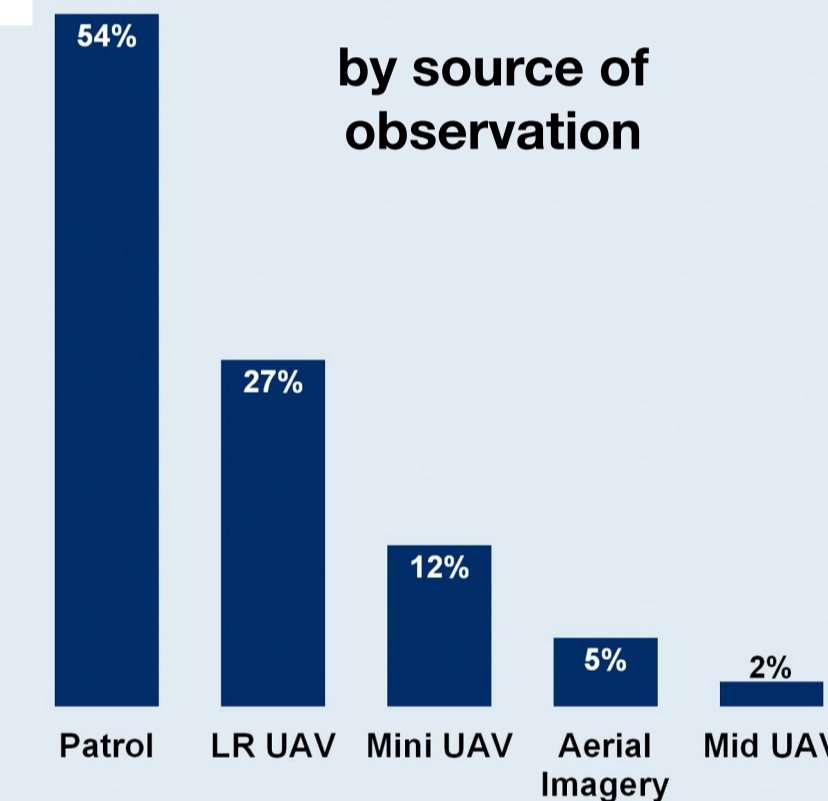
### by month



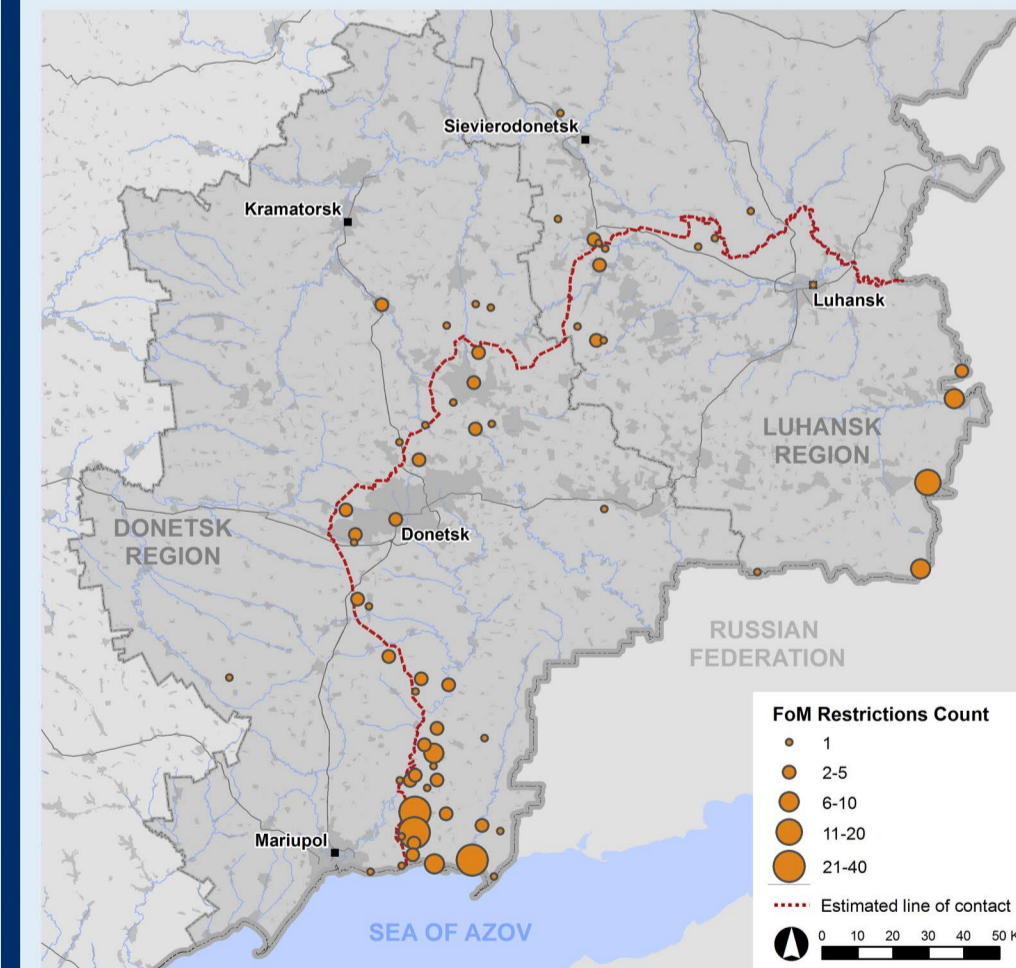
### by control



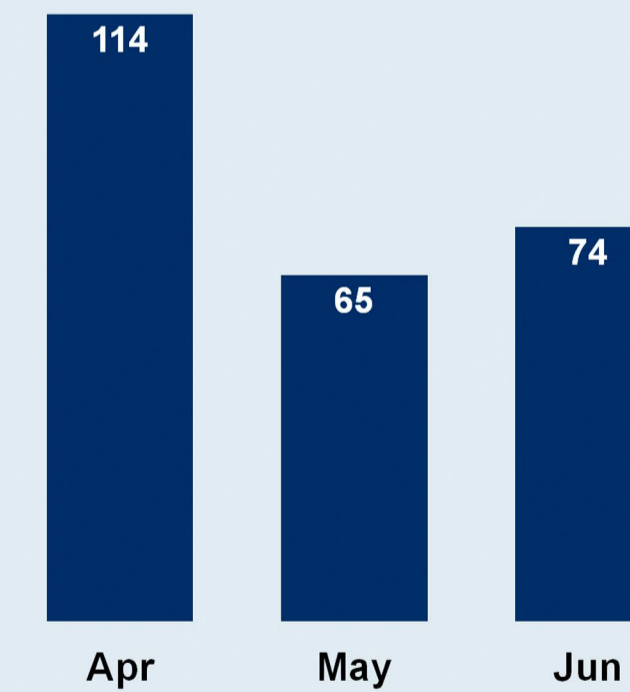
### by source of observation



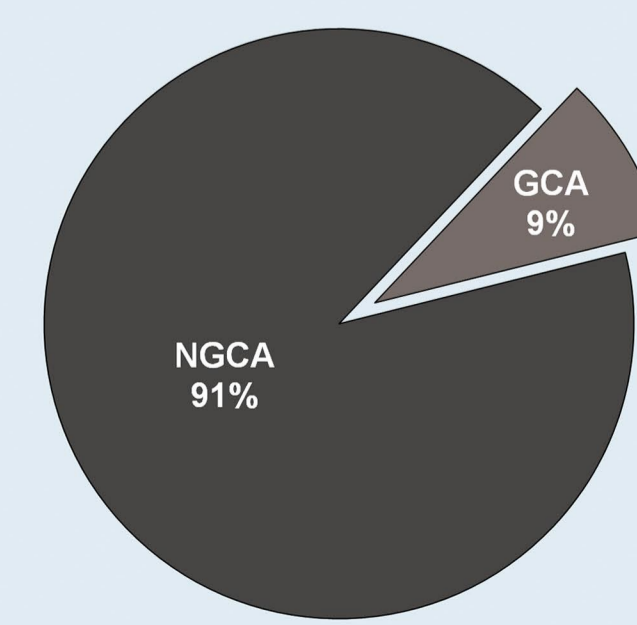
## Freedom of movement (FoM) restrictions\*



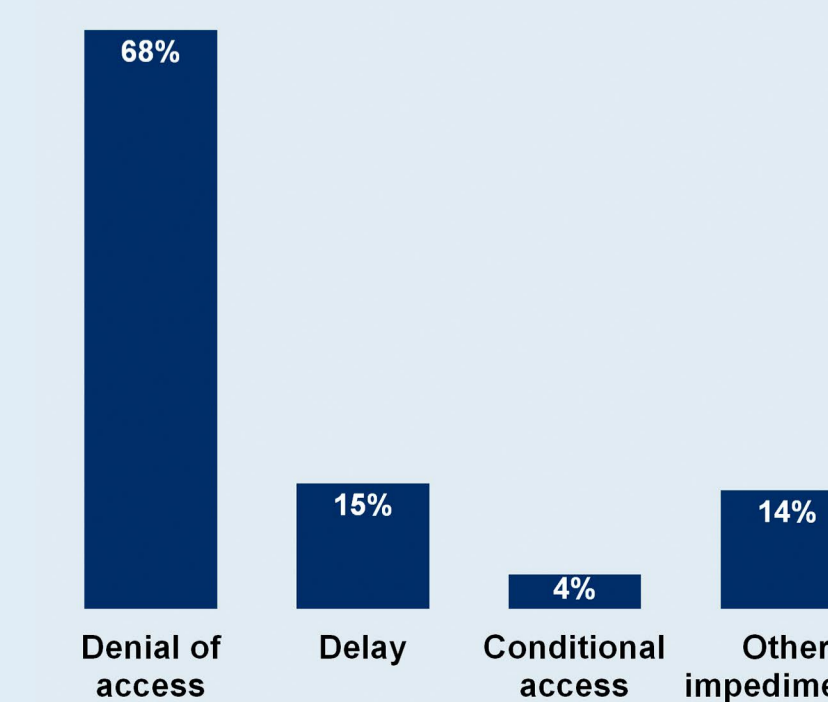
### by month



### by control



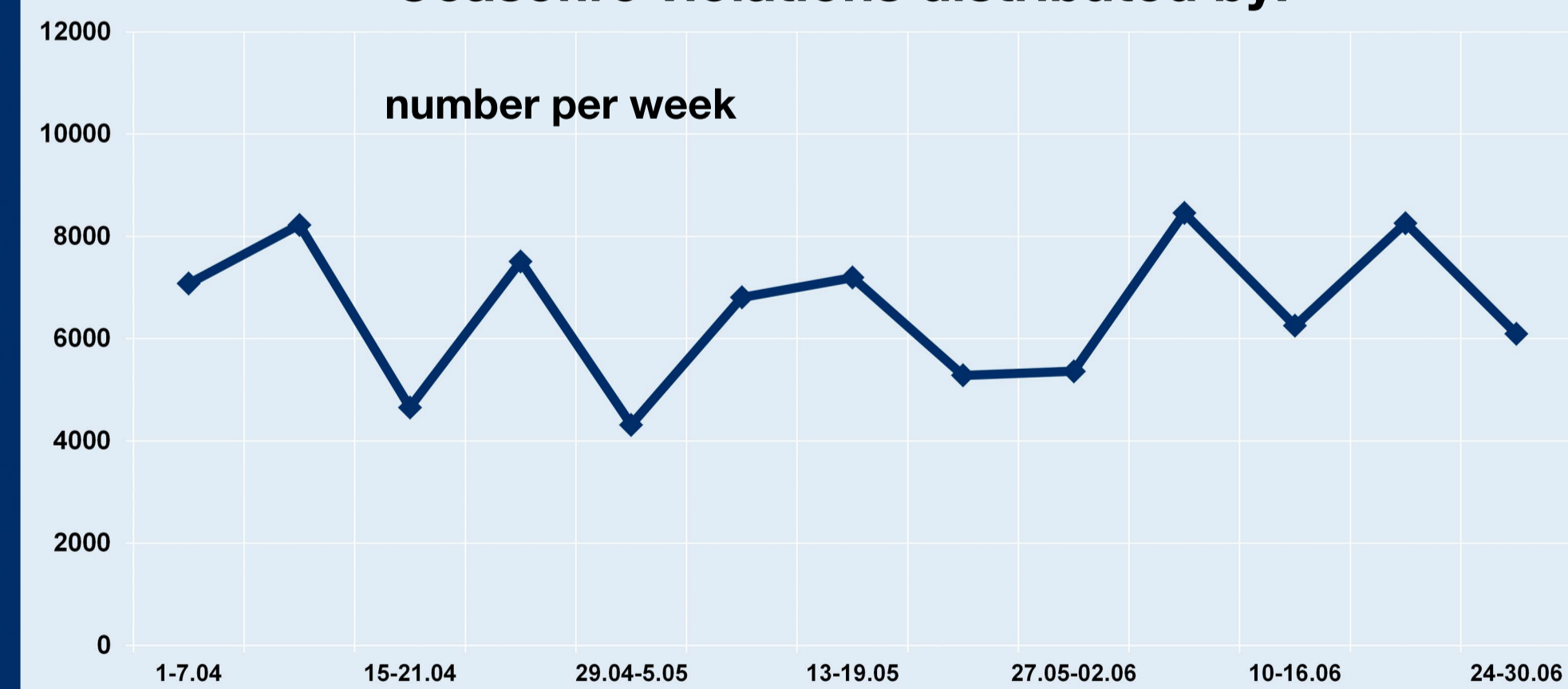
### by type



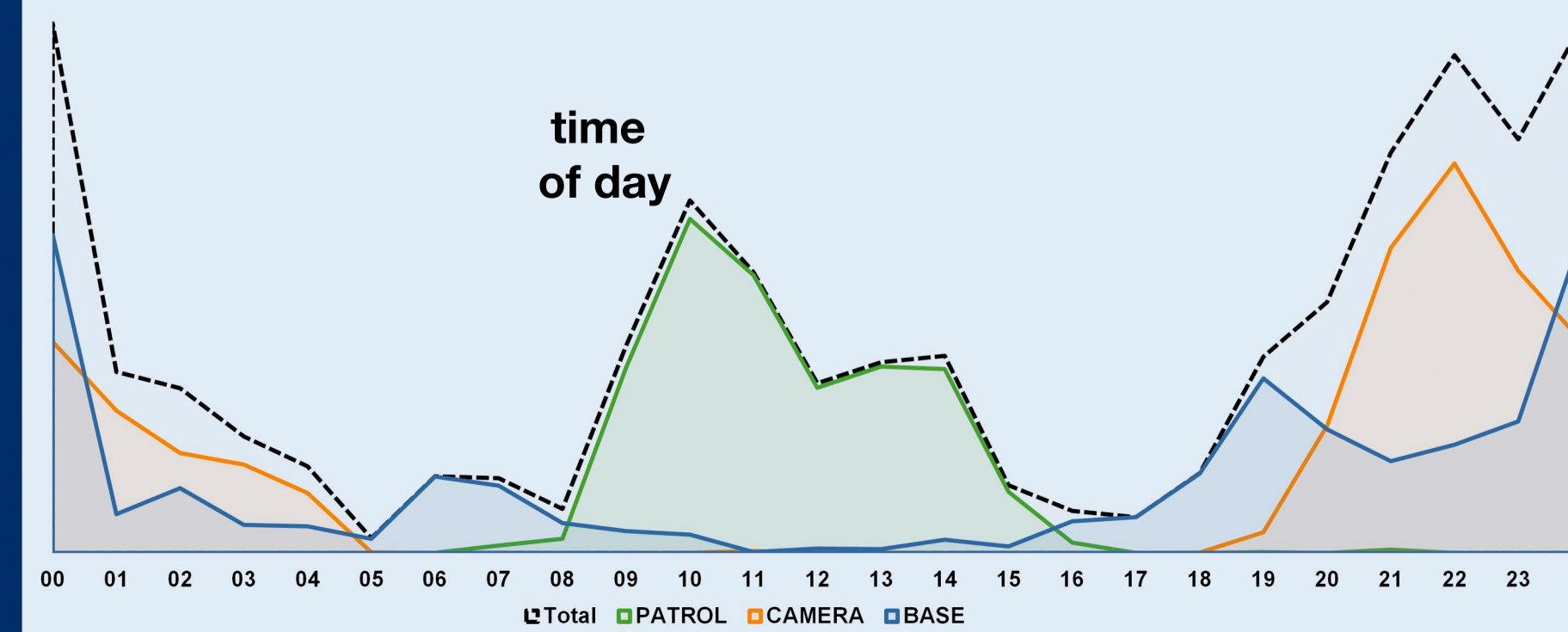
\* Excluding regular restrictions faced by SMM related to disengagement areas and mines/UXO.

### Ceasefire violations distributed by:

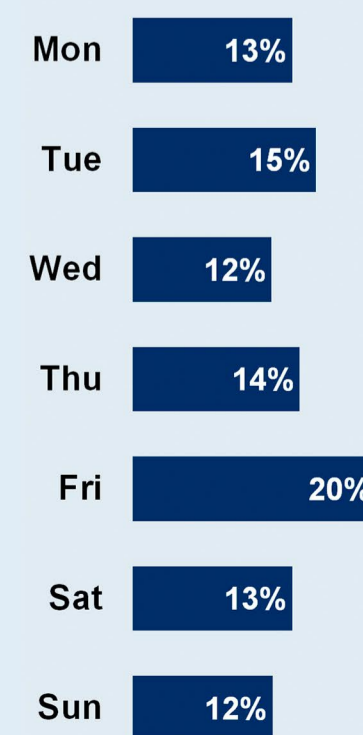
#### number per week



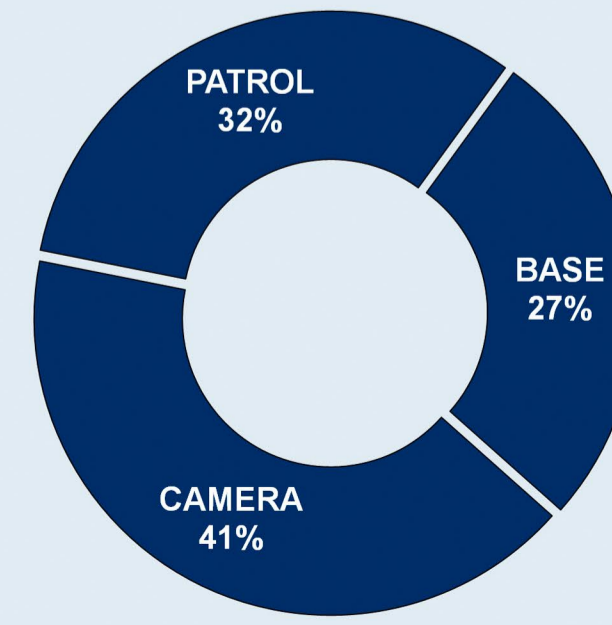
#### time of day



### day of week



### source of observation



## Main trends:

In the second quarter of 2019, the number of ceasefire violations recorded along the contact line increased compared with the first quarter of the year. The SMM registered about three per cent more ceasefire violations. In addition, the number of explosions attributed to weapons that should have been withdrawn according to the Minsk agreements increased by 50 per cent.

Most of the ceasefire violations recorded in the second quarter of 2019 were concentrated in four hotspots along the contact line, which accounted for about 89 per cent of all recorded ceasefire violations: 1) areas east and northeast of Mariupol, 2) the Popasna-Kalynove-Pervomaisk-Zolote area, 3) the Avdiivka-Yasynuvata-Donetsk airport area, 4) western and northern outskirts of Horlivka.

Ceasefire violations recorded outside the security zone were assessed as related to live-fire exercises. In the second quarter of 2019, the SMM recorded about 740 such ceasefire violations, about 90 per cent of which were recorded in non-government-controlled areas.

About 56 per cent of all the ceasefire violations have been recorded during night-time. The primary sources of these observations were SMM cameras and monitors at forward patrol bases. During daytime, most observations were made by patrols in the field.

In the second quarter of 2019, the SMM observed 1,269 weapons in violation of agreed withdrawal lines – about 67 per cent more than in the first quarter of 2019. About 80 per cent of such weapons in violation were in non-government-controlled areas and about 20 per cent were observed in government-controlled areas. About 54 per cent of these observations were made by patrols, while 46 per cent were made by UAVs and aerial imagery.

In the second quarter of 2019, SMM encountered 253 freedom of movement restrictions not related to mines or unexploded ordnance. The vast majority of such restrictions took place in non-government-controlled areas of Donetsk and Luhansk regions (91 per cent of the total). Such incidents were concentrated in non-government-controlled areas near the border with the Russian Federation, as well as in areas north of non-government-controlled Novoazovsk.

Additionally, since 26 June, the Mission had observed the beginning of the disengagement process with Ukrainian Armed Forces personnel and members of the armed formations leaving their most forward positions, together with their weapons, and exiting the disengagement area. For more details see the box in ceasefire violations section.

Sources for maps: Administrative boundaries – OCHA; Roads, Rivers – OpenStreetMap; Sea – Vliz (2005), IHO Sea Areas; Other – OSCE. Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 37N. These maps are provided for illustrative purposes only. Their content is not warranted to be error-free and does not imply endorsement or acceptance by the OSCE SMM. Percentages may be rounded. © OSCE SMM 2019. Use, copy, reproduction, transmission, broadcasting, sale, license, or exploitation not permitted without OSCE prior written authorization.