

An Eye for an Eye: Ukraine's POW Problem

By Isaac Webb

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Despite a relative lull in fighting in eastern Ukraine, prisoner of war exchanges, a central element of the Minsk agreements, have stalled. The Ukrainian and separatist leadership had until the end of February to withdraw heavy weaponry from the conflict zone. After this process was completed, they would have five days to exchange prisoners on an "all for all" basis.

Two months after Minsk II, the OSCE has been unable to confirm the complete withdrawal of heavy weaponry from the line of contact. After the Ukrainian side negotiated the release of 16 Ukrainian POWs on April 6 (Kiev did not release any prisoners at that time), former Ukrainian President and member of the trilateral contact group on Ukraine Leonid Kuchma announced that prisoner exchanges had been officially suspended.

For now, he lamented, only volunteers are addressing the issue. Volunteer groups have had mixed success in negotiations. "Patriot," a group funded by private donations, was able to negotiate the release of 42 Ukrainians, including 13 civilians, without the government

of Ukraine giving up any POWs in return. Other groups' efforts have been less fruitful.

The Security Service of Ukraine (SBU), which has played an important role in arranging POW swaps, is continuing to insist that negotiations are ongoing "at the highest level." The head of prisoner exchanges in the Ukrainian Defense Ministry also says that he expects that process will resume "in the coming days." These conflicting messages reflect the fact that the government has yet to come up with a properly functioning mechanism for POW exchanges.

The Russian government continues to deny that Moscow is a party to the conflict in eastern Ukraine and has refused to release the most high-profile Ukrainian POW, military pilot Nadia Savchenko, whom it has accused of complicity in the killing of two Russian journalists.

Separatist leaders maintain, somewhat contradictorily, that they no longer have any POWs to exchange and that all swaps must be postponed until several other unrelated provisions of the Minsk accords are fulfilled. The total number of pro-Kiev prisoners held by the separatists remains unclear.

The SBU believes that more than 400 Ukrainian soldiers remain in captivity in the Donbass. Ukrainian volunteers estimate that 200 POWs are being held in the Donetsk People's Republic (DPR), some of whom have been in captivity for more than seven months.

On April 6, the DPR's "Commissioner for Human Rights" Darya Morozova claimed that 1,378 separatist supporters remain in Ukrainian custody. Less than a week later, she alleged that 200 separatist soldiers and "no less than 2,000 civilians" remain in Ukrainian custody. The fact that the process of prisoner exchanges is still incomplete after months of fits and starts speaks volumes about the messiness of the situation in eastern Ukraine.

Resolution of the POW issue is complicated by the direct involvement of an array of competing interests in the Donbass, including those of local separatists, criminal gangs, shady business figures, Russian "volunteers," as well as representatives from the Russian special services and military organizations.

A recent move to create a website with information about captive and killed soldiers in the Donbass is a step in the right direction, but far more needs to be done.

Kuchma suggests creating a central body to oversee the work of governmental and nongovernmental groups who are currently involved in POW exchanges. Unfortunately, with hundreds of soldiers and civilians remaining in captivity, it is hard to imagine a speedy resolution to this often-overlooked humanitarian issue.

Isaac Webb is a junior fellow in the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace's Russia and Eurasia Program. This comment originally appeared on Carnegie's Eurasia Outlook blog.

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