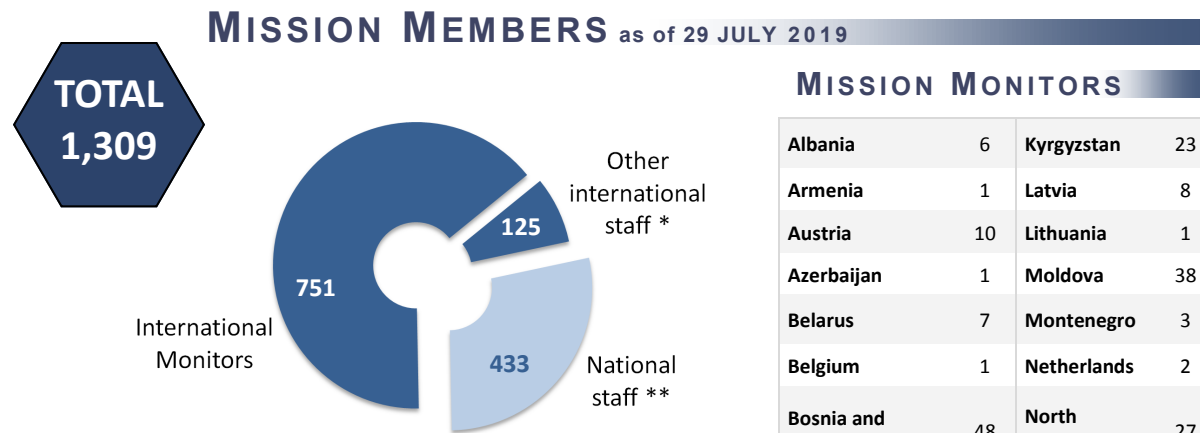




SMM staff members near Stanytsia Luhanska (Viktor Konopkin/OSCE)

FACTS MATTER

- On 21 July, a recommitment to the ceasefire – agreed by the Trilateral Contact Group on 17 July – came into effect, after which there was a considerable fall-off in the number of recorded ceasefire violations.
- Between 15 and 28 July, the SMM recorded over 6,000 ceasefire violations (compared with almost 14,000 in the previous two-week period). Over 75 percent of ceasefire violations were recorded in the first six days of the reporting period, prior to the recommitment coming into effect.
- In the days following the recommitment coming into effect, while most areas remained calm, the level of violence remained high in three areas, including the Popasna-Pervomaïsk-Zolote area of Luhansk region.
- The security situation in the Stanytsia Luhanska disengagement area has remained calm since the Mission noted the beginning of the disengagement of forces and hardware there on 26 June.
- The Mission facilitated access for engineers from government-controlled areas to the Stanytsia Luhanska bridge in order to conduct a joint technical assessment of the bridge with engineers from non-government-controlled areas.
- The SMM confirmed that four civilians were killed and 13 were injured. This brings the total number of civilian casualties since 1 January 2019 to 98 (14 deaths and 84 injuries). No civilian casualties were recorded since the recommitment came into effect.
- The SMM observed damage caused by small-arms fire and shelling to civilian property and infrastructure in numerous locations along the contact line; all prior to the start of the recommitment to the ceasefire.
- The Mission observed 178 weapons in violation of the agreed withdrawal lines (143 in areas not controlled by the Government), as well as mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO).
- In addition to restrictions posed by mines and UXO, the SMM's freedom of movement was restricted 44 times; all in non-government-controlled areas.
- SMM unmanned aerial vehicles were targeted by small-arms fire on three occasions – with one vehicle sustaining damage – and subjected to signal interference, assessed as jamming, on 76 occasions.
- The SMM's daily reports are available in three languages (English, Ukrainian and Russian) on the OSCE website: <https://www.osce.org/ukraine-smm/reports>.



* Other international staff includes Chief Monitor, two Deputy Chief Monitors, advisors, analysts, etc.

** National staff includes assistants, advisors and other administrative personnel.

MISSION MONITORS

Albania	6	Kyrgyzstan	23
Armenia	1	Latvia	8
Austria	10	Lithuania	1
Azerbaijan	1	Moldova	38
Belarus	7	Montenegro	3
Belgium	1	Netherlands	2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	48	North Macedonia	27
Bulgaria	41	Norway	10
Canada	26	Poland	33
Croatia	9	Portugal	2
Czech Republic	13	Romania	29
Denmark	9	Russian Federation	37
Estonia	2	Serbia	11
Finland	25	Slovakia	11
France	13	Spain	11
Georgia	20	Sweden	24
Germany	35	Switzerland	7
Greece	19	Tajikistan	13
Hungary	21	Turkey	11
Ireland	9	United Kingdom	53
Italy	21	United States	56
Kazakhstan	4		
		TOTAL	751
Male	600	Female	151

SPECIAL MONITORING MISSION TO UKRAINE

Who we are

- Unarmed civilian monitors;
- Around 750 monitors across Ukraine;
- Around 600 based in the east;
- From 44 OSCE participating States.

What we do

- Report the facts as we observe and establish them;
- Gather information and report on the security situation;
- Report on the humanitarian situation and people's needs, and facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid of other organizations;
- Help to establish dialogue and local ceasefires.

Important to understand:

- It is up to the sides to stop the fighting;
- We do not conduct investigations, but report on facts;
- We do not deliver but facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid.