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International

Wagner Group: Mercenaries serving Russia leader in Syria

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Putin's mysterious private army

MOSCOW: The deaths of several members of the so-called "Wagner Group" in Syria last month shone a light on Russian President Vladimir Putin's mysterious private army Moscow is using there. Questions had already been raised on its role in the Syrian conflict and intensified when Washington said on February 7 it had killed at least 100 pro-regime troops in Deir ez-Zor. After days of silence, Moscow acknowledged five Russian nationals were killed and "dozens" wounded in the attack, saying they all were in Syria "on their own initiative."

Various media outlets have reported up to 200 fatalities and the group of Russian investigative bloggers known as the Conflict Intelligence Team (CIT) has established the identities of dozens of them-all members of the Wagner Group. "Wagner can and should be regarded as Russia's shadow army in Syria, as it has been providing the vital frontline component to Russia's operations in Latakia and Eastern Syria," CIT's Kirill Mikhailov said.

The group played an important role in the retaking of Palmyra from the Islamic State group which had controlled the city since March 2016, he added. Pavel Baev, an associate research fellow at the French Institute of International Relations, said Russia's resort to "shadow armies... has the double benefit of ensuring deniability and discounting casualties."

But "the problem with assets like the Wagner Group is that they are never fully controllable and could become maverick," he said. The group's "capabilities exceed any Western private military company by far," said Mikhailov.

A photo with Putin

Wagner was set up by former Russian mili-

tary intelligence officer Dmitry Utkin, who was part of the first convoy of Russian mercenaries sent in autumn 2013 to Syria. But their ill-equipped mission, which did not have the backing of the Russian authorities, ended in fiasco.

They engaged in some combat with the IS but rapidly returned to Russia, where two backers of the scheme were jailed for three years for mercenary activities. In June 2014 Utkin joined the ranks of pro-Russian separatist forces in eastern Ukraine-the Wagner Group's birthplace-according to official reports from Ukraine. The Kremlin has continuously rejected accusations from Kiev and the West of its military presence in Eastern Ukraine, saying the Russians who are fighting there are "volunteers."

Utkin reappeared in Syria in autumn 2015, when Russia launched an intervention in support of Kremlin ally Bashar Al-Assad's regime. In December next year, the former intelligence officer showed up at a televised ceremony held in the Kremlin to honor "the Heroes of Fatherland" and was the same day photographed alongside Putin. Various media reports in Russia

and the United States said Wagner is being funded by one of Putin's allies Evgeny Prigozhin, a Saint Petersburg businessman who made a fortune in the catering business before signing lucrative contracts with Russia's military and

the government. He has been charged by a US court with setting up an Internet "troll factory" that attempted to influence the 2016 American presidential elections in favour of Donald Trump.

Petrodollars

The number of Wagner's fighters in Syria has been the subject of debate by analysts and media, with Republic.ru online magazine reporting the presence of 2,500 mercenaries in March

2016. It said \$350 million (285 million euros) had been spent on mercenaries since the operation began. Wagner's mission "is essentially a failure," a former member of the group told Russian Sovershenno Sekretno weekly.

He said 40 percent of recruits had been jailed for serious crimes before they joined Wagner and would refer to each other as the "unlucky ones". This "low-quality" of recruits, along with the idea that Wagner functioned as an autonomous army and accepted missions from non-Russian groups, led to rising tensions with officials both on the ground in Syria and in Moscow's corridors of power. In early 2016 the group lost the trust of-and financing from-Russia's defense ministry, according to various reports.

This led "Prigozhin to seek other contracts, such as the one with Damascus whereby Wagner would liberate oil and gas fields and infrastructure in exchange for 25 percent of production," he added. To this end, he established a company named Evro Polis, which signed the contract with Assad's government in December 2016 and is now responsible for paying Wagner mercenaries' salaries that vary from an estimated \$3,500 to \$5000 a month. "Most probably, Prigozhin's companies provide a hub that channels the funding coming from other sources, including the Syrian government," said analyst Baev.— AFP



