Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

Austin Evers
American Oversight
1030 15th Street, NW
Suite B255
Washington, DC 20005

JAN 2 8 2020

Via email: hart.wood@americanoversight.org

Re: HQ-2019-01238-F
HQ-2019-01418-F
HQ-2020-00011-F

Dear Mr. Evers:

This is a final response for information requested in HQ-2019-01238-F and a first partial response to requests HQ-2019-01418-F and HQ-2020-00011-F that you sent to the Department of Energy (DOE) under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. § 552. In FOIA request HQ-2019-01238-F, you requested the following:

1) Records sufficient to identify all members of the U.S. delegation to Ukraine on or about May 19-21, 2019, led by Secretary Perry.

2) A copy of the itinerary or portions of the itinerary (or records reflecting the itinerary) for the U.S. delegation to Ukraine on or about May 19-21, 2019.

In FOIA request HQ-2019-01418-F, you requested the following:

1) All email communications (including email messages, calendar invitations, and attachments thereto), text messages, and WhatsApp messages sent or received by Secretary Perry, as well as by any aide or other assistant who accompanied Secretary Perry to Ukraine on or about May 19-21, 2019, containing any of the following key terms:
    a. Rudy
    b. Giuliani
    c. Giuiliani
    d. Guliani
    e. Hunter
    f. Biden
    g. Bidens
    h. Burisma
    i. Lutsenko
    j. Syntyk

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k. Crowdstrike
l. Toensing
m. diGenova
n. Fruman
o. Parnas
p. Kolomoisky
q. Kolomoysky
r. Shokin
s. Klitschko
t. DNC

Please produce all responsive records from May 10, 2019, through May 24, 2019.

2) Any guidance, directives, or memoranda issued to or by Secretary Perry with relation to former Vice President Joe Biden, Hunter Biden, and/or Burisma Holdings (also known as Burisma Group).

Please produce all responsive records from May 10, 2019, through May 24, 2019.

In FOIA request HQ-2020-00011-F, you requested the following:

1) All email communications (including email messages, calendar invitations, and attachments thereto), text messages, and WhatsApp messages sent or received by Chief of Staff Brian McCormack containing any of the following key terms:

a. Rudy
b. Giuliani
c. Giuiliani
d. Guliani
e. Guiliani
f. Hunter
g. Biden
h. Bidens
i. Burisma
j. Lutsenko
k. Sytnyk
l. Crowdstrike
m. Toensing
n. diGenova
o. Fruman
p. Parnas
q. Fuks
r. Kolomoisky

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s. Kolomoysky
t. Shokin
u. Klitschko
v. Rybolovlev
w. DNC

Please exclude news clips or mass mailer generated from non-governmental services and emails distributed to a wide listserv of twenty or more email addresses. However, a news clips or mass mailer email that is forwarded to or from Chief of Staff McCormack with any additional message should be considered responsive.

Please produce all responsive records from May 10, 2019, through May 24, 2019.

2) Any guidance, directives, or memoranda issued to or by Chief of Staff Brian McCormack with relation to former Vice President Joe Biden, Hunter Biden, and/or Burisma Holdings (also known as Burisma Group).

Please produce all responsive records from May 10, 2019, through May 24, 2019.

Your requests were assigned to DOE's Office of the Executive Secretariat (ES) to conduct a search of its files for responsive documents.

The search started on October 18, 2019, which is the cutoff date for responsive documents. At this time, DOE has identified five (5) documents responsive to your request.

DOE has determined that five (5) of the documents contain equities of the Department of State. For this reason, one (1) document is being transferred in part, and four (4) documents are being transferred in their entirety to the Department of State for review and direct response to you.

If you have any questions about the documents transferred to the Department of State, please contact the Department of State FOIA Requester Service Center (FRSC) via telephone at: (202) 261-8484.

Upon review, DOE has determined that certain information should be withheld from the documents pursuant to Exemptions 5, 6, and 7 of the FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(5), (b)(6), and (b)(7).

Exemption 5 protects from mandatory disclosure "inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters that would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency…." 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(5). Exemption 5 incorporates the deliberative process privilege and the attorney-client privilege. The deliberative process privilege protects recommendations, advice, and opinions that are part of the process by which agency decisions and polices are formulated. The information withheld under this privilege consists of inter-agency pre-decisional information.

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Certain information withheld under Exemption 5 has been deemed pre-decisional and deliberative in nature, including draft versions of documents, talking points, and pre-decisional discussions between DOE staff. The DOE may consider these preliminary views as part of the process that will lead to the agency's final decision about these matters. The information does not represent a final agency position, and its release would compromise the deliberative process by which the government makes its decisions. Withholding this information protects the candor of intra and inter-agency communications, and prevents confusion to the public that could result from disclosing alternative rationales for agency decisions. Thus, these documents are being withheld in part under Exemption 5 of the FOIA.

With respect to the discretionary disclosure of deliberative information, the quality of agency decisions would be adversely affected if frank, written discussion of policy matters were inhibited by the knowledge that the content of such discussion might be made public. For this reason, DOE has determined that discretionary disclosure of the deliberative material is not in the public interest because foreseeable harm could result from such disclosure.

Exemption 6 is generally referred to as the "personal privacy" exemption; it provides that the disclosure requirements of FOIA do not apply to "personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(6). In applying Exemption 6, the DOE considered: 1) whether a significant privacy interest would be invaded; 2) whether the release of the information would further the public interest by shedding light on the operations or activities of the Government; and 3) whether in balancing the privacy interests against the public interest, disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy.

The information withheld under Exemption 6 consists of travel and personal information, including cell phone numbers. This information qualifies as "similar files" because it is information in which an individual has a privacy interest. Moreover, releasing the information could subject the individuals to unwarranted or unsolicited communications. Since no public interest would be served by disclosing this information, and since there is a viable privacy interest that would be threatened by such disclosure, Exemption 6 authorizes withholding the information. Therefore, we have determined that the public interest in the information's release does not outweigh the overriding privacy interests in keeping it confidential.

Exemption 7 protects from disclosure "records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes" that fall within the purview of one or more of six enumerated categories. To qualify under Exemption 7, the information must have been compiled, either originally or at some later date, for a law enforcement purpose, which includes crime prevention and security measures, even if that is only one of the many purposes for compilation.

Exemption 7(C) provides that, "records of information compiled for law enforcement purposes" may be withheld from disclosure, but only to the extent that the production of such documents "could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy…." In applying Exemption 7(C), DOE considered whether a significant privacy interest would be invaded, whether the release of the information would further the public interest in shedding

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light on the operations or activities of the Government, and whether in balancing the privacy interests against the public interest, disclosure would constitute unwarranted invasion of privacy.

The information withheld pursuant to Exemption 7(C) consists of certain travel logistics and security detail information. This information, if known, could pose a serious safety risk to individuals or those to whom protection is being provided, and may result in an unwarranted invasion of their privacy. Releasing this information would reveal little about the operations or activities of the Government. Therefore, disclosure of this information could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, and this information is being withheld pursuant to Exemption 7(C).

This satisfies the standard set forth in the Attorney General's March 19, 2009, memorandum that when a FOIA request is denied, agencies will be defended and justified in not releasing the material on a discretionary basis "if (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure will harm an interest protected by one of the statutory exemptions, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law." The Attorney General's memorandum also provides that whenever full disclosure of a record is not possible, agencies "must consider whether they can make a partial disclosure." Thus, we have determined that, in certain instances, a partial disclosure is proper. This also satisfies DOE's regulations at 10 C.F.R. § 1004.1 to make records available which it is authorized to withhold under 5 U.S.C. § 552 when it determines that such disclosure is in the public interest. Accordingly, we will not disclose this information.

Pursuant to 10 C.F.R. § 1004.7(b)(2), I am the individual responsible for the determination to withhold the information described above. The FOIA requires that "any reasonably segregable portion of a record shall be provided to any person requesting such record after deletion of the portions which are exempt." 5 U.S.C. § 552(b). As a result, a redacted version of the documents is being released to you in accordance with 10 C.F.R. §1004.7(b)(3).

The FOIA provides for the assessment of fees for the processing of requests. See 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(i); see also 10 C.F.R. § 1004.9(a). You were placed in the "other" category for fee purposes. Requesters in this category are entitled to two (2) free hours of search time and are provided 100 pages at no cost. In our letters dated October 7, 2019 for HQ-2019-01238-F and HQ-2019-01418-F, you were informed that your fee waiver request would be addressed if fees were expected to exceed $15.00, the minimum amount at which DOE assesses fees. Since your fees are not expected to exceed $15.00 for those requests, no fees will be charged for processing those requests. In our letter dated October 7, 2019, you were informed that your fee waiver request was granted for HQ-2020-00011-F. Therefore, no fees will be charged for processing that request.

You also requested expedited processing of your request. Your request for expedited processing was initially denied in our letters dated October 7, 2019. Upon reconsideration of our decision to deny expedited processing of your request, your request was granted in our letter dated November 22, 2019.

If you have any questions about the processing of the request or this letter, your attorney may contact Hilarie Snyder, Trial Attorney, at Hilarie.E.Snyder@usdoj.gov or 202-305-0747.

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I appreciate the opportunity to assist you with this matter.

Sincerely,

Alexander C. Morris
FOIA Officer
Office of Public Information

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Request #: HQ-2019-01238-F
HQ-2019-01418-F
HQ-2020-00011-F

Final and first partial response to the requests from Mr. Austin Evers:

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l. Toensing
m. diGenova
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o. Parnas
p. Kolomoisky
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r. Shokin
s. Klitschko
t. DNC

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DOE has identified five (5) documents responsive to your request:

- One (1) document *is being released in part pursuant to Exemptions 5, 6, and 7, and transferred in part to the State Department.*
- Four (4) documents *are being transferred, in their entirety, to the State Department.*

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From:	Faseler, Hunter
To:	Perry(b) (6) McCormack, Brian; Wilmot, Dan
Cc:	Wallwork, Luke; Staff Secretary; Gerdes, Stan; Almstead, Deidre; Yuzon, Andrea; O"Beirne, Fiona; Hynes, Shaylyn; Vande Beek, Dirk; Turenne, William; Love, Kelly; Szymanski, Jessica; Smith, Jake; Buchan, Samuel; Garrish, Theodore
Subject:	eBook for Monday, May 20th
Date:	Sunday, May 19, 2019 6:01:49 PM
Attachments:	eBook for Monday, May 20th.pdf

Good Evening,

Attached is the eBook for tomorrow. Given the fluid situation on the ground, staff will continue to update you throughout the day with additional materials and more complete information.

Thank you,
Hunter Faseler
Special Assistant
Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of Energy
202.586.1212 (o) (b) (6) (m)

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Monday, May 20, 2019

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5/19/2019 4:25 PM

Ukraine

Monday, May 20th:

TBDam Breakfast on Own
Location: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) Kyiv
Room: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

8:00am **Country Team Brief with U.S. Delegation**
Location: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) Kyiv
Room: Paris 1 & 2
Press: Closed
Set-up: TBD
Interpretation: None
Participation: S1, TBD U.S. Delegation, Senator Ron Johnson
Agenda: *TBD*

8:45am Depart for Verkhovna Rada
Drive Time: 10 minutes
Manifest: S1, TBD
Note: S1 proceeds to TBD hold room upon arrival

9:15am **Presidential Inauguration Ceremony for Volodymyr Zelensky**
Location: Verkhovna Rada
Room: TBD
Press: TBD
Set-up: Seated in Gallery
Interpretation: Simultaneous
Participants: TBD
Agenda: *9:15am – S1 is escorted by TBD to assigned seat in gallery*
10:00am – Inauguration ceremony begins
10:55am – Inauguration ceremony concludes; S1 moves to TBD hold room

11:10am **Bilateral Meeting with Ukraine Speaker of Parliament, Andriy Volodymyrovych Parubiy**
Location: Verkhovna Rada
Room: TBD hold room
Press: TBD
Set-up: TBD
Interpretation: TBD
Participants: US: S1, TBD
Ukraine: Speaker Andriy Volodymyrovych Parubiy, TBD
Agenda: *11:10am – S1 arrives at TBD room, greeted by TBD*
11:15am – Meeting begins
11:40am – Meeting concludes; S1 moves to TBD

Sensitive But Unclassified

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DOE-19-1001, 19-1219 & 19-1239-A-000004

11:45am (T) Hold for Press Avail
Location: Verkhovna Rada
Room: TBD Outside Area
Press: Open
Set-up: TBD
Interpretation: TBD
Participation: TBD
Agenda: *TBD*

11:55am Depart for Marinsky Palace
Walk Time: ~5 minutes

12:00pm **Meet & Greet with International Delegations**
Location: Marinsky Palace
Room: Outdoor Courtyard
Press: TBD
Set-up: Receiving Line
Interpretation: Consecutive
Participants: S1, TBD
Agenda: *TBD*

12:30pm **Reception and Lunch for International Delegations**
Location: Marinsky Palace
Room: TBD Upstairs Reception Room
Press: TBD
Set-up: TBD
Interpretation: Consecutive
Participants: S1, TBD
Agenda: *12:30pm – S1 arrives at TBD room, greeted by TBD*
TBDpm – S1 moves to assigned seat for lunch; plated lunch is served
1:30pm – Lunch concludes; S1 moves to TBD

1:30pm **(T) Bilateral Meeting with Baltic Presidents: Estonia President Kersti Kaljulaid, Latvia President Raimonds Vējonis, & Lithuania President Dalia Grybauskaitė**
Location: Malinisky Palace
Room: TBD
Press: TBD
Set-up: TBD
Interpretation: TBD
Participants: US: S1, Ambassador Sondland, Ambassador Kurt Volker, Senator Ron Johnson, Joseph Pennington, Alexander Vindman
Estonia: President Kersti Kaljulaid; Ambassador of Estonia to Ukraine, Gert Antsu; Director of the Office of the President, Tiit Riisalo; Foreign Policy Adviser to the President, Lauri Kuusing; Public Relations Adviser, Taavi Poikāns

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Ukraine

Latvia: President Raimonds Vējonis; Ambassador of Latvia to Ukraine, Juris Poikāns

Lithuania: President Dalia Grybauskaitė; Ambassador of Lithuania to Ukraine, Marius Janukonis; Chief Foreign Policy Advisor to the President of Lithuania, Nerijus Aleksiejūnas

Agenda: *1:30pm – S1 arrives at TBD room, greeted by TBD*
1:35pm – Meeting begins
2:15pm – Meeting concludes; S1 remains in hold room

TBDpm Depart for Bakova
Drive Time: TBD
Manifest: S1, TBD

TBDpm **(T) Bilateral Meeting between U.S. Delegation and President Volodymyr Zelensky**
Location: Bakova (TBC)
Room: TBD
Press: TBD
Set-up: TBD
Interpretation: TBD
Participants: US: S1, TBD
Ukraine: President Volodymyr Zelensky, TBD
Agenda: *TBD*

5:00pm Depart fo (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) Kyiv
Drive Tim
Manifest: S1, TBD

TBDpm Hold for Executive Time
Location: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) Kyiv
Room: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

7:00pm **(T) Bilateral Meeting between U.S. Delegation and Ukraine Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pavlo Klimkin**
Location: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
Room (b) (6), (b) (7) Boardroom
Press: TBD
Set-up: Conference table
Interpretation: TBD
Participants: US: S1, TBD
Ukraine: Minister Pavlo Klimkin, TBD
Agenda: *TBD*

8:00pm Hold for TBD Dinner
Location: TBD
Room: TBD

RON Kyiv, Ukraine

Sensitive But Unclassified

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DOE-19-1001, 19-1219 & 19-1239-A-000006

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Sunday, May 19, 2019

SECRETARIAL BRIEFING

EVENT: **Country Team Brief with U.S. Delegation**

DATE: Monday, May 20, 2019
TIME: 8:00 AM – 8:30 AM EEST (ET +7)
LOCATION: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) Kyiv; Room: Paris 1 & 2

PURPOSE: To meet with Embassy staff and receive a short country briefing about Ukraine's political situation.

PRESS: Closed **VISUALS:** None

SCENARIO:
8:00 AM Your country briefing is scheduled to begin.

8:30 AM Your country briefing is scheduled to conclude.

PARTICIPANTS:
Joseph Pennington, *Acting Deputy Chief of Mission, U.S. Embassy in Ukraine*
Heather Bell, *Control Office, U.S. Embassy in Ukraine*
Alex Vindman, *Director of Eastern Europe & Russia, NSC*

Senator Ron Johnson (R-WI)

Ted Garrish, *Assistant Secretary for International Affairs (IA)*
Brian McCormack, *Chief of Staff, Office of the Secretary*
Dirk Vande Beek, *Director, Office of Public Affairs (PA)*
Sam Buchan, *Senior Advisor, IA*

STAFF: None

PREVIOUS INTERACTION: None

KEY ISSUES: (b) (5)

BACKGROUND:

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

BRIEFING PREPARED BY: Paul Tumminia IA-21

BRIEFING REVIEWED BY: Andrea Lockwood, IA-20

STAFF SEC POC: Hunter Faseler, Special Assistant

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Biographies

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BIOGRAPHIES

Joseph Pennington

Acting Deputy Chief of Mission, U.S. Embassy in Ukraine

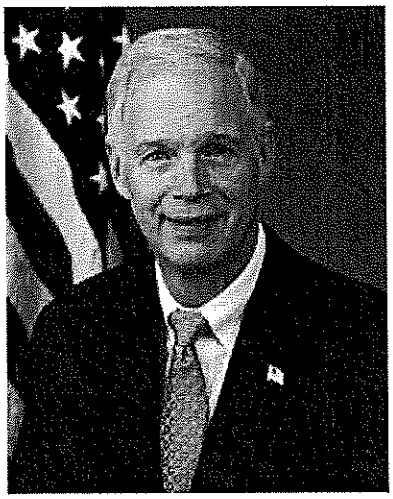


Joseph Pennington, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service with the rank of Minister-Counselor, is the Senior Advisor to the Ambassador on U.S. Assistance to Ukraine. He previously served as the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Iraq in the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (2015-18), Director of the Office of Iraq Affairs (2015), and Principal Officer at the U.S. Consulate General in Erbil, in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region (2013-15). For his service in Erbil, Mr. Pennington received the Ryan C. Crocker Award for Outstanding Leadership in Expeditionary Diplomacy.

Mr. Pennington served as Deputy Chief of Mission at the U.S. Embassy in Prague, Czech Republic (2010-13) and held the same position in Yerevan, Armenia (2007-10). He worked as the U.S. Embassy Spokesman in Ankara, Turkey (2002-06), political-economic officer in Naples, Italy (2001-02), and headed the U.S. Embassy Branch Office in Mostar, Bosnia-Herzegovina (2000-01). He served as an economic officer at the U.S. Embassy in Sarajevo (1999-2000), and as political-economic officer at the U.S. Consulate in Adana, Turkey (1995-98), where his work was recognized with the Assistant Secretary's Award for Exceptional Achievement in the Field of Human Rights and Democracy. Mr. Pennington has also worked in the State Department's Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs and at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

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Senator Ron Johnson



Both of Ron's parents were born and raised on farms. Their work ethic and small-town values were naturally passed along to their own children. As a result, Ron has worked hard all his life. As a boy, he mowed lawns, shoveled snow, delivered papers, and caddied for a few extra bucks. At the age of 15, he obtained his first tax-paying job as a dishwasher in a Walgreens grill. He rose through the ranks as a soda jerk, fry cook, and finally night manager before reaching the age of 16.

He gained early acceptance to the University of Minnesota, so he skipped his senior year of High School and worked full time while obtaining his degree in business and accounting. In 1977, after graduating with a BSB-Accounting degree, he married his wife Jane, and started working as an accountant at Jostens. He also continued his education by enrolling in an MBA night program.

In July of 1979, Ron and Jane moved to Oshkosh to start a business with Jane's brother. The company - PACUR- began producing plastic sheet for packaging and printing applications. From operating the equipment, to keeping the company books, and selling its products, Ron has been involved in every function of the business. It is this body of experience and private sector perspective that he now brings to the Senate.

Ron came to Washington because the federal government is bankrupting America. He thinks it is important for citizen legislators to ally with those who are seriously facing that reality. Ron's manufacturing background has taught him to attack the root cause of a problem, not mere symptoms. He believes huge deficits, slow economic activity, high unemployment and woefully inadequate job creation are severe symptoms of the problem – but not the root cause. The ever expanding size, scope and cost of government is.

Ron is Chairman of the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee, and also serves on the Budget, Foreign Relations, and Commerce, Science and Transportation committees. He resides in Oshkosh, Wisconsin with his wife Jane. They have three children and two grandchildren.

Committee Assignments

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs - Chairman

- Subcommittee on Federal Spending Oversight and Emergency Management
- Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
- Subcommittee on Regulatory Affairs and Federal Management

Committee on Foreign Relations

- Subcommittee on European and Regional Security Cooperation (Chairman)
- Subcommittee on Near East, South Asia, Central Asia, and Counterterrorism
- Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Transnational Crime, Civilian Security, Democracy, Human Rights, and Global Women's Issues

Committee on the Budget

Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation

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- Subcommittee on Communications, Technology, Innovation and the Internet
- Subcommittee on Manufacturing, Trade, and Consumer protection
- Subcommittee on Science, Oceans, Fisheries, and Weather
- Subcommittee on Security

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SECRETARIAL BRIEFING

EVENT: **Presidential Inauguration Ceremony for Volodymyr Zelenskyy**

DATE: Monday, May 20, 2019
TIME: 9:15 AM – 10:55 AM EEST (ET +7)
LOCATION: Verkhovna Rada, Gallery

PURPOSE: To attend the swearing-in ceremony of Ukraine's President, Volodymyr Zelensky.

PRESS: Closed **VISUALS:** None

SCENARIO: *Simultaneous Interpretation*

9:15 AM You are escorted by TBD to assigned seat in the gallery.

10:00 AM Inauguration ceremony begins.

10:55 AM Inauguration ceremony concludes; you move to TBD hold room.

PARTICIPANTS: Volodymyr Zelenskyy (**Vol-o-de-mir Zel-ensk-ee**), *President of Ukraine*

Various foreign leaders. (*Please see Attachment 1)*

STAFF: Brian McCormack, *Chief of Staff*

STAFF SEC POC: Hunter Faseler, Special Assistant

ATTACHMENTS:
1. Biographies

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BIOGRAPHY

Volodymyr Zelenskyy

President of Ukraine



Zelenskyy was born in the city of Kryviy Rih on January 25, 1978. While he was growing up, for four years he lived with his parents in the city of Erdenet, Mongolia. He also went to primary school there. After that, his family returned to Kryviy Rih where he studied at school No. 95 and undertook extensive English learning.

In 1995, he entered Kryviy Rih Institute of Economics, which is part of Kyiv National Economic University, where he received a law degree. He underwent a two-month internship during his time in the University.

Volodymyr Zelenskyy became famous in 1990s thanks to a highly-acclaimed KVN stand-up TV show. He was a member of various teams until he skyrocketed to his first big standup success with the launch in 1997 of a 95 Kvartal team. Soon the team entered the KVN's Major League.

In 2003, Zelenskyy's team left the League. In 2005, after a conflict with KVN, the Vechirniy Kvartal [Evening Quarter] TV show appeared on one of the Ukrainian channels. Soon, the program became the highest rated on Ukrainian TV in a comedy segment.

Later, Studio Kvartal-95 was launched. After that, Zelenskyy along with his partners launched a number of other successful TV projects. In 2008, he played one of the main roles in the Love in the Big City comedy, and later in its sequels released in 2010 and 2013. In 2011, a remake of The Office Romance Soviet-era film was released, where Zelenskyy also played a major role. Then he featured in the Rzhevsky against Napoleon comedy.

Zelenskyy also played the role of a Ukrainian teacher Vasyl Holoborodko, who suddenly became president, in a highly popular television series Servant of the People (three seasons have already been released).

No less successful and popular project by Volodymyr Zelenskyy and Studio Kvartal 95 is the comedy series Svaty [Matchmakers], which was recently banned in Ukraine, while one of its main actors, Russian national Fyodor Dobronravov, was banned from entering Ukraine for national security reasons.

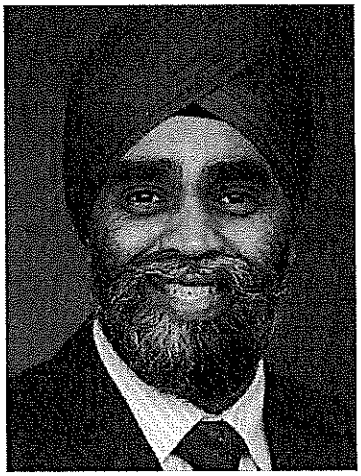
Zelenskyy has been married to Olena Kiyashko since 2003. The couple's daughter Oleksandra was born in 2008. Their son Kyrylo was born in early 2013.

Zelenskyy announced he would run for presidency in 2019 while addressing an audience during the Kvartal 95 New Year's Eve late night show on 1+1 TV channel. Later, the Servant of the People party nominated him as their presidential candidate. After that, Volodymyr Zelenskyy and his team actively took on social networks, publishing a series of appeals to Ukrainians and incumbent President Petro Poroshenko.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Biographies for Inauguration of President Zelinskyy

Canada: Harjit Sajjan (Har-jeet Saj yan), Minister of Defense



Harjit Singh Sajjan has served Canada and his community as both a soldier and a police officer. He continues his service to Canada as the Member of Parliament for Vancouver South and as Minister of National Defence.

Harjit is a retired Lieutenant-Colonel in the Canadian Armed Forces and a combat veteran. He was deployed to Bosnia-Herzegovina and served three separate deployments to Kandahar, Afghanistan. Harjit has received numerous recognitions for his service, including the Meritorious Service Medal for reducing the Taliban's influence in Kandahar Province. He is also a recipient of the Order of Military Merit, one of the military's highest recognitions. Harjit also served as an Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia.

Harjit was a police officer with the Vancouver Police Department for 11 years. He completed his last assignment as a Detective-Constable with the Gang Crime Unit specializing in organized crime. He proudly tackled gang violence and drug crimes in Vancouver. Harjit is also a human security specialist, and has lectured to a wide audience in both Canada and the United States.

Denmark: Ambassador Ruben Madsen, Danish Ambassador to Ukraine, Georgia and Armenia



Ruben MADSEN is the Danish Ambassador to Ukraine, Georgia, and Armenia since March 2017. He joined the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1979 and since then has held numerous leadership positions. In 1981-1984, he was the First Secretary at the Danish Embassy in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. After his return to Copenhagen, he led the Economic-Political Department focusing on international transport issues in 1984-85 and later, in 1985-87, he led NATO Department dealing with Security Policy. During this time he was also the Secretary to the Foreign Affairs Committee at the Danish Parliament. In 1987-1991, Mr. Madsen was transferred to Norway to work as a Counselor at the Danish Embassy in Oslo. He returned home in 1991, where he served as a Deputy Head of Department for Organization and Economy for ten years. In 2000-2002, he was appointed to be the Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN in New York. Later in 2002-2007, he was the Ambassador of Denmark to Serbia and Montenegro in Belgrade. From 2007 to 2011, he was the Head of Department for European Neighborhood and Russia including Development Cooperation. Prior to his transfer to Kyiv, Mr. Madsen served as the Ambassador of Denmark to Turkey and Azerbaijan in Ankara.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Estonia: Kersti Kaljulaid (Kir-stee Call-ju-laid) President of Estonia



Kersti Kaljulaid was born on 30 December 1969 in Tartu.
She graduated from the University of Tartu in 1992 in the field of genetics in the Faculty of Natural Sciences and completed master's studies in the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration in 2001.
From 1994 to 1999, she worked in various Estonian companies: first, as the sales manager of telephone switchboards in Eesti Telefon, later in Hoiupank Markets and Hansapank Markets as an associate in investment banking.

From 1999 to 2002, Kersti Kaljulaid was Prime Minister Mart Laar's Economic Advisor. Her duties included organisation of cooperation of the Office of the Prime Minister with Estonian central bank, the Ministry of Finance and ministries that had larger budgets, as well as coordination of relations with the International Monetary Fund and other financial institutions (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Nordic Investment Bank and World Bank). She participated in preparing the pension reform together with the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Social Affairs and advised the Prime Minister in annual budget negotiations held with other ministers. From 2002 to 2004, Kersti Kaljulaid was the CFO and CEO of the Iru Power Plant of state-owned energy company Eesti Energia.

From 2004 to 2016 she was a Member of the European Court of Auditors. From 2004 to 2006 Kersti Kaljulaid organised the financial audit of the research and development funds of the budget of the European Union and from 2007 to 2010 she was responsible for the audit of the Structural Policies. From 2004 to 2007, she was the auditor of the Galileo project of the European Union. From 2010 to 2016 she coordinated the preparation of the Annual Report and State of Assurance of the European Court of Auditors. From 2005 to 2007, she was a member of the Europol Audit Committee and chaired the committee in 2007. From 2006 to 2008, she was the chair of the Administrative Affairs Committee of the Court of Auditors. From 2010 to 2014, she was responsible for the methodology and preparation of the Annual Report of the Court of Auditors. In 2016, she worked in the field of the agriculture audit.

In addition, Kersti Kaljulaid was a member of the Supervisory Board of the Estonian Genome Center from 2001 to 2004. She was also a member of the Advisory Board of the University of Tartu from 2009 to 2011 and the Council Chair of the University of Tartu from 2012 to 2016. Kersti Kaljulaid has been a co-author of the social-political radio talk show Keskpäevatund (Midday Hour) in radio station Kuku from 2002 to 2004 and the editor of the Eurominutid (Euro-minutes) radio show from 2007 to 2016 in the same station. Kersti Kaljulaid is married and has four children. She speaksEnglish, French, and Finnish.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

European Union: Maroš Šefčovič (Mar-osh Chef –cho-vich)Vice-President for Energy Union, European Commission



Maroš Šefčovič is a Slovak diplomat and politician. Mr. Šefčovič currently as the Vice-President of the European Commission for the Energy Union (since 2014).

Mr. Šefčovič has been member of the European Commission since 2009, previously serving as the European Commissioner for Education, Training, Culture & Youth (2009 – 2010) and Vice-President of the European Commission for Interinstitutional Relations and Administration (2010 – 2014).

Mr. Šefčovič earned a Ph.D. in International Law from Comenius University in Bratislava.

Finland: Finland's Ambassador to Ukraine

France: Isabelle Dumont, France'Ambassador to Ukraine



Germany: Former Federal President, Christian Wulff



Christian Wilhelm Walter Wulff (born 19 June 1959) is a German politician and lawyer. He served as President of Germany from 2010 to 2012. A member of the Christian Democratic Union, he served as Prime Minister of the state of Lower Saxony from 2003 to 2010. He was elected President in the 30 June 2010, defeating opposition candidate Joachim Gauck and taking office immediately, although he was not sworn in until 2 July. On 17 February 2012, Wulff resigned as President of Germany, facing the prospect of prosecution for allegations of corruption relating to his prior service as Minister-President of Lower Saxony.In 2014, he was acquitted of all corruption charges by the Hanover regional court.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT



Hungary: Janos Ader (Yan-os A-dare), President of Hungary

János Áder has been president of Hungary since May 10, 2012, assuming this office following Pál Schmitt's resignation as Hungary's head of state earlier that spring.

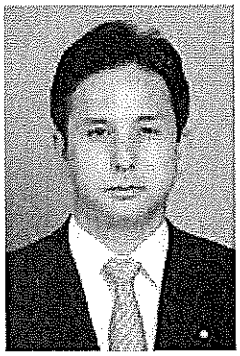
He was born and spent his childhood in the village of Csoma (northwestern Hungary, population 10,600). He graduated from high school in the city of Győr (population 130,000, northwestern Hungary) in 1977.

He received bachelor's degree from Loránd Eötvös Department of Law and Political Sciences in Budapest in 1983. He worked as researcher at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Research Institute from 1986 to 1990, studying the legislative process in the Hungarian National Assembly.

He joined Fidesz in April 1988, though was not one of the party's 37 founding members.

He served as Fidesz National Assembly representative from 1990 to 2009. He was National Assembly speaker at the time of the first Orbán government, 1998–2002. He served as President of Fidesz from 2002 to 2003. He served as Chairman of the Fidesz National Assembly Caucus during the entire 2006–2010 parliamentary cycle.

He was the Fidesz Member of the European Parliament from 2009 to 2012.



Japan: Mr. Kiyohiko Toyama (Kee-yo-hee-ko Toy-ahm-a)

Prime Minister's Special Envoy, Vice President of Parliamentary League of Japan-Ukraine Friendship, Member of the House of Representatives

Mr. Toyama is a Japanese politician of the New Komeito Party, a member of the House of Councillors in the Diet (national legislature). A native of Chiba, Chiba, he graduated from Soka University and received a Ph.D in the study of peace from University of Bradford in the United Kingdom. He was elected to the House of Councillors for the first time in 2001.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Latvia: Raimonds Vējonis (Ray-monds Vey-yon-iss)
President of Latvia



Raimonds Vējonis has been the President of Latvia since July 8, 2015. Before that, he was the Minister of Defence of Latvia and the Minister of Environmental Protection and Regional Development for almost nine years, and he was a MP of the Saeima (Latvian Parliament) as well.

He was born on June 15, 1966 in Pskov region, Russia, but he grew up in Sarkaņi rural district, Madona district. Vējonis obtained a Master degree in biology in 1995.

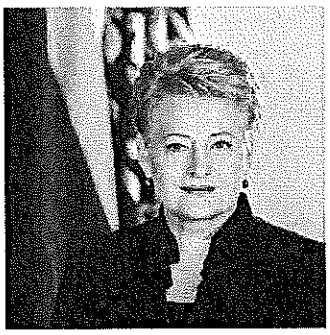
After mastering the first higher education, Vējonis became Deputy Director of Madona Regional Environmental Board and was also a member of Madona City Council from 1990 to 1993. Raimonds Vējonis became the Director of newly established Greater Riga Regional Environmental Board in 1996.

After the elections of the 8th Saeima in 2002, he was the Minister of Environmental Protection, which he held for nine consecutive years. In 2014, he became the Minister of Defence of Latvia.

During his political career, Vējonis has worked in the area of foreign policy and national development areas, as he has been the President and the Vice President of the Baltic Assembly, the Vice-President of the Baltic Sea Parliamentary Conference, and he has led the Baltic Affairs Subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Saeima and the Latvian delegation to the Baltic Assembly. Raimonds Vējonis has been a Member of the National Security Committee, the Public Administration and Local Government Committee of the Saeima, as well as the Strategic Development Commission under the auspices of the President of Latvia. He has also led the Subcommittee on Monitoring the Drafting and Implementation of the National Development Plan.

On July 8, 2015, Raimonds Vējonis officially became the President of Latvia. The Saeima elected Raimonds Vējonis as the President of Latvia in the fifth voting on June 3, when 55 MPs supported his candidacy.

Lithuania: Dalia Grybauskaitė (Dal-ya Gree-bau-sky-tye)
President of Lithuania



Dalia Grybauskaitė earned a degree in political economy from Leningrad University in 1983. In 1988, she defended her thesis at Moscow Academy of Public Sciences and received a doctoral degree in economics. In 1993, the Research Council of Lithuania granted her an academic degree of doctor of social sciences.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

In 1983, she began working as scientific secretary at the society "Žinija" under the Academy of Sciences. She was Head of the Agriculture Division at Vilnius High Party School in 1983-1984, and later, from 1985 to 1990, a lecturer at the Department of Political Economy. In 1990-1991, she was scientific secretary at the Lithuanian Institute of Economics under the Ministry of Economics of the Republic of Lithuania.

In 1991, Grybauskaitė became a program director in Prime Minister's office. The same year, she was appointed Director of the European Department at the Ministry of International Economic Relations. In 1993, she served as Director of the Economic Relations Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1994, she was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Lithuanian Mission to the EU. From 1996-1999, Dalia Grybauskaitė acted as Minister Plenipotentiary at the Lithuanian Embassy in the United States. She served as Vice Finance Minister from 1999 to 2000, Vice Foreign Minister from 2000 to 2001, and Finance Minister from 2001 to 2004.

In 2004, Grybauskaitė was appointed EU Commissioner responsible for financial programming and budget. In 2005, she was elected Commissioner of the Year for her efforts to reform the EU budget.

Grybauskaitė has served as the President of Lithuania since July 12, 2009.

Norway: Ole Terje Horpestad (Ol-ye Tear-je Horp-stad)

Ambassador of Norway to Ukraine



Ole Terje Horpestad was born January 1, 1956 in Stavanger. He has a Master of Philology (Cand. Philol.) from the University of Bergen (1983). He is married with one son and speaks five additional languages (English, Russian, French, German, and Polish).

Professional career:

2017 - Ambassador-Designate to the Republic of Belarus with residence in Kyiv

2016 - Ambassador, Norwegian Embassy in Kyiv

2012 - 2016 Deputy Director General, Department for Culture and Protocol

2010 – 2012 Special Adviser on the High North

2006 – 2010 Minister Counsellor, Deputy Head of Mission, Norwegian Embassy in Paris

2002 – 2006 Director, Head of Section for Russia and the CIS-countries

1999 – 2002 Minister Counsellor, Deputy Head of Mission, Norwegian Embassy in Moscow

1997 – 1999 Counsellor (political affairs), Norwegian Embassy in Moscow

1996 – 1997 Deputy Head of Section on Economic Relations with Russia, Eastern and Central Europe.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

1993 – 1996 First Secretary (economic affairs), Norwegian Embassy in Paris

1990 – 1993 Attaché/Second Secretary, Norwegian Embassy in Warsaw

1988 – 1990 Trainee in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Eastern/Central European desk

1987 – 1988 Interpreter, office of the Border Commissioner for the Norwegian – Soviet border, Kirkenes

1985 – 1987 Interpreter, office of the Governor of Svalbard, Longyearbyen

1983 – 1984 University lecturer in Russian language, University of Bergen

Poland: Halina Syzmańska (Ha-lee-na Sh-uh-man-ska)

Head of Presidential Administration



Halina Szymańska was born on (b) (6) . Her background is in veterinary sciences, she graduated the Department of Veterinary Medicine at the Life Science Academy of Wroclaw, then also adding specialisations in epidemiology and hygiene. Moreover, she completed post-graduate studies in administrative and local governments' law, finally obtaining a doctoral degree in economy at the University of Szczecin.

She was a laboratory manager in a Specialist Clinic in Lobza, then was Director of the Local Sanitary and Epidemiological Station in Lobza, the mayor of Lobza and then the administrator of the Lobza District.

In 2006-2008, she led the West-Pomeranian Regional Office of the Agency for Restructuration and Modernization of Agriculture in Szczecin.

Subsequently, she worked as an auditor in the Municipal Office of Stargard, offering also as an external provider auditing services to municipal and district authorities.

Ms Szymańska has been local governments' activists from 1998, serving, among others, as a councillor for the West-Pomeranian Regional Assembly.

From 2016 on, served as a Deputy Chair of the Polish Agency for Restructuration and Modernization of Agriculture in Warsaw.

On June 12, 2017, President Andrzej Duda appointed Ms Szymańska Chief of the Chancellery of the President of Poland.

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AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sweden: Martin Hagström (Hag- strom)

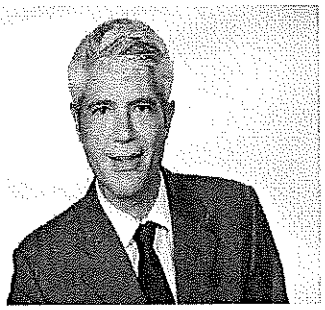
Ambassador of Sweden to Ukraine



Mr Martin Hagström is the Ambassador of Sweden to Ukraine. He arrived in Kyiv in September 2016. A career diplomat, Mr Hagström served as Ambassador for the Eastern Partnership at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Sweden in Stockholm 2013-2016. Before that, he served as Head of Division for Eastern Europe at the Ministry 2010-2013. His previous diplomatic postings include the Permanent Representation of Sweden to the European Union and the Consulate General of Sweden in Saint Petersburg. Before joining the diplomatic service, Mr Hagström worked as a journalist.

Switzerland: Guillaume Scheurer (Gee-ohm Sh-uh-rer)

Ambassador of Switzerland to Ukraine and Moldova



Since October 2015, Guillaume Scheurer serves as Ambassador to Ukraine and to Moldova.

Previous government service included:

- Deputy Head of the Delegation to the Swiss Delegation to the OSCE (2013-2015), including for the Swiss Chairmanship of the OSCE in 2014;
- Deputy Head of the Swiss Embassy, Washington, D.C. where he was also the head of the Political and Legal Section (2009-2013);
- Deputy Head of the political Division for Human Security, Peace Promotion and Human Rights at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Berne (2005-2008);
- Deputy Chief of Mission at the Swiss Embassy in Teheran, which also represents U.S. interests in Iran (2001 to 2005);
- First Secretary at the Swiss Delegation to the OSCE (1998-2001);
- Deputy Head of the OSCE Section in Berne (1997) and member of the Task Force in Berne for the Swiss Chairmanship of the OSCE in 1996.
- His first posting overseas was in Pretoria and Cape Town, after entering the Swiss Foreign Ministry in 1992.

Guillaume Scheurer received his Law degree from the University of Neuchâtel and did his post-graduate studies in International Security at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, Switzerland. His early career included working at a law practice in Neuchâtel, where he was called to the bar and from 1990 to 1992 as a lawyer at the general directorate for a large private insurance company near Zürich.

Guillaume achieved the military grade of First Lieutenant of Artillery during his military service in the Swiss Army. He is married and has one son.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Turkey: Fuat Oktay (Foo- ott Oak-tie)

Vice President of Turkey



Fuat Oktay was born in 1964 in Çekerek, Yozgat and studied Management at Çukurova University. Graduating in 1985, he began working at the university as a research assistant.

In 1990, he obtained a master's degree from Wayne State University in Detroit in business and manufacturing engineering, as well as a PhD in industrial engineering. While in the United States, he specialized in the fields of aviation and automotive engineering.

He served as the head of the Management Department and Deputy Dean at Beykent University. Alongside his academic career, Oktay also served as a consultant and advisor for both state-owned and private businesses, serving in the capacities of general manager, vice president and executive board member for many of them.

Oktay served as deputy general manager responsible for strategic planning and business development, production planning and information technology as well as sales and marketing at Turkish Airlines between 2008 and 2012. He was responsible for many development projects under the Turkish Airlines brand.

Between January 2, 2012 and June 19, 2016, Oktay served as the Head of the Presidency of Disaster and Emergency Management (AFAD). Between June 19, 2016 and July 9, 2018, he served as the undersecretary of the Prime Ministry. He was appointed as Vice President on July 9, 2018 by President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan.

Fuat Oktay speaks English and is married with 3 children.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SECRETARIAL BRIEFING

EVENT: **Bilateral Meeting with Ukraine Speaker of Parliament, Andriy Volodymyrovychn Parubiy**

DATE: Monday, May 20, 2019
TIME: 11:10 AM – 11:40 AM EEST (ET +7)
LOCATION: Verkhovna Rada, Room TBD

PURPOSE: (b) (5)

PRESS: Closed **VISUALS:** DOE Photographer

SCENARIO:

11:10 AM	You arrive and are greeted by TBD.
11:15 AM	Your meeting is scheduled to begin.
11:40 AM	Meeting concludes and you move to TBD room.

PARTICIPANTS:

Ukraine
Andriy Parubiy **(An- DREE Pah-RU-Bee)**, *Speaker of the Parliament*
- *Addressed as Mr. Speaker*

U.S.
Ted Garrish, *Assistant Secretary, Office of International Affairs (IA)*
Brian McCormack, *Chief of Staff*
Dirk Vande Beek, *Director, Office of Public Affairs*
Sam Buchan, *Senior Advisor, IA*

STAFF: None

PREVIOUS INTERACTION: This is your second meeting with Speaker Parubiy. You first met with him when you visited Ukraine in November 2018.

KEY ISSUES: (b) (5)

BACKGROUND:

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

BRIEFING PREPARED BY: Paul Tumminia and Emily Noel, IA-21

BRIEFING REVIEWED BY: Andrea Lockwood (IA-20)

STAFF SEC POC: Hunter Faseler, Special Assistant

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Biography
2. Talking Points

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Andriy Parubiy

Ukraine Speaker of the Parliament



Andriy Parubiy is a Ukrainian politician and Speaker of the Verkhovna Rada (the Ukrainian parliament) since April 2016. Prior to that, Andriy Parubiy was First Deputy Speaker of the Verkhovna Rada, a position he held since January 2015. He was also a senior member of the People's Front party, and in the October 2014 elections occupied the #4 place on the party's electoral list.

Prior to the October 2014 elections, Parubiy briefly served as the Acting Secretary of National Security and Defense Council, before stepping down in August 2014 for undisclosed reasons. He was one of the leaders of the 2013-2014 anti-Yanukovych protest campaign and an active participant in pro-EU protests (EuroMaidan).

Parubiy was elected to the Rada as Our Ukraine nominee in 2007. In February 2012 he moved from Our Ukraine to Front of Change party led by Arseniy Yatsenyuk. After Front of Change merger with Tymoshenko-led Batkivshchyna (Motherland) party he was elected to the Rada in 2012 on the Batkivshchyna party list.

In 2002-2007 he was a member of the Lviv Oblast Council. His political views became more moderate during the 2004 anti-Yanukovych protests dubbed as the Orange Revolution. In November –December 2004 Parubiy ran the section of Orange Revolution camp located at the Ukrainian House in Kyiv. In 2005 he left Svoboda and joined Yushchenko-led Our Ukraine party.

From 1999 to 2004 Parubiy led SNP's youth branch, Patriot of Ukraine.

In 1994-1998 he served as a member of Lviv's City Council. In 1991 Parubiy was co-founder of far-right Social-National Party of Ukraine (SNP), which in 2004 changed its name to Svoboda. From 1990 to 1994 he was a member of the Lviv Oblast Council.

In 1988-1991 he actively participated in pro-independence movement and led Lviv-based nationalist youth organization Spadshchyna (Heritage).

(b) (6)

He was born on (b) (6)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DOE-19-1001, 19-1219 & 19-1239-A-000026

SECRETARIAL BRIEFING

TALKING POINTS

Overview

- Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to see you again in Kyiv.

- This is a very critical time for Ukraine. I hope that Parliament can work together with the new administration.

- I am here as the Head of the U.S. delegation to affirm that Ukraine remains a close partner of the United States and we are committed to working with you to ensure the long-term energy security of your country.

- The United States strongly supports Ukraine's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and continued reform efforts.

Energy Sector Reforms

- Ukraine has taken notable steps on reform, particularly in the energy sector. What are your perspectives on how the new administration perceives the importance of reform?

DOE Engagement (Critical Energy Issues)

- There are several critical issues that I believe should be addressed by the Parliament and the new administration.

- It is essential that Ukraine demonstrate commitment to the norms of the Third Energy Package in order to demonstrate to the EU that Ukraine is a reliable energy partner.

- I encourage you to proceed with the unbundling of Naftogaz's gas transmission system. This is necessary for Ukraine's commitment to European energy norms.

- The dispute over unbundling is wasting critical time and weakening Ukraine's position in gas transit negotiations with Gazprom. We urge you to ensure Ukraine unbundles on time, and creates a new TSO that will be certifiable by the EU. It is equally crucial that the unbundling plan does not increase avenues for corruption and undue influence from any group

- Ukraine has been tremendously blessed with reserves of natural gas. I know that U.S. oil and gas companies are very interested in bringing expertise and know-how, but they remain wary of the investment climate. They are looking for signals that your government is committed to continuing critical reforms.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

- We welcome Ukraine's efforts to increase gas production, including through oil and gas exploration production sharing agreements and license auctions. We would like to work with Ukraine to ensure the tendering process is transparent and competitive, and in line with the recommendations of the business community.

- The Department of Energy would stand ready to help provide technical support to implement Production Sharing Agreements (PSA's).

- We would ask your support for the technical team which will be traveling to Ukraine and Poland in June to assess the viability of expanding interconnections with Poland.

- Diversifying your nuclear fuel supply away from Russia is extremely important for Ukraine's energy security. Westinghouse fuel supplies reduce Russian leverage over Ukraine.

Preparations for Winter Heating Season

- The European Commission has expressed concerns about preparations that are currently underway to prepare for the winter heating season.

- Without a contract in place between Gazprom and Naftogaz, there is a potential for a winter gas shortage for Ukraine, unless the country begins to purchase and store gas now for the coming winter. We urge that the government facilitate Naftogaz's access to funding for these purchases.

- It is critical that the government of Ukraine takes immediate actions to prepare for the upcoming winter season.

- The Department of Energy has been engaged with senior management of Naftogaz on this issue and is prepared to provide critical support to assist Ukraine on this issue, as we did in the 2014-2015 winter season.

- If Ukraine fails to come to agreement with Russia for the purchase of natural gas, what contingency plans is the government putting in place to ensure sufficient gas for the winter?

- How can the Department of Energy provide assistance?

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
March 20, 2019

SECRETARIAL BRIEFING

EVENT: **Press Avail**

DATE: Monday, May 20, 2019
TIME: 11:45 AM – 11:55 AM EEST (ET +7)
LOCATION: Verkhovna Rada, Outside Area

PURPOSE: To highlight U.S. support of Ukrainian freedom and the inauguration of Volodymyr Zelenskyy as President of Ukraine.

PRESS: Open **VISUALS:** External Photographer

SCENARIO:

11:45 AM	Your press avail is scheduled to begin.
11:46 AM	You will deliver brief remarks as the U.S. Delegation stands behind you.
11:55 AM	Your press avail is scheduled to conclude.

PARTICIPANTS: Ukrainian Media Outlets

U.S.
Senator Ron Johnson, (R-WI), *United States Senator*
Kurt Volker, *United States Special Representative for Ukraine Negotiations*
Gordon D. Sondland, *United States Ambassador to the European Union*
Mr. Alexander Vindman, *Director for European Affairs, National Security Council*
Mr. Joseph Pennington, *Acting Deputy Chief of Mission for the United States Embassy in Ukraine*

STAFF:
Alex Vindman, *Director of Eastern Europe & Russia, NSC*
Joseph Pennington, *Acting Deputy Chief of Mission, U.S. Embassy in Ukraine*
Ted Garrish, *Assistant Secretary, Office of International Affairs (IA)*
Brian McCormack, *Chief of Staff*
Dirk Vande Beek, *Director, Office of Public Affairs (PA)*
Sam Buchan, *Senior Advisor, IA*
Jessica Szymanski, *Deputy Press Secretary, PA*

STAFF SEC POC: Hunter Faseler, Special Assistant

ATTACHMENTS:
1. Remarks

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Word Count: 316
Estimated Time: Under 4 Minutes

Press Statement for Secretary Perry
Kyiv, Ukraine
Monday, May 20, 2019

Good (Afternoon) everyone.

It's a pleasure and an honor to be here in Kyiv for the inauguration of President Zelensky.

Today we celebrate one of the most powerful events of the modern world...the peaceful transition of power ....which is living proof that Ukraine remains a strong...stable... democracy...as well as a vital friend and ally of the United States and the West.

For centuries...Ukraine and its people have suffered [under the yoke of] oppression at the hands of freedom's foes.

And today's threats may differ in some ways from those in the past, but the danger remains.

As a nation that has itself emerged from oppression to embrace freedom and independence, I am here to say that Ukraine is not alone.

This is why...27 years ago...the United States was one of the first countries to recognize Ukrainian independence.

As we celebrate this transition, the United States and Ukraine will continue together on the path to energy independence, and security.

Last November...we had the first Strategic Energy Dialogue between our two countries, and this year we launched the Partnership for Transatlantic Energy Cooperation.

Today we reaffirm the commitments we made as part of these dialogues...the right to chart our own course...independent of the influence from others.

And so... on behalf of President Trump... and as the honored head of the U.S. delegation...let me reiterate our strongest support for the territorial integrity of a sovereign Ukraine....and to its stand against Russian aggression.

And as U.S. Secretary of Energy....let me reaffirm our commitment to Ukraine's energy diversity and energy security.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

We remain as committed as ever to free and open markets…and to our opposition to the actions of any nation that would violate this principle by using energy as a weapon of coercion.

Ukraine can count on the United States as a faithful partner and friend committed to its energy security… and to its shared prosperity.

And finally, as an American, let me reaffirm our commitment to the free people of Ukraine.

As we look to the future…it is my sincere hope that we will go forward together…joined in values and spirit… and building a future that is strong, prosperous and free …

To that end…let's work together to unleash economic prosperity… energy security… and national security...so Ukraine may continue to stand proud and free…and pass this priceless legacy to future generations.

Slava Ukrainey (Slav-ah ooh-cry-ee-nee)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

EVENT: **Meet & Greet with International Delegations**

DATE: Monday, May 20, 2019
TIME: 12:00 PM – 12:25 PM EEST (ET +7)
LOCATION: Marinsky Palace, Outdoor Courtyard

PURPOSE: To meet and congratulate newly inaugurated President of Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelenskyy.

PRESS: Closed **VISUALS:** None

SCENARIO: *Consecutive Interpretation*

12:00 PM The meet & greet is scheduled to begin.

12:25 PM Meet & greet is scheduled to conclude, and you will proceed upstairs for the reception & lunch.

PARTICIPANTS: **Ukraine**
Volodymyr Zelenskyy (**Vol-o-de-mir Zel-ensk-ee**), *President of Ukraine*
- *Addressed as Mr. President or President Zelensky*

STAFF: Ted Garrish, *Assistant Secretary, Office of International Affairs*
Brian McCormack, *Chief of Staff*

STAFF SEC POC: Hunter Faseler, Special Assistant

ATTACHMENTS:
None

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SECRETARIAL BRIEFING

EVENT: **Reception and Lunch for International Delegations**

DATE: Monday, May 20, 2019
TIME: 12:30 PM – 1:30 PM
LOCATION: Marinsky Palace, Upstairs Reception Room

PURPOSE: To attend a reception in honor of newly inaugurated President of Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelenskyy.

PRESS: Closed **VISUALS:** DOE Photographer

SCENARIO:

12:30 PM	You arrive at TBD room, and are greeted by TBD.
TBD PM	You move to assigned seat for lunch; plated lunch is served.
1:30 PM	Lunch concludes; and you move to TBD.

PARTICIPANTS: **Ukraine**
Volodymyr Zelenskyy (**Vol-o-de-mir Zel-ensk-ee**), *President of Ukraine*
- *Addressed as Mr. President or President Zelenskyy*

Foreign Leaders *(Please Refer to Attachment 1)*

STAFF: Ted Garrish, *Assistant Secretary, Office of International Affairs (IA)*
Brian McCormack, *Chief of Staff*
Sam Buchan, *Senior Advisor, IA*

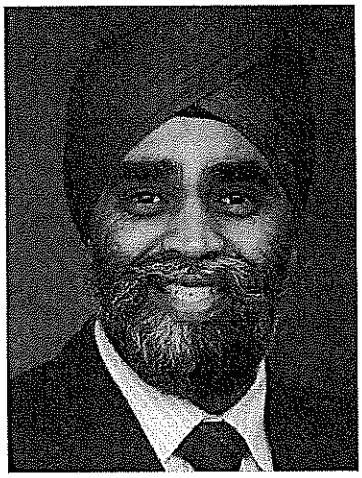
STAFF SEC POC: Hunter Faseler, Special Assistant

ATTACHMENTS:
1. Biographies
2. Talking Points

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Biographies for Inauguration of President Zelinskyy

Canada: Harjit Sajjan (Har-jeet Saj yan), Minister of Defense

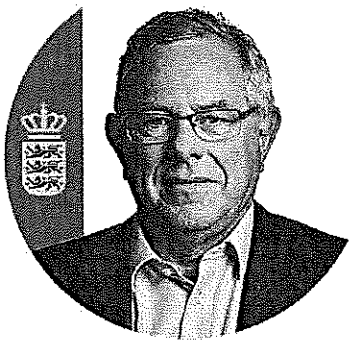


Harjit Singh Sajjan has served Canada and his community as both a soldier and a police officer. He continues his service to Canada as the Member of Parliament for Vancouver South and as Minister of National Defence.

Harjit is a retired Lieutenant-Colonel in the Canadian Armed Forces and a combat veteran. He was deployed to Bosnia-Herzegovina and served three separate deployments to Kandahar, Afghanistan. Harjit has received numerous recognitions for his service, including the Meritorious Service Medal for reducing the Taliban's influence in Kandahar Province. He is also a recipient of the Order of Military Merit, one of the military's highest recognitions. Harjit also served as an Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia.

Harjit was a police officer with the Vancouver Police Department for 11 years. He completed his last assignment as a Detective-Constable with the Gang Crime Unit specializing in organized crime. He proudly tackled gang violence and drug crimes in Vancouver. Harjit is also a human security specialist, and has lectured to a wide audience in both Canada and the United States.

Denmark: Ambassador Ruben Madsen, Danish Ambassador to Ukraine, Georgia and Armenia



Ruben MADSEN is the Danish Ambassador to Ukraine, Georgia, and Armenia since March 2017. He joined the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1979 and since then has held numerous leadership positions. In 1981-1984, he was the First Secretary at the Danish Embassy in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. After his return to Copenhagen, he led the Economic-Political Department focusing on international transport issues in 1984-85 and later, in 1985-87, he led NATO Department dealing with Security Policy. During this time he was also the Secretary to the Foreign Affairs Committee at the Danish Parliament. In 1987-1991, Mr. Madsen was transferred to Norway to work as a Counselor at the Danish Embassy in Oslo. He returned home in 1991, where he served as a Deputy Head of Department for Organization and Economy for ten years. In 2000-2002, he was appointed to be the Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN in New York. Later in 2002-2007, he was the Ambassador of Denmark to Serbia and Montenegro in Belgrade. From 2007 to 2011, he was the Head of Department for European Neighborhood and Russia including Development Cooperation. Prior to his transfer to Kyiv, Mr. Madsen served as the Ambassador of Denmark to Turkey and Azerbaijan in Ankara.

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Estonia: Kersti Kaljulaid (Kir-stee Call-ju-laid) President of Estonia



Kersti Kaljulaid was born on 30 December 1969 in Tartu. She graduated from the University of Tartu in 1992 in the field of genetics in the Faculty of Natural Sciences and completed master's studies in the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration in 2001.
From 1994 to 1999, she worked in various Estonian companies: first, as the sales manager of telephone switchboards in Eesti Telefon, later in Hoiupank Markets and Hansapank Markets as an associate in investment banking.

From 1999 to 2002, Kersti Kaljulaid was Prime Minister Mart Laar's Economic Advisor. Her duties included organisation of cooperation of the Office of the Prime Minister with Estonian central bank, the Ministry of Finance and ministries that had larger budgets, as well as coordination of relations with the International Monetary Fund and other financial institutions (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Nordic Investment Bank and World Bank). She participated in preparing the pension reform together with the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Social Affairs and advised the Prime Minister in annual budget negotiations held with other ministers. From 2002 to 2004, Kersti Kaljulaid was the CFO and CEO of the Iru Power Plant of state-owned energy company Eesti Energia.

From 2004 to 2016 she was a Member of the European Court of Auditors. From 2004 to 2006 Kersti Kaljulaid organised the financial audit of the research and development funds of the budget of the European Union and from 2007 to 2010 she was responsible for the audit of the Structural Policies. From 2004 to 2007, she was the auditor of the Galileo project of the European Union. From 2010 to 2016 she coordinated the preparation of the Annual Report and State of Assurance of the European Court of Auditors. From 2005 to 2007, she was a member of the Europol Audit Committee and chaired the committee in 2007. From 2006 to 2008, she was the chair of the Administrative Affairs Committee of the Court of Auditors. From 2010 to 2014, she was responsible for the methodology and preparation of the Annual Report of the Court of Auditors. In 2016, she worked in the field of the agriculture audit.

In addition, Kersti Kaljulaid was a member of the Supervisory Board of the Estonian Genome Center from 2001 to 2004. She was also a member of the Advisory Board of the University of Tartu from 2009 to 2011 and the Council Chair of the University of Tartu from 2012 to 2016. Kersti Kaljulaid has been a co-author of the social-political radio talk show Keskpäevatund (Midday Hour) in radio station Kuku from 2002 to 2004 and the editor of the Eurominutid (Euro-minutes) radio show from 2007 to 2016 in the same station. Kersti Kaljulaid is married and has four children. She speaksEnglish, French, and Finnish.

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European Union: Maroš Šefčovič (Mar-osh Chef –cho-vich)Vice-President for Energy Union, European Commission



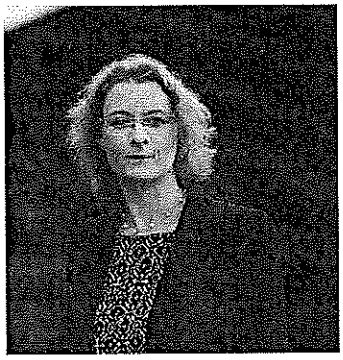
Maroš Šefčovič is a Slovak diplomat and politician. Mr. Šefčovič currently as the Vice-President of the European Commission for the Energy Union (since 2014).

Mr. Šefčovič has been member of the European Commission since 2009, previously serving as the European Commissioner for Education, Training, Culture & Youth (2009 – 2010) and Vice-President of the European Commission for Interinstitutional Relations and Administration (2010 – 2014).

Mr. Šefčovič earned a Ph.D. in International Law from Comenius University in Bratislava.

Finland: Finland's Ambassador to Ukraine

France: Isabelle Dumont, France'Ambassador to Ukraine

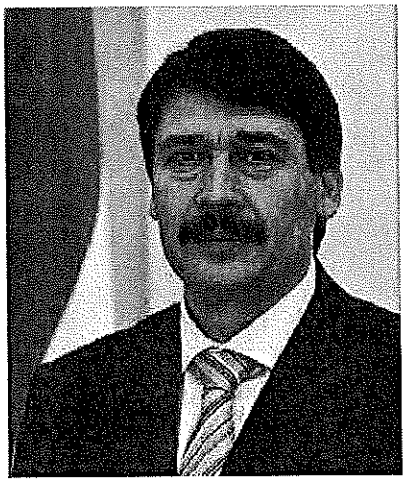


Germany: Former Federal President, Christian Wulff



Christian Wilhelm Walter Wulff (born 19 June 1959) is a German politician and lawyer. He served as President of Germany from 2010 to 2012. A member of the Christian Democratic Union, he served as Prime Minister of the state of Lower Saxony from 2003 to 2010. He was elected President in the 30 June 2010, defeating opposition candidate Joachim Gauck and taking office immediately, although he was not sworn in until 2 July. On 17 February 2012, Wulff resigned as President of Germany, facing the prospect of prosecution for allegations of corruption relating to his prior service as Minister-President of Lower Saxony.In 2014, he was acquitted of all corruption charges by the Hanover regional court.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT



Hungary: Janos Ader (Yan-os A-dare), President of Hungary

János Áder has been president of Hungary since May 10, 2012, assuming this office following Pál Schmitt's resignation as Hungary's head of state earlier that spring.

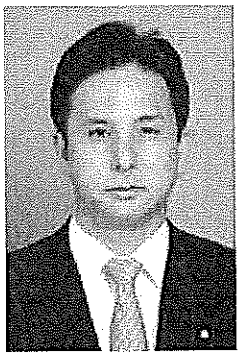
He was born and spent his childhood in the village of Csoma (northwestern Hungary, population 10,600). He graduated from high school in the city of Győr (population 130,000, northwestern Hungary) in 1977.

He received bachelor's degree from Loránd Eötvös Department of Law and Political Sciences in Budapest in 1983. He worked as researcher at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Research Institute from 1986 to 1990, studying the legislative process in the Hungarian National Assembly.

He joined Fidesz in April 1988, though was not one of the party's 37 founding members.

He served as Fidesz National Assembly representative from 1990 to 2009. He was National Assembly speaker at the time of the first Orbán government, 1998–2002. He served as President of Fidesz from 2002 to 2003. He served as Chairman of the Fidesz National Assembly Caucus during the entire 2006–2010 parliamentary cycle.

He was the Fidesz Member of the European Parliament from 2009 to 2012.



Japan: Mr. Kiyohiko Toyama (Kee-yo-hee-ko Toy-ahm-a)

Prime Minister's Special Envoy, Vice President of Parliamentary League of Japan-Ukraine Friendship, Member of the House of Representatives

Mr. Toyama is a Japanese politician of the New Komeito Party, a member of the House of Councillors in the Diet (national legislature). A native of Chiba, Chiba, he graduated from Soka University and received a Ph.D in the study of peace from University of Bradford in the United Kingdom. He was elected to the House of Councillors for the first time in 2001.

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Latvia: Raimonds Vējonis (Ray-monds Vey-yon-iss)

President of Latvia



Raimonds Vējonis has been the President of Latvia since July 8, 2015. Before that, he was the Minister of Defence of Latvia and the Minister of Environmental Protection and Regional Development for almost nine years, and he was a MP of the Saeima (Latvian Parliament) as well.

He was born on June 15, 1966 in Pskov region, Russia, but he grew up in Sarkaņi rural district, Madona district. Vējonis obtained a Master degree in biology in 1995.

After mastering the first higher education, Vējonis became Deputy Director of Madona Regional Environmental Board and was also a member of Madona City Council from 1990 to 1993. Raimonds Vējonis became the Director of newly established Greater Riga Regional Environmental Board in 1996.

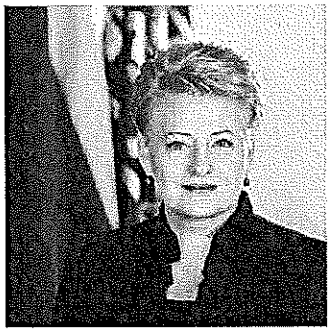
After the elections of the 8th Saeima in 2002, he was the Minister of Environmental Protection, which he held for nine consecutive years. In 2014, he became the Minister of Defence of Latvia.

During his political career, Vējonis has worked in the area of foreign policy and national development areas, as he has been the President and the Vice President of the Baltic Assembly, the Vice-President of the Baltic Sea Parliamentary Conference, and he has led the Baltic Affairs Subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Saeima and the Latvian delegation to the Baltic Assembly. Raimonds Vējonis has been a Member of the National Security Committee, the Public Administration and Local Government Committee of the Saeima, as well as the Strategic Development Commission under the auspices of the President of Latvia. He has also led the Subcommittee on Monitoring the Drafting and Implementation of the National Development Plan.

On July 8, 2015, Raimonds Vējonis officially became the President of Latvia. The Saeima elected Raimonds Vējonis as the President of Latvia in the fifth voting on June 3, when 55 MPs supported his candidacy.

Lithuania: Dalia Grybauskaitė (Dal-ya Gree-bau-sky-tye)

President of Lithuania



Dalia Grybauskaitė earned a degree in political economy from Leningrad University in 1983. In 1988, she defended her thesis at Moscow Academy of Public Sciences and received a doctoral degree in economics. In 1993, the Research Council of Lithuania granted her an academic degree of doctor of social sciences.

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In 1983, she began working as scientific secretary at the society "Žinija" under the Academy of Sciences. She was Head of the Agriculture Division at Vilnius High Party School in 1983-1984, and later, from 1985 to 1990, a lecturer at the Department of Political Economy. In 1990-1991, she was scientific secretary at the Lithuanian Institute of Economics under the Ministry of Economics of the Republic of Lithuania.

In 1991, Grybauskaitė became a program director in Prime Minister's office. The same year, she was appointed Director of the European Department at the Ministry of International Economic Relations. In 1993, she served as Director of the Economic Relations Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1994, she was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Lithuanian Mission to the EU. From 1996-1999, Dalia Grybauskaitė acted as Minister Plenipotentiary at the Lithuanian Embassy in the United States. She served as Vice Finance Minister from 1999 to 2000, Vice Foreign Minister from 2000 to 2001, and Finance Minister from 2001 to 2004.

In 2004, Grybauskaitė was appointed EU Commissioner responsible for financial programming and budget. In 2005, she was elected Commissioner of the Year for her efforts to reform the EU budget.

Grybauskaitė has served as the President of Lithuania since July 12, 2009.

Norway: Ole Terje Horpestad (Ol-ye Tear-je Horp-stad)

Ambassador of Norway to Ukraine



Ole Terje Horpestad was born January 1, 1956 in Stavanger. He has a Master of Philology (Cand. Philol.) from the University of Bergen (1983). He is married with one son and speaks five additional languages (English, Russian, French, German, and Polish).

Professional career:

2017 - Ambassador-Designate to the Republic of Belarus with residence in Kyiv

2016 - Ambassador, Norwegian Embassy in Kyiv

2012 - 2016 Deputy Director General, Department for Culture and Protocol

2010 – 2012 Special Adviser on the High North

2006 – 2010 Minister Counsellor, Deputy Head of Mission, Norwegian Embassy in Paris

2002 – 2006 Director, Head of Section for Russia and the CIS-countries

1999 – 2002 Minister Counsellor, Deputy Head of Mission, Norwegian Embassy in Moscow

1997 – 1999 Counsellor (political affairs), Norwegian Embassy in Moscow

1996 – 1997 Deputy Head of Section on Economic Relations with Russia, Eastern and Central Europe.

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1993 – 1996 First Secretary (economic affairs), Norwegian Embassy in Paris

1990 – 1993 Attaché/Second Secretary, Norwegian Embassy in Warsaw

1988 – 1990 Trainee in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Eastern/Central European desk

1987 – 1988 Interpreter, office of the Border Commissioner for the Norwegian – Soviet border, Kirkenes

1985 – 1987 Interpreter, office of the Governor of Svalbard, Longyearbyen

1983 – 1984 University lecturer in Russian language, University of Bergen

Poland: Halina Syzmańska (Ha-lee-na Sh-uh-man-ska)

Head of Presidential Administration



Halina Szymańska was born on (b) (6) . Her background is in veterinary sciences, she graduated the Department of Veterinary Medicine at the Life Science Academy of Wroclaw, then also adding specialisations in epidemiology and hygiene. Moreover, she completed post-graduate studies in administrative and local governments' law, finally obtaining a doctoral degree in economy at the University of Szczecin.

She was a laboratory manager in a Specialist Clinic in Lobza, then was Director of the Local Sanitary and Epidemiological Station in Lobza, the mayor of Lobza and then the administrator of the Lobza District.

In 2006-2008, she led the West-Pomeranian Regional Office of the Agency for Restructuration and Modernization of Agriculture in Szczecin.

Subsequently, she worked as an auditor in the Municipal Office of Stargard, offering also as an external provider auditing services to municipal and district authorities.

Ms Szymańska has been local governments' activists from 1998, serving, among others, as a councillor for the West-Pomeranian Regional Assembly.

From 2016 on, served as a Deputy Chair of the Polish Agency for Restructuration and Modernization of Agriculture in Warsaw.

On June 12, 2017, President Andrzej Duda appointed Ms Szymańska Chief of the Chancellery of the President of Poland.

(b) (6)

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Sweden: Martin Hagström (Hag- strom)

Ambassador of Sweden to Ukraine



Mr Martin Hagström is the Ambassador of Sweden to Ukraine. He arrived in Kyiv in September 2016. A career diplomat, Mr Hagström served as Ambassador for the Eastern Partnership at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Sweden in Stockholm 2013-2016. Before that, he served as Head of Division for Eastern Europe at the Ministry 2010-2013. His previous diplomatic postings include the Permanent Representation of Sweden to the European Union and the Consulate General of Sweden in Saint Petersburg. Before joining the diplomatic service, Mr Hagström worked as a journalist.

Switzerland: Guillaume Scheurer (Gee-ohm Sh-uh-rer)

Ambassador of Switzerland to Ukraine and Moldova



Since October 2015, Guillaume Scheurer serves as Ambassador to Ukraine and to Moldova.

Previous government service included:

- Deputy Head of the Delegation to the Swiss Delegation to the OSCE (2013-2015), including for the Swiss Chairmanship of the OSCE in 2014;
- Deputy Head of the Swiss Embassy, Washington, D.C. where he was also the head of the Political and Legal Section (2009-2013);
- Deputy Head of the political Division for Human Security, Peace Promotion and Human Rights at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Berne (2005-2008);
- Deputy Chief of Mission at the Swiss Embassy in Teheran, which also represents U.S. interests in Iran (2001 to 2005);
- First Secretary at the Swiss Delegation to the OSCE (1998-2001);
- Deputy Head of the OSCE Section in Berne (1997) and member of the Task Force in Berne for the Swiss Chairmanship of the OSCE in 1996.
- His first posting overseas was in Pretoria and Cape Town, after entering the Swiss Foreign Ministry in 1992.

Guillaume Scheurer received his Law degree from the University of Neuchâtel and did his post-graduate studies in International Security at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, Switzerland. His early career included working at a law practice in Neuchâtel, where he was called to the bar and from 1990 to 1992 as a lawyer at the general directorate for a large private insurance company near Zürich.

Guillaume achieved the military grade of First Lieutenant of Artillery during his military service in the Swiss Army. He is married and has one son.

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Turkey: Fuat Oktay (Foo- ott Oak-tie)

Vice President of Turkey



Fuat Oktay was born in 1964 in Çekerek, Yozgat and studied Management at Çukurova University. Graduating in 1985, he began working at the university as a research assistant.

In 1990, he obtained a master's degree from Wayne State University in Detroit in business and manufacturing engineering, as well as a PhD in industrial engineering. While in the United States, he specialized in the fields of aviation and automotive engineering.

He served as the head of the Management Department and Deputy Dean at Beykent University. Alongside his academic career, Oktay also served as a consultant and advisor for both state-owned and private businesses, serving in the capacities of general manager, vice president and executive board member for many of them.

Oktay served as deputy general manager responsible for strategic planning and business development, production planning and information technology as well as sales and marketing at Turkish Airlines between 2008 and 2012. He was responsible for many development projects under the Turkish Airlines brand.

Between January 2, 2012 and June 19, 2016, Oktay served as the Head of the Presidency of Disaster and Emergency Management (AFAD). Between June 19, 2016 and July 9, 2018, he served as the undersecretary of the Prime Ministry. He was appointed as Vice President on July 9, 2018 by President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan.

Fuat Oktay speaks English and is married with 3 children.

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General Talking Points

European Energy Security

- An energy secure Europe serves as a strong partner for the United States in meeting global challenges.

- Russia's position as a dominant supplier of natural gas to Europe has only deepened since the threat of a gas cut-off in 2014, rising from approximately 30 percent to 43 percent in 2017.

- The United States is not seeking to eliminate Russian gas or nuclear energy from the market. Russian energy can and should remain part of a diversified energy mix for Europe.

- Our priority is helping Europe minimize dependence upon a single supplier. The United States supports a pro-Europe energy security policy based on diversification of fuel types, supply sources (countries of origin), and delivery routes.

- The same extends to the nuclear power sector, where too many countries continue to rely on nuclear fuel from a single-supplier.

- The strength of Europe's Energy Union will depend on the right projects being built.

- Transatlantic energy security depends on policy choices that create incentives for real improvement of infrastructure, real increases in diversification, and the production and efficient utilization of domestic energy resources and raw materials.

- We are working with countries in Central and Southeastern Europe on a very different vision for the region, one in which people are free to chart their own energy futures.

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European Energy Security and Nord Stream 2

- European energy security over the longer term will depend on policy choices that create incentives for real improvement of infrastructure, real increases in diversification, and the production and efficient utilization of domestic energy resources and raw materials.

- The United States remains opposed to proposals for Nord Stream 2 and a multi-line Turk Stream to Europe as a continuation of a long-term strategy by Russia to cement and grow its dominance in European energy markets for both geopolitical reasons and State-owned commercial interests.

- The same extends to the nuclear power sector, where too many countries continue to rely on nuclear fuel from a single-supplier.

- European dependence on Russian energy supplies has only increased since the invasion of Crimea in 2014, and the threat of another natural gas cut-off looms large.

- I understand that the EU has significant interest in increasing the presence of U.S. industry in European energy markets to help drive diversification efforts.

- The Commission has established a fund for Projects of Common Interest (PCIs) that is aimed at promoting private sector interest. Could you confirm that such funds are open to the inclusion of non-European industry, such as the U.S.

- As we discuss opportunities to increase transatlantic cooperation I believe this is a significant potential.

- U.S. industry would see progress on this front as an important counter force to the assessed risk levels associated with business engagement, particularly in Central and Eastern Europe.

- U.S. industry is unparalleled in many sectors, and energy and construction is among them, and creating an atmosphere in which risk taking is mitigated by the Commission's support would only help achieve the EU's energy goals.

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TurkStream and Nord Stream 2

- The United States remains opposed to proposals for Nord Stream 2 and a multi-line Turk Stream to Europe as a continuation of a long-term strategy by Russia to cement and grow its dominance in European energy markets for both geopolitical reasons and State-owned commercial interests.

- TurkStream does not represent source diversification. The intent of the project is to end gas transit through Ukraine, which would ultimately lead to the degradation of the Ukrainian gas transit system. That system is the largest, cheapest, and most effective route for Hungary's gas imports. We should work to preserve it.

Transatlantic Energy Cooperation

- We are working with countries in Central and Southeastern Europe on a very different vision for the region, one in which people are free to chart their own energy futures.

- We value the European Commission's support for the Partnership for Transatlantic Energy Cooperation (P-TEC) as a new forum for cooperation that aligns well with your Energy Union Framework Strategy.

- I believe the Three Seas Initiative can serve as a transformative platform for engagement on transatlantic energy security. It can be a framework to "complete Europe" with a north-south corridor in energy, telecommunications and infrastructure.

Partnership for Transatlantic Energy Cooperation (P-TEC)

- As you know, I hosted the first P-TEC Ministerial and Investment Forum in Houston on March 14.

- I was very glad that Ukraine could participate.

- Participants in the Ministerial were unified on:
    - the necessity to reduce dependence on Russian energy;
    - the need for greater diversification of energy supplies, suppliers, and

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

supply routes; and
    - their willingness to cooperate on achieving greater energy security.

- Cybersecurity was identified as an especially high priority for cooperation.

- Interconnection of energy networks was viewed as both a success thus far and an area for continued work.

- More infrastructure is needed to further distribute energy across countries and regions from the point of import.

- We also heard from private financiers that aggregation of infrastructure projects is necessary for reducing risk and attracting financing from the capital markets.

- Following on the success of this first P-TEC Ministerial, my Department is planning for P-TEC working group meetings later in 2019 to execute on substantive work streams.

Ukraine (From Zelensky memo)

- I am here as the Head of the U.S. delegation to affirm that Ukraine remains a close partner of the United States and we are committed to working with you to ensure the long-term energy security of your country.

- The United States strongly supports Ukraine's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and continued reform efforts.

Energy Sector Reforms

- Ukraine has taken notable steps on reform, particularly in the energy sector. We know how difficult these measure are in terms of political costs, but it is critical to ensure Ukraine's prosperity and energy security. It is crucial that you work with the IMF and World Bank on these issues.

- It is clear that your message of change and reform resonated with the people of Ukraine- (73% of the popular vote). I would encourage you and your team to capitalize on this enthusiasm and strong desire for change. The United States and the European Union stands ready to work with you to

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

ensure that change and reform can be implemented. But you must be committed to make the hard choices on corruption and good governance reforms.

- The Department of Energy stands ready to work with you and your team to help implement these changes. A more transparent, rules-based, and competitive energy market is essential to Ukraine's sovereignty and energy security.

U.S.-Ukraine Strategic Energy Dialogue

- In November 2018, I launched the U.S.-Ukraine Strategic Energy Dialogue you're your predecessor, President Poroshenko to cooperate on many of the energy issues facing Ukraine.

- We believe that the Dialogue would be a useful format for the Department of Energy to engage with your government at the highest level, to develop an engagement plan to move ahead with reforms, and to encourage more foreign direct investment into Ukraine.

- We hope that we can continue to this Dialogue under your leadership. The Deputy Secretary will lead this Dialogue from the U.S. side.

- I would ask you to nominate a co-chair from your side to begin this critical work.

DOE Engagement (Critical Energy Issues)

- There are several critical issues which I believe your administration should address in the next coming weeks.

- It is essential that Ukraine demonstrate commitment to the norms of the Third Energy Package in order to demonstrate to the EU that Ukraine is a reliable energy partner.

- I encourage Ukraine to proceed with the unbundling of Naftogaz's gas transmission system. This is necessary for Ukraine's commitment to European energy norms.

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- The dispute over unbundling is wasting critical time and weakening Ukraine's position in gas transit negotiations with Gazprom. We urge you to ensure Ukraine unbundles on time, and creates a new TSO that will be certifiable by the EU. It is equally crucial that the unbundling plan does not increase avenues for corruption and undue influence from any group

- Ukraine has been tremendously blessed with reserves of natural gas. I know that U.S. oil and gas companies are very interested in bringing expertise and know-how, but they remain wary of the investment climate. But they are looking for signals that your government is committed to continuing critical reforms.

- We welcome Ukraine's efforts to increase gas production, including through oil and gas exploration production sharing agreement and license auctions. We urge Ukraine to ensure the tendering process is transparent and competitive, and in line with the recommendations of the business community.

- Diversifying your nuclear fuel supply away from Russia is extremely important for Ukraine's energy security. Westinghouse fuel supplies reduce Russian leverage over Ukraine.

Preparations for Winter Heating Season

- The European Commission has expressed concerns about preparations that are currently underway to prepare for the winter heating season.

- Without a contract in place between Gazprom and Naftogaz, there is a potential for a winter gas shortage for Ukraine, unless the country begins to purchase and store gas now for the coming winter. We urge that the government facilitate Naftogaz's access to funding for these purchases.

- It is critical that the government of Ukraine takes immediate actions to prepare for the upcoming winter season, .

- The Department of Energy has been engaged with senior management of Naftogaz on this issue and is prepared to provide critical support to assist Ukraine on this issue, as we did in the 2014-2015 winter season.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

U.S. LNG Exports

- The U.S. Government has authorized 23 billion cubic feet per day (bcf/d) (235 bcm/a) of natural gas for export. U.S. liquefaction capacity continues to expand, with three facilities already operational and three more new U.S. projects coming online by the end of 2019 increasing total U.S. liquefaction capacity to approximately 11 bcf/d (112 bcm/a).

- One additional project, Golden Pass LNG in Texas, recently announced its final investment decision (FID) and has begun construction.

- Four additional projects have been approved by both the U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) that represent a combined additional LNG export capacity of 7.6 Bcf/d (80 bcm/a).

- Finally, there are ten additional projects (and several terminal expansions) awaiting final action by FERC and DOE. Clearly, as new U.S. LNG export terminals come on line, U.S. exports will become even more attractive and cost competitive in the European gas market.

- Europe will benefit from these supplies. The EU emerged as the number one import destination for U.S. LNG exports in the fourth quarter of 2018 amid weakened prices in Asia markets. We are seeing the continuation of that into this year.

- This disproves the myth that LNG cannot compete with cheap pipeline gas. The fact is that prices will only come down as more companies enter and compete in the marketplace.

- We are also seeing countries like Poland reject Russian supplies altogether because they rightly see that dependence as a real threat to their national security and freedom.

- I look forward to joining you for the 1st U.S.-EU Energy Council High Level Business to Business Event.

- This represents a key deliverable in follow-up to President Juncker's commitment to President Trump in July 2018.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

- The goal is to facilitate the expansion of large-scale U.S. LNG export supplies to Europe.

- I look forward to working together to achieve this goal, for our mutual benefit.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SECRETARIAL BRIEFING

EVENT: **Bilateral Meeting with Baltic Presidents: Estonia President Kersti Kaljulaid, Latvia President Raimonds Vējonis, & Lithuania President Dalia Grybauskaitė**

DATE: Monday, May 20, 2019
TIME: 1:30 PM – 2:15 PM EEST (ET +7)
LOCATION: Malinisky Palace, Room TBD

PURPOSE: (b) (5)

PRESS: Closed **VISUALS:** DOE Photographer

SCENARIO:

1:30 PM	You arrive at TBD room, and are greeted by TBD.
1:35 PM	The meeting is expected to begin.
2:15 PM	Your meeting is expected to conclude; and you remain in hold room.

PARTICIPANTS:

Estonia
Kersti Kaljulaid (**Kir-stee Call-ju-laid**), *President of the Republic of Estonia*
- Addressed *as Madame President*

Gert Antsu, *Ambassador of Estonia to Ukraine*
Tiit Riisalo, *Director of the Office of the President*
Lauri Kuusing, *Foreign Policy Adviser to the President*
Taavi Poikāns, *Public Relations Adviser*

Latvia
Raimonds Vējonis (**Ray-monds Vey-yon-iss**), *President of the Republic of Latvia*
- *Addressed as Mr. President*

Juris Poikāns, *Ambassador of Lativia to Ukraine*

Lithuania
Dalia Grybauskaitė (**Dal-ya Gree-bau-sky-tye**), *President of the Republic of Lithuania*
- *Addressed as Madame President*

Marius Janukonis, *Ambassador of Lithuania to Ukraine*
Nerijus Aleksiejūnas, *Chief Foreign Policy Advisor to the President of Lithuania*

U.S.
Senator Ron Johnson, (R-WI), *United States Senator*
Kurt Volker, *United States Special Representative for Ukraine Negotiations*
Gordon D. Sondland, *United States Ambassador to the European Union*

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Mr. Alexander Vindman, *Director for European Affairs, National Security Council*
Mr. Joseph Pennington, *Acting Deputy Chief of Mission for the United States Embassy in Ukraine*

STAFF: Ted Garrish, *Assistant Secretary, Office of International Affairs (IA)*
Brian McCormack, *Chief of Staff*
Dirk Vande Beek, *Director, Office of Public Affairs*
Sam Buchan, *Senior Advisor, IA*

PREVIOUS INTERACTION: You met all three Presidents during the Baltic Summit at the White House in April 2018. The Summit celebrated the 100th anniversary of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania's Independence.

KEY ISSUES: (b) (5)

BACKGROUND:

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

(b) (5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

BRIEFING PREPARED BY: Paul Tumminia, IA-21

BRIEFING REVIEWED BY: Andrea Lockwood, IA-21; Sam Buchan, IA-1
STAFF SEC POC: Hunter Faseler, Special Assistant

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Biographies
2. Talking Points

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

BIOGRAPHIES

Kersti Kaljulaid

President of the Republic of Estonia



Kersti Kaljulaid was born on 30 December 1969 in Tartu.
She graduated from the University of Tartu in 1992 in the field of genetics in the Faculty of Natural Sciences and completed master's studies in the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration in 2001.

From 1994 to 1999, she worked in various Estonian companies: first, as the sales manager of telephone switchboards in Eesti Telefon, later in Hoiupank Markets and Hansapank Markets as an associate in investment banking.

From 1999 to 2002, Kersti Kaljulaid was Prime Minister Mart Laar's Economic Advisor. Her duties included organization of cooperation of the Office of the Prime Minister with Estonian central bank, the Ministry of Finance and ministries that had larger budgets, as well as coordination of relations with the International Monetary Fund and other financial institutions (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Nordic Investment Bank and World Bank). She participated in preparing the pension reform together with the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Social Affairs and advised the Prime Minister in annual budget negotiations held with other ministers.
From 2002 to 2004, Kersti Kaljulaid was the CFO and CEO of the Iru Power Plant of state-owned energy company Eesti Energia.

From 2004 to 2016 she was a Member of the European Court of Auditors. From 2004 to 2006 Kersti Kaljulaid organized the financial audit of the research and development funds of the budget of the European Union and from 2007 to 2010 she was responsible for the audit of the Structural Policies. From 2004 to 2007, she was the auditor of the Galileo project of the European Union. From 2010 to 2016 she coordinated the preparation of the Annual Report and State of Assurance of the European Court of Auditors. From 2005 to 2007, she was a member of the Europol Audit Committee and chaired the committee in 2007. From 2006 to 2008, she was the chair of the Administrative Affairs Committee of the Court of Auditors. From 2010 to 2014, she was responsible for the methodology and preparation of the Annual Report of the Court of Auditors. In 2016, she worked in the field of the agriculture audit.

In addition, Kersti Kaljulaid was a member of the Supervisory Board of the Estonian Genome Center from 2001 to 2004. She was also a member of the Advisory Board of the University of Tartu from 2009 to 2011 and the Council Chair of the University of Tartu from 2012 to 2016. Kersti Kaljulaid has been a co-author of the social-political radio talk show Keskpäevatund (Midday Hour) in radio station Kuku from 2002 to 2004 and the editor of the Eurominutid (Euro-minutes) radio show from 2007 to 2016 in the same station. Kersti Kaljulaid is married and has four children. She speaks English, French, and Finnish.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Raimonds Vējonis

President of the Republic of Latvia



Raimonds Vējonis has been the President of Latvia since July 8, 2015. Before that, he was the Minister of Defense of Latvia and the Minister of Environmental Protection and Regional Development for almost nine years, and he was a MP of the Saeima (Latvian Parliament) as well.

He was born on June 15, 1966 in Pskov region, Russia, but he grew up in Sarkaņi rural district, Madona district. Vējonis obtained a Master degree in biology in 1995.

After mastering the first higher education, Vējonis became Deputy Director of Madona Regional Environmental Board and was also a member of Madona City Council from 1990 to 1993. Raimonds Vējonis became the Director of newly established Greater Riga Regional Environmental Board in 1996.

After the elections of the 8th Saeima in 2002, he was the Minister of Environmental Protection, which he held for nine consecutive years. In 2014, he became the Minister of Defense of Latvia.
During his political career, Vējonis has worked in the area of foreign policy and national development areas, as he has been the President and the Vice President of the Baltic Assembly, the Vice-President of the Baltic Sea Parliamentary Conference, and he has led the Baltic Affairs Subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Saeima and the Latvian delegation to the Baltic Assembly. Raimonds Vējonis has been a Member of the National Security Committee, the Public Administration and Local Government Committee of the Saeima, as well as the Strategic Development Commission under the auspices of the President of Latvia. He has also led the Subcommittee on Monitoring the Drafting and Implementation of the National Development Plan.

On July 8, 2015, Raimonds Vējonis officially became the President of Latvia. The Saeima elected Raimonds Vējonis as the President of Latvia in the fifth voting on June 3, when 55 MPs supported his candidacy.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Dalia Grybauskaitė

President of the Republic of Lithuania



Dalia Grybauskaitė earned a degree in political economy from Leningrad University in 1983. In 1988, she defended her thesis at Moscow Academy of Public Sciences and received a doctoral degree in economics. In 1993, the Research Council of Lithuania granted her an academic degree of doctor of social sciences.

In 1983, she began working as scientific secretary at the society "Žinija" under the Academy of Sciences. She was Head of the Agriculture Division at Vilnius High Party School in 1983-1984, and later, from 1985 to 1990, a lecturer at the Department of Political Economy. In 1990-1991, she was scientific secretary at the Lithuanian Institute of Economics under the Ministry of Economics of the Republic of Lithuania.

In 1991, Grybauskaitė became a program director in Prime Minister's office. The same year, she was appointed Director of the European Department at the Ministry of International Economic Relations. In 1993, she served as Director of the Economic Relations Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1994, she was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Lithuanian Mission to the EU. From 1996-1999, Dalia Grybauskaitė acted as Minister Plenipotentiary at the Lithuanian Embassy in the United States. She served as Vice Finance Minister from 1999 to 2000, Vice Foreign Minister from 2000 to 2001, and Finance Minister from 2001 to 2004.

In 2004, Grybauskaitė was appointed EU Commissioner responsible for financial programming and budget. In 2005, she was elected Commissioner of the Year for her efforts to reform the EU budget. Grybauskaitė has served as the President of Lithuania since July 12, 2009.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TALKING POINTS

European Energy Security

- The United States strongly supports enhancing European energy security.
- An energy secure Europe serves as a strong partner for the United States in meeting global challenges.
- The United States is not simply seeking to eliminate Russian gas or electricity from the market. Russian gas and electricity can and should remain part of a diversified energy mix for Europe.
- Our priority is helping Europe minimize dependence upon a single supplier. The United States supports a pro-Europe energy security policy based on diversification of fuel types, supply sources (countries of origin), and delivery routes.

Electric Grid Synchronization with EU

- I understand that Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland have come to agreement on a way forward for synchronization.
- DOE stands ready to work with representatives from the Ministries of Latvia and Lithuania, as well as representatives from the other Baltic countries to analyze potential ways in which this synchronization could take place.
- DOE is also committed to working with stakeholders in Baltic States to expand training opportunities, help bolster cyber security defenses of critical energy infrastructure, and improve grid resiliency. We have ongoing technical cooperation in these areas.
- We understand that the Russian TSO will perform a test this week. Our lab experts from Pacific Northwest National Laboratory will provide monitoring support during the test. We might also provide support when your TSO's conduct their isolation test.
- I would be very interested to hear your perspectives regarding a path forward.
- Do you see a role for U.S. technologies in advancing this crucial step in linking the Baltic nations with Europe?

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DOE Engagement in the Region

Partnership for Transatlantic Energy Cooperation (P-TEC)

- Certainly, we would see these efforts under the framework of the Partnership, which I announced in Bucharest last year. P-TEC will allow DOE, and the U.S. government, to expand engagement across the region.

- DOE hopes to share expertise drawn from the National Laboratory complex to help partners and Allies enhance the energy security of critical infrastructure.

U.S.-Baltic Summit

- I would be very interested in hearing your perspectives and ideas on a Summit later this year.

U.S. LNG

- The United States is supportive of increased global and U.S. LNG trade.

- New sources of gas will provide more flexibility and optionality to gas markets; increase security of supply; and play a key role in bridging demand and moderating prices, especially to consuming countries that will be negotiating new contracts with pipeline exporters.

- We believe that our shale gas and U.S. LNG will play a role in EU energy diversification.

- Approximately 13 billion cubic feet per day (or 134 billion cubic meters per year or 100.1 MTPA (million tons per annum) of LNG) of natural gas export capacity is in various states of operation and construction across seven large scale LNG export projects.

- Three projects, Sabine Pass, Dominion Cove Point, and Corpus Christi, are operating, and their current export capacity is just under 5 billion cubic feet per day.

- Three projects, Cameron, Freeport, and Elba Island, are under construction and set to begin exporting later in 2019.

- On the sidelines of the Brussels U.S.-EU Energy Council High-Level Business to Business Forum on May 2, DOE also announced the signing of two long-term orders authorizing the export of U.S. LNG from Tellurian Inc.'s Driftwood LNG export facility to be built in Louisiana and Sempra Energy's Port Arthur LNG export project to be built in Texas.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

- I would be interested to hear your perspectives on the likelihood for the development of a regional gas market in the Baltics?

Nord Stream 2

- As you know, the U.S. Government has serious concerns on Nord Stream 2 and its potentially negative impact on Europe's energy security and on Ukraine's economic and national security. There is significant opposition in the U.S. Congress as well.

- U.S. opposition to Nord Stream 2 reflects our long-standing concern for European energy security, and pre-dates by many years the availability of U.S. LNG for export. U.S. LNG could play a role in Europe's own efforts to diversify its energy sector, but markets will determine the best destinations for U.S. LNG exports.

- If Gazprom is successful in cutting off gas transit to Europe via Ukraine, it will cause significant economic challenges in Ukraine and will also remove a significant disincentive for further Russian aggression.

- What do your governments see as the best path forward for countering, or eliminating, the concerns posed by Nord Stream 2?

Russia Sanctions (IF RAISED)

- The United States continues to take a measured and appropriate response to Russian malign activities against the United States and our partners and allies – to include sanctions. Our energy sector sanctions show Russia that it cannot act with impunity.

- Our policy with respect to Ukraine has not changed. Our policy is that Russia must fully implement its commitments to the Minsk agreements before we can begin to lift sanctions related to Russia's aggressive actions in eastern Ukraine. Russia must cease its occupation of Crimea before Crimea-related sanctions will be lifted.

- We have consulted and will continue to consult with our allies in an effort to ensure these sanctions support our important, common work toward resolving the conflict in Ukraine.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SECRETARIAL BRIEFING

EVENT: **Bilateral Meeting between U.S. Delegation and President Volodymyr Zelenskyy**

DATE: Monday, May 20, 2019
TIME: TBD EEST (ET +7)
LOCATION: Bankova

PURPOSE: (b) (5)

PRESS: Closed **VISUALS:** DOE Photographer

SCENARIO: TBD Your meeting with President Zelenskyy is scheduled to begin.

TBD Your meeting with President Zelenskyy is scheduled to begin.

PARTICIPANTS:

Ukraine
His Excellency Volodymyr Zelenskyy (**Vol-o-de-mir Zel-ensk-ee**), *President of Ukraine*
- *Addressed as Mr. President or President Zelenskyy*

TBD

U.S.
Senator Ron Johnson, (R-WI), *United States Senator*
Rob Portman, *Senator (R-OH)*
Kurt Volker, *United States Special Representative for Ukraine Negotiations*
Gordon D. Sondland, *United States Ambassador to the European Union*
Mr. Alexander Vindman, *Director for European Affairs, National Security Council*
Mr. Joseph Pennington, *Acting Deputy Chief of Mission for the United States Embassy in Ukraine*

STAFF:
Ted Garrish, *Assistant Secretary, Office of International Affairs (IA)*
Brian McCormack, *Chief of Staff*
Dirk Vande Beek, *Director, Office of Public Affairs*
Sam Buchan, *Senior Advisor, IA*

PREVIOUS INTERACTION: This is your first official meeting with President Zelenskyy.

KEY ISSUES: (b) (5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

(b) (5)

BACKGROUND:

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

BRIEFING PREPARED BY: Paul Tumminia and Emily Noel, IA-21

BRIEFING REVIEWED BY: Andrea Lockwood (IA-20)

STAFF SEC POC: Hunter Faseler, Special Assistant

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Biography
2. President Zelenskyy's Position on Key Issues
3. Talking Points

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DOE-19-1001, 19-1219 & 19-1239-A-000063

BIOGRAPHY

Volodymyr Zelenskyy

President of Ukraine



Zelenskyy was born in the city of Kryviy Rih on January 25, 1978. While he was growing up, for four years he lived with his parents in the city of Erdenet, Mongolia. He also went to primary school there. After that, his family returned to Kryviy Rih where he studied at school No. 95 and undertook extensive English learning.

In 1995, he entered Kryviy Rih Institute of Economics, which is part of Kyiv National Economic University, where he received a law degree. He underwent a two-month internship during his time in the University.

Volodymyr Zelenskyy became famous in 1990s thanks to a highly-acclaimed KVN stand-up TV show. He was a member of various teams until he skyrocketed to his first big standup success with the launch in 1997 of a 95 Kvartal team. Soon the team entered the KVN's Major League.

In 2003, Zelenskyy's team left the League. In 2005, after a conflict with KVN, the Vechirniy Kvartal [Evening Quarter] TV show appeared on one of the Ukrainian channels. Soon, the program became the highest rated on Ukrainian TV in a comedy segment.

Later, Studio Kvartal-95 was launched. After that, Zelenskyy along with his partners launched a number of other successful TV projects. In 2008, he played one of the main roles in the Love in the Big City comedy, and later in its sequels released in 2010 and 2013. In 2011, a remake of The Office Romance Soviet-era film was released, where Zelenskyy also played a major role. Then he featured in the Rzhevsky against Napoleon comedy.

Zelenskyy also played the role of a Ukrainian teacher Vasyl Holoborodko, who suddenly became president, in a highly popular television series Servant of the People (three seasons have already been released).

No less successful and popular project by Volodymyr Zelenskyy and Studio Kvartal 95 is the comedy series Svaty [Matchmakers], which was recently banned in Ukraine, while one of its main actors, Russian national Fyodor Dobronravov, was banned from entering Ukraine for national security reasons.

Zelenskyy has been married to Olena Kiyashko since 2003. The couple's daughter Oleksandra was born in 2008. Their son Kyrylo was born in early 2013.

Zelenskyy announced he would run for presidency in 2019 while addressing an audience during the Kvartal 95 New Year's Eve late night show on 1+1 TV channel. Later, the Servant of the People party nominated him as their presidential candidate. After that, Volodymyr Zelenskyy and his team actively took on social networks, publishing a series of appeals to Ukrainians and incumbent President Petro Poroshenko.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

(b) (5)

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TALKING POINTS

Overview

- Mr. President, I am very pleased to meet you. On behalf of the President of the United States and the American people, I would like to extend our best wishes to you as President of Ukraine.

- I am here as the Head of the U.S. delegation to affirm that Ukraine remains a close partner of the United States and we are committed to working with you to ensure the long-term energy security of your country.

- The United States strongly supports Ukraine's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and continued reform efforts.

Energy Sector Reforms

- Ukraine has taken notable steps on reform, particularly in the energy sector. We know how difficult these measure are in terms of political costs, but it is critical to ensure Ukraine's prosperity and energy security. It is crucial that you work with the IMF and World Bank on these issues.

- It is clear that your message of change and reform resonated with the people of Ukraine (73% of the popular vote). I would encourage you and your team to capitalize on this enthusiasm and strong desire for change. The United States and the European Union stand ready to work with you to ensure that change and reform can be implemented. But you must be committed to make the hard choices on corruption and good governance reforms.

- The Department of Energy stands ready to work with you and your team to help implement these changes. A more transparent, rules-based, and competitive energy market is essential to Ukraine's sovereignty and energy security.

Preparations for Winter Heating Season

- The European Commission has expressed concerns about preparations that are currently underway to prepare for the winter heating season.

- Without a contract in place between Gazprom and Naftogaz, there is a potential for a winter gas shortage for Ukraine, unless the country begins to purchase and store gas now for the coming winter. We urge that the government facilitate Naftogaz's access to funding for these purchases.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

- It is critical that the government of Ukraine takes immediate actions to prepare for the upcoming winter season.

- The Department of Energy has been engaged with senior management of Naftogaz on this issue and is prepared to provide critical support to assist Ukraine on this issue, as we did in the 2014-2015 winter season.

- If Ukraine fails to come to agreement with Russia for the purchase of natural gas, what contingency plans is the government putting in place to ensure sufficient gas for the winter?

- How could the U.S. Government provide assistance?

Potential Questions for the President

- I would be interested to hear your perspectives regarding the security situation in eastern Ukraine. What is the likelihood that there will be some progress in resolving this impasse?

- In what other areas could the Department of Energy provide technical assistance to support your government? How could the United States, EU, and Canada, work with your government to ensure that these reforms continue to be implemented, particularly in the energy sector?

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

*****BRIEFING MATERIAL IN PROCESS*****

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

SECRETARIAL BRIEFING

EVENT: **Bilateral Meeting between U.S. Delegation and Ukraine Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pavlo Klimkin**

DATE: Monday, May 20, 2019
TIME: 7:00 PM – 7:45 PM EEST (ET +7)
LOCATION: Hyatt Regency, Kyiv, Hyatt Boardroom

PURPOSE: (b) (5)

PRESS: Closed **VISUALS:** DOE Photographer

SCENARIO:
7:00 PM Your meeting with Minister Klimkin is scheduled to begin.

7:45 PM Your meeting with Minister Klimkin is scheduled to conclude.

PARTICIPANTS:
Ukraine
Pavlo Klimkin (**Paff-lo KLEEM- kihn**), *Minister of Foreign Affairs*
- *Addressed as Mr. Minister or Minister Klimkin*

TBD

U.S.
Brian McCormack, *Chief of Staff*
Ted Garrish, *Assistant Secretary, Office of International Affairs (IA)*
Dirk Vande Beek, *Director, Office of Public Affairs*
Sam Buchan, *Senior Advisor, IA*

STAFF: None

PREVIOUS INTERACTION: This is your third meeting with Minister Klimkin. You last met with him during your visit to Ukraine in November 2018. You first met in Brussels during the U.S.-EU Energy Council in July 2018.

KEY ISSUES: (b) (5)

BACKGROUND

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

BRIEFING PREPARED BY: Paul Tumminia and Emily Noel, IA-21

BRIEFING REVIEWED BY: Andrea Lockwood (IA-20)

STAFF SEC POC: Hunter Faseler, Special Assistant

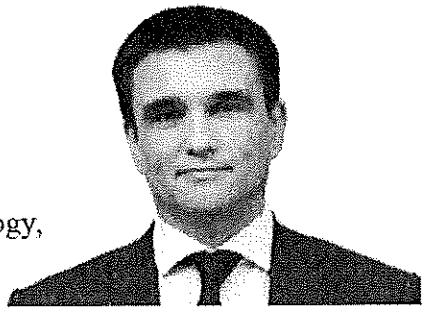
ATTACHMENTS:

1. Biography
2. Talking Points

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Pavlo Klimkin

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine



Mr. Pavlo Klimkin was born on 25 December 1967 in Kursk

1991	Graduated from Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, Department of Aerophysics and Space Research, Master`s degree in Physics and Mathematics
1991 - 1993	Research officer, National Academy of Science of Ukraine, Paton Welding Institute
1993 - 1997	Attaché, Third, Second Secretary, Directorate-General for Arms Control and Disarmament, MFA of Ukraine
1997 - 2000	Third, Second Secretary, Embassy of Ukraine in the Federal Republic of Germany (political, scientific and technical issues)
2000 - 2002	First Secretary, Counselor, Department for Economic Cooperation, MFA of Ukraine
2002 – 2004	Head of division for economic and sectoral cooperation with the EU, Department for European integration, MFA of Ukraine
2004 - 2008	Minister-Counselor, Embassy of Ukraine to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
03.2008 - 04.2010	Director of the EU Department, MFA of Ukraine
04.2010 - 04.2011	Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine
04.2011 - 06.2012	Deputy Minister, Head of Staff
06.2012 - 06.2014	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Ukraine to the Federal Republic of Germany
19.06.2014	Appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine

Fluent in English and German languages, basic knowledge of French and Spanish.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

TALKING POINTS

Overview

- Mr. Minister I am very pleased to see you again in Kyiv.

- What are your plans after the inauguration? I hope that you will stay involved in Ukraine's political discourse and push for the implementation of the reform agenda.

- I understand that you might run for Parliament next fall?

Energy Sector Reforms

- Ukraine has taken notable steps on reform, particularly in the energy sector. What are your perspectives on how the new administration perceives the importance of reform?

- I hope that you will underscore to the new administration that the Department of Energy stands ready to work with the new team to help implement these changes. A more transparent, rules-based, and competitive energy market is essential to Ukraine's sovereignty and energy security.

U.S.-Ukraine Strategic Energy Dialogue

- In November 2018, I agreed to launch the U.S.-Ukraine Strategic Energy Dialogue with President Poroshenko, to cooperate on many of the energy issues facing Ukraine.

- We believe that the Dialogue would be a useful format for the Department of Energy to engage with your government at the highest level, to develop an engagement plan to move ahead with reforms, and to encourage more foreign direct investment into Ukraine.

- I know that you met with Deputy Secretary Brouillette. I would be interested to hear your perspectives on how we might re-invigorate the Dialogue under the new administration.

Preparations for Winter Heating Season

- The European Commission has expressed concerns about preparations that are currently underway to prepare for the winter heating season.

- Without a contract in place between Gazprom and Naftogaz, there is a potential for a winter gas shortage for Ukraine, unless the country begins to purchase and store gas now for the coming winter. We urge that the government facilitate Naftogaz's access to funding for these purchases.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

- It is critical that the government of Ukraine takes immediate actions to prepare for the upcoming winter season.

- The Department of Energy has been engaged with senior management of Naftogaz on this issue and is prepared to provide critical support to assist Ukraine on this issue, as we did in the 2014-2015 winter season.

- If Ukraine fails to come to agreement with Russia for the purchase of natural gas, what contingency plans is the government putting in place to ensure sufficient gas for the winter?

- How can the Department of Energy provide assistance?

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

5/19/2019 4:25 PM

Ukraine

Tuesday, May 21st:

TBDam Breakfast (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
Location: Kyiv
Room: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

9:00am **Press Round Table**
Location: Hyatt Regency, Kyiv
Room: London (TBC)
Press: Open
Set-up: Round Table
Interpretation: TBD
Participants: S1, TBD
Agenda: *9:00am – S1 arrives at London room; proceeds to assigned seat*
TBDam – S1 gives remarks
TBDam – S1 concludes remarks
TBDam – Q&A begins
TBDam – Q&A concludes
9:30am – S1 moves to TBD

9:45am Depart for Cabinet of Ministers
Drive Time: 10 minutes
Manifest: S1, TBD

10:00am **(T) Bilateral Meeting with Ukraine Prime Minister Volodymyr Groysman**
Location: Cabinet of Ministers
Room: TBD
Press: TBD
Set-up: TBD
Interpretation: TBD
Participants: S1, Prime Minister Volodymyr Groysman, TBD
Agenda: *TBD*

TBDam **(T) Bilateral Meeting with Ukraine Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Olena Zerkal & Vice Prime Minister, Yuriy Boyko**
Location: TBD
Room: TBD
Press: TBD
Set-up: TBD
Interpretation: TBD
Participants: S1, TBD
Agenda: *TBD*

Sensitive But Unclassified

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

DOE-19-1001, 19-1219 & 19-1239-A-000075

Ukraine

TBDam **(T) Bilateral Meeting with President Volodymyr Zelensky**

Location:	TBD	
Room:	TBD	
Press:	TBD	
Set-up:	TBD	
Interpretation:	TBD	
Participants:	US:	S1, TBD
	Ukraine:	President Volodymyr Zelensky, TBD
Agenda:	*TBD*	

TBDam Hold for Meetings with Government Counterparts and Potential Press

TBDpm Depart for Kyiv Boryspil International Airport

Drive Time:	TBD
Manifest:	S1, Brian, TBD

TBDpm Wheels Up Kyiv, Ukraine to Washington, DC

Flight:	TBD
Flight Time:	TBD
Manifest:	S1, (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

TBDpm Wheels Down Washington, DC

RON Washington, DC

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5/17/2019 6:05 PM

Ukraine

Contact Sheet: Kiev, Ukraine

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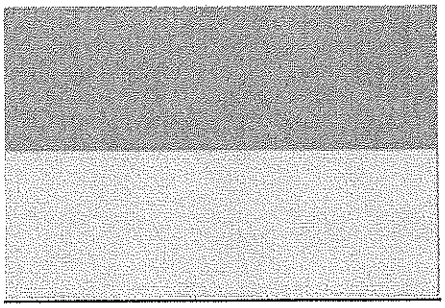
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(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	Lead ADV Security	(b) (6)	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)	ADV Security	(b) (6)	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
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Ukraine Country Fact Sheet

Background: Ukraine was the center of the first eastern Slavic state, Kyivan Rus, which during the 10th and 11th centuries was the largest and most powerful state in Europe. Weakened by internecine quarrels and Mongol invasions, Kyivan Rus was incorporated into the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and eventually into the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The cultural and religious legacy of Kyivan Rus laid the foundation for Ukrainian nationalism through subsequent centuries. A new Ukrainian state, the Cossack Hetmanate, was established during the mid-17th century after an uprising against the Poles. Despite continuous Muscovite pressure, the Hetmanate managed to remain autonomous for well over 100 years. During the latter part of the 18th century, most Ukrainian ethnographic territory was absorbed by the Russian Empire. Following the collapse of czarist Russia in 1917, Ukraine achieved a short-lived period of independence (1917-20), but was reconquered and endured a brutal Soviet rule that engineered two forced famines (1921-22 and 1932-33) in which over 8 million died. In World War II, German and Soviet armies were responsible for 7 to 8 million more deaths. Although Ukraine achieved independence in 1991 with the dissolution of the USSR, democracy and prosperity remained elusive as the legacy of state control and endemic corruption stalled efforts at economic reform, privatization, and civil liberties.

A peaceful mass protest referred to as the "Orange Revolution" in the closing months of 2004 forced the authorities to overturn a rigged presidential election and to allow a new internationally monitored vote that swept into power a reformist slate under Viktor Yushchenko Subsequent internal squabbles in the Yushchenko camp allowed his rival Viktor Yanukovych to stage a comeback in parliamentary (Rada) elections, become prime minister in August 2006, and be elected president in February 2010. In October 2012, Ukraine held Rada elections, widely criticized by Western observers as flawed due to use of government resources to favor ruling party candidates, interference with media access, and harassment of opposition candidates. President Yanukovych 's backtracking on a trade and cooperation agreement with the EU in November 2013 - in favor of closer economic ties with Russia - and subsequent use of force against students, civil society activists, and other civilians in favor of the agreement led to a three-month protest occupation of Kyiv's central square. The government's use of violence to break up the protest camp in February 2014 led to all out pitched battles, scores of deaths, international condemnation, and the president's abrupt departure for Russia. New elections in the spring allowed pro-West president Petro Poroshenko to assume office on 7 June 2014.

Shortly after Yanukovych's departure in late February 2014, Russian President Putin ordered the invasion of Ukraine's Crimean Peninsula claiming the action was to protect ethnic Russians living there. Two weeks later, a "referendum" was held regarding the integration of Crimea into

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the Russian Federation. The "referendum" was condemned as illegitimate by the Ukrainian Government, the EU, the U.S., and the UN General Assembly (UNGA). In response to Russia's purported annexation of Crimea, 100 members of the UN passed UNGA resolution 68/262, rejecting the "referendum" as baseless and invalid and confirming the sovereignty, political independence, unity, and territorial integrity of Ukraine. Russia also continues to supply proxies in two of Ukraine's eastern provinces with manpower, funding, and materiel resulting in an armed conflict with the Ukrainian Government. Representatives from Ukraine, Russia, and the unrecognized Russia proxy republics signed the Minsk Protocol and Memorandum in September 2014 to end the conflict. However, this agreement failed to stop the fighting. In a renewed attempt to alleviate ongoing clashes, leaders of Ukraine, Russia, France, and Germany negotiated a follow-on package of measures in February 2015 to implement the Minsk Agreements. Representatives from Ukraine, Russia, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe also meet regularly to facilitate implementation of the peace deal. More than 34,000 civilians have been killed or wounded in the fighting resulting from Russian aggression in eastern Ukraine.

Area: [Slightly smaller than Texas]

- total: 603,550 sq km
- land: 579,330 sq km
- water: 24,220 sq km
- global rank: 47

Population: [Approx. 1.15 times more populous than Texas]

- 44,033,874 (July 2017 est.), 32th in the world.
- Densest settlement in the eastern (Donbas) and western regions; notable concentrations in and around major urban areas of Kyiv, Kharkiv, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovs'k, and Odesa.

Economy: [approximately one-tenth the size of Texas' economy]
Under the former Soviet Union, the Ukraine Soviet Socialist Republic had a strong economic base focused on agricultural output, a diversified heavy industry, and raw materials supply for other regions of the former USSR. Shortly after independence in August 1991, the Ukrainian Government liberalized most prices and erected a legal framework for privatization, but widespread resistance to reform within the government and the legislature soon stalled these efforts and led to some backtracking. Output by 1999 had fallen to less than 40% of the 1991 level. Ukrainian Government officials eliminated most tax and customs privileges in a March 2005 budget law, bringing more economic activity out of Ukraine's large shadow economy. From 2000 until mid-2008, Ukraine's economy was buoyant despite political turmoil between the prime minister and president. The economy contracted nearly 15% in 2009, among the worst economic performances in the world. In April 2010, Ukraine negotiated a price discount on Russian gas imports in exchange for extending Russia's lease on its naval base in Crimea.

Ukraine's oligarchs continued to dominate the economy and grew slowly from 2010 to 2013, as Ukraine remained behind peers in the region and among Europe's poorest. After former President Yanukovych fled the country during the Revolution of Dignity, Ukraine's economy fell into crisis because of Russia's annexation of Crimea, military conflict in the eastern part of

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the country, and a trade war with Russia, resulting in a 17% decline in GDP, inflation at nearly 60%, and dwindling foreign currency reserves.

The international community began efforts to stabilize the Ukrainian economy, including a March 2014 IMF assistance package of $17.5 billion, of which Ukraine has received four disbursements, most recently in April 2017, bringing the total disbursed as of that date to approximately $8.4 billion. Ukraine has made significant progress on reforms designed to make the country prosperous, democratic, and transparent, including creation of a national anti-corruption agency, overhaul of the banking sector, establishment of a transparent VAT refund system, and increased transparency in government procurement. But more improvements are needed, including fighting corruption, developing capital markets, improving the business environment to attract foreign investment, privatizing state-owned enterprises, and land reform. The fifth tranche of the IMF program, valued at $1.9 billion, has been delayed due to lack of progress on outstanding reforms, including adjustment of gas tariffs to import parity levels and adoption of legislation establishing an independent anti-corruption court.

Russia's occupation of Crimea in March 2014 and ongoing aggression in eastern Ukraine have hurt economic growth. With the loss of a major portion of Ukraine's heavy industry in Donbas and ongoing violence, the economy contracted by 6.6% in 2014 and by 9.8% in 2015, but it returned to low growth in in 2016 and 2017, reaching 2.3% and 2.0%, respectively, as key reforms took hold. Ukraine also redirected trade activity towards the EU following the implementation of a bilateral Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement, displacing Russia as its largest trading partner. A prohibition on commercial trade with separatist-controlled territories in early 2017 has not impacted Ukraine's key industrial sectors as much as expected, largely because of favorable external conditions. Ukraine returned to international debt markets in September 2017, issuing a $3 billion sovereign bond.

Exports: Ferrous and nonferrous metals, fuel and petroleum products, chemicals, machinery and transport equipment, and foodstuffs.

- $36.85 billion (2017 est.)
- $33.56 billion (2016 est.)

Partners: Russia 9.2%, Poland 6.5%, Turkey 5.6%, India 5.5%, Italy 5.2%, China 4.6%, Germany 4.3% (2017)

Imports: Energy, machinery and equipment, chemicals.

- $44.42 billion (2017 est.)
- $40.57 billion (2016 est.)

Partners: Russia 14.5%, China 11.3%, Germany 11.2%, Poland 7%, Belarus 6.7%, US 5.1% (2017)

Capital: Kyiv (Kiev) (**Note:** pronounced KEEYV)

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Executive Branch:

Chief of state:	President Petro Poroshenko (since 7 June 2014)
Head of Government:	Prime Minister Volodymyr Groysman (since 14 April 2016); First Deputy Prime Minister Stepan KUBIV (since 14 April 2016)
Cabinet:	Nominated by the prime minister, approved by the Verkhovna Rada
Elections/Appointments:	President directly elected by absolute majority popular vote in 2 rounds if needed for a 5-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held on 31 March and 21 April 2019 (next to be held in March 2024); prime minister nominated by the president, confirmed by the Verkhovna Rada.
Election Results:	First round results: percent of vote - Volodymyr ZELENSKY (Servant of the People) 30.2%, Petro POROSHENKO (BPP) 15.6%, Yuliya TYMOSHENKO (Fatherland) 13.4%, Yuriy BOYKO (independent) 11.7%, 35 other candidates 29.1%. Second round results: percent of vote - Volodymyr ZELENSKY (Servant of the People) 73.2%, Petro POROSHENKO (BPP) 24.5%. Note - ZELENSKY is to assume office by 3 June 2019.
Legislative Branch:	Unicameral Supreme Council or Verkhovna Rada (450 seats; 225 members directly elected in single-seat constituencies by simple majority vote and 225 directly elected in a single nationwide constituency by proportional representation vote; members serve 5-year terms). Next election to be held by 27 October 2019.,
Judicial Branch:	Supreme Court of Ukraine or SCU (consists of 113 judges, with the possibility of up to 200, organized into civil, criminal, commercial, and administrative chambers, and a grand chamber); Constitutional Court (consists of 18 justices).

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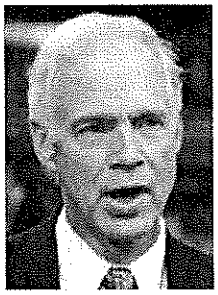
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State Equity

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SENATOR RON JOHNSON (R-WI)



Senate: since 2011
Next Election: 2022
Born: April 8, 1955 in Mankato, Minnesota
Home: Oshkosh
Education: University of Minnesota, B.S. 1977 (accounting), attended 1977-1979 (business administration)
Profession: Plastics manufacturing company owner; shipping supply company machine operator; accountant
Religion: Lutheran
Family: Wife, Jane Johnson; three children

COMMITTEES: (116th Congress)

- Budget
- Commerce, Science and Transportation
  - Science, Oceans, Fisheries and Weather
  - Security
  - Communications, Technology, Innovation and the Internet
  - Manufacturing, Trade and Consumer Protection
- Foreign Relations
  - Africa and Global Health Policy
  - East Asia, the Pacific, and International Cybersecurity Policy
  - *Europe and Regional Security Cooperation (Chairman)*
- *Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs (Chairman)*

BACKGROUND

Johnson used to run an Oshkosh, Wis., plastics manufacturing firm and in interviews, or when he questions witnesses before his committee, he frequently says either, "I come from a business background" or "I come from a manufacturing background."

Johnson was born in Mankato, Minn., where his father was the treasurer for the Mankato Brewing Company. Before he was a teenager, the family moved to the suburbs of Minneapolis. Johnson lived at home and worked full-time while attending the University of Minnesota. He put his accounting degree to work while crunching numbers for Josten's, the supplier of class rings and other school paraphernalia.

His career was boosted by the family of his wife, Jane. Johnson's father-in-law, Howard Curler, co-founded a food-packaging company in Wisconsin in the 1950s. It was acquired by Bemis Co., a Minneapolis packaging business, and Curler became the CEO of Bemis in 1978. Johnson moved to Oshkosh, Wis., in 1979 to help launch a plastics manufacturing firm with his brother-in-law — early on, Bemis was their biggest client. The company, Pacur, now produces plastics used to package medical devices and food, among other things. The company was sold in 1986, with Johnson staying on as a manager; he bought it back in 1997. Johnson used part of his wealth to finance his 2010 campaign against Feingold, spending $8.9 million of the campaign's $15.3 million total. Feingold's campaign spent $15.5 million.

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POLITICAL HIGHLIGHTS

No previous office.

Selected Caucus and Special Organization Memberships: None

Updated May 2019

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SENATOR RON JOHNSON (R-WI)

SPONSORED DOE-RELATED LEGISLATIONS (116th Congress)

- S Res 27- A resolution calling for a prompt multinational freedom of navigation operation in the Black Sea and urging the cancellation of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline

UKRAINE-RELATED FACTS

- Sen. Johnson is a vice-chair of the Senate Ukraine Caucus

- Sen. Johnson issued a statement in late April 2019 congratulating Volodymr Zelensky on his victory in the Ukrainian presidential election. ""Congratulations to Volodymyr Zelensky on his victory in Ukraine's presidential election. I look forward to working with him to continue strengthening the relationship between our two nations."

DOE FACILITIES/SITES IN WISCONSIN

- None

ISSUES OF INTEREST

- Homeland security
- Public sector unions

WISCONSIN ENERGY INFORMATION

- Wisconsin's industrial sector, including agriculture and the energy-intensive manufacture of food and beverage products, is the state's largest energy-consuming sector. In 2016, industry accounted for 33% of the state's end-use energy consumption.
- Coal is the leading fuel used for electricity generation in Wisconsin. In 2018, coal-fired power plants provided 49% of the state's net generation.
- Natural gas-fired power plants fueled 26% of Wisconsin's electricity generation in 2018, second only to coal, and almost three times more than its share a decade earlier.
- In 2018, 9% of Wisconsin's utility-scale net electricity generation came from renewable energy resources, including hydroelectric power, wind, biomass, and solar.
- In 2018, Wisconsin ranked seventh in the nation in ethanol production capacity, with facilities able to produce more than a half billion gallons annually.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, updated April 18, 2019

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Kurt Volker
U.S. Special Representative for Ukraine



Ambassador Kurt Volker is an American diplomat who served as the U.S. Ambassador to NATO and presently serves as the U.S. Special Representative for Ukraine. Amb. Volker is a leading expert in U.S. foreign and national security policy with some 30 years of experience in a variety of government, academic, and private sector capacities. Ambassador Volker serves as Executive Director of The McCain Institute for International Leadership, a part of Arizona State University based in Washington, DC. He is also a non-resident Senior Fellow at the Center for Transatlantic Relations at Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies, a Senior Advisor at the Atlantic Council, and a Trustee of IAU College in Aix-en-Provence, France. He is a consultant to international business, a member of the Board of Directors of CG Funds Trust, and had previously served as Managing Director, International, for BGR Group. He has taught Transatlantic Relations at The George Washington University Elliott School of International Affairs. In July, 2017, Secretary of State Tillerson appointed Ambassador Volker as U.S. Special Representative for Ukraine Negotiations.

Joseph Pennington
Acting Deputy Chief of Mission, U.S. Embassy in Ukraine



Joseph Pennington, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service with the rank of Minister-Counselor, is the Senior Advisor to the Ambassador on U.S. Assistance to Ukraine. He previously served as the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Iraq in the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (2015-18), Director of the Office of Iraq Affairs (2015), and Principal Officer at the U.S. Consulate General in Erbil, in the Iraqi Kurdistan Region (2013-15). For his service in Erbil, Mr. Pennington received the Ryan C. Crocker Award for Outstanding Leadership in Expeditionary Diplomacy.

Mr. Pennington served as Deputy Chief of Mission at the U.S. Embassy in Prague, Czech Republic (2010-13) and held the same position in Yerevan, Armenia (2007-10). He worked as the U.S. Embassy Spokesman in Ankara, Turkey (2002-06), political-economic officer in Naples, Italy (2001-02), and headed the U.S. Embassy Branch Office in Mostar, Bosnia-Herzegovina (2000-01). He served as an economic officer at the U.S. Embassy in Sarajevo (1999-2000), and as political-economic officer at the U.S. Consulate in Adana, Turkey (1995-98), where his work was recognized with the Assistant Secretary's Award for Exceptional Achievement in the Field of Human Rights and Democracy. Mr. Pennington has also worked in the State Department's Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs and at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

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OFFICIAL USE ONLY
March 20, 2019

SECRETARIAL BRIEFING

EVENT: **Congressional Brief: Uranium Transfers**

DATE: Sunday, May 19, 2019

PURPOSE: (b) (5)

PARTICIPANTS: Senator Ron Johnson, *Senior U.S. Senator from Wisconsin*

Brian McCormack, *Chief of Staff*

STAFF: None

PREVIOUS INTERACTION: You have not previously met with Senator Johnson.

KEY ISSUES: (b) (5)

BACKGROUND

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(b) (5)

BRIEFING PREPARED BY: Cheryl Moss Herman, NE-42

BRIEFING REVIEWED BY: Ed McGinnis, NE-1

STAFF SEC POC: Hunter Faseler, Special Assistant

ATTACHMENTS:
1. Talking Points

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SECRETARIAL BRIEFING

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General Talking Points

European Energy Security

- An energy secure Europe serves as a strong partner for the United States in meeting global challenges.

- Russia's position as a dominant supplier of natural gas to Europe has only deepened since the threat of a gas cut-off in 2014, rising from approximately 30 percent to 43 percent in 2017.

- The United States is not seeking to eliminate Russian gas or nuclear energy from the market. Russian energy can and should remain part of a diversified energy mix for Europe.

- Our priority is helping Europe minimize dependence upon a single supplier. The United States supports a pro-Europe energy security policy based on diversification of fuel types, supply sources (countries of origin), and delivery routes.

- The same extends to the nuclear power sector, where too many countries continue to rely on nuclear fuel from a single-supplier.

- The strength of Europe's Energy Union will depend on the right projects being built.

- Transatlantic energy security depends on policy choices that create incentives for real improvement of infrastructure, real increases in diversification, and the production and efficient utilization of domestic energy resources and raw materials.

- We are working with countries in Central and Southeastern Europe on a very different vision for the region, one in which people are free to chart their own energy futures.

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European Energy Security and Nord Stream 2

- European energy security over the longer term will depend on policy choices that create incentives for real improvement of infrastructure, real increases in diversification, and the production and efficient utilization of domestic energy resources and raw materials.

- The United States remains opposed to proposals for Nord Stream 2 and a multi-line Turk Stream to Europe as a continuation of a long-term strategy by Russia to cement and grow its dominance in European energy markets for both geopolitical reasons and State-owned commercial interests.

- The same extends to the nuclear power sector, where too many countries continue to rely on nuclear fuel from a single-supplier.

- European dependence on Russian energy supplies has only increased since the invasion of Crimea in 2014, and the threat of another natural gas cut-off looms large.

- I understand that the EU has significant interest in increasing the presence of U.S. industry in European energy markets to help drive diversification efforts.

- The Commission has established a fund for Projects of Common Interest (PCIs) that is aimed at promoting private sector interest. Could you confirm that such funds are open to the inclusion of non-European industry, such as the U.S.

- As we discuss opportunities to increase transatlantic cooperation I believe this is a significant potential.

- U.S. industry would see progress on this front as an important counter force to the assessed risk levels associated with business engagement, particularly in Central and Eastern Europe.

- U.S. industry is unparalleled in many sectors, and energy and construction is among them, and creating an atmosphere in which risk taking is mitigated by the Commission's support would only help achieve the EU's energy goals.

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TurkStream and Nord Stream 2

- The United States remains opposed to proposals for Nord Stream 2 and a multi-line Turk Stream to Europe as a continuation of a long-term strategy by Russia to cement and grow its dominance in European energy markets for both geopolitical reasons and State-owned commercial interests.

- TurkStream does not represent source diversification. The intent of the project is to end gas transit through Ukraine, which would ultimately lead to the degradation of the Ukrainian gas transit system. That system is the largest, cheapest, and most effective route for Hungary's gas imports. We should work to preserve it.

Transatlantic Energy Cooperation

- We are working with countries in Central and Southeastern Europe on a very different vision for the region, one in which people are free to chart their own energy futures.

- We value the European Commission's support for the Partnership for Transatlantic Energy Cooperation (P-TEC) as a new forum for cooperation that aligns well with your Energy Union Framework Strategy.

- I believe the Three Seas Initiative can serve as a transformative platform for engagement on transatlantic energy security. It can be a framework to "complete Europe" with a north-south corridor in energy, telecommunications and infrastructure.

Partnership for Transatlantic Energy Cooperation (P-TEC)

- As you know, I hosted the first P-TEC Ministerial and Investment Forum in Houston on March 14.

- I was very glad that Ukraine could participate.

- Participants in the Ministerial were unified on:
    - the necessity to reduce dependence on Russian energy;
    - the need for greater diversification of energy supplies, suppliers, and

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supply routes; and
    - their willingness to cooperate on achieving greater energy security.

- Cybersecurity was identified as an especially high priority for cooperation.

- Interconnection of energy networks was viewed as both a success thus far and an area for continued work.

- More infrastructure is needed to further distribute energy across countries and regions from the point of import.

- We also heard from private financiers that aggregation of infrastructure projects is necessary for reducing risk and attracting financing from the capital markets.

- Following on the success of this first P-TEC Ministerial, my Department is planning for P-TEC working group meetings later in 2019 to execute on substantive work streams.

Ukraine (From Zelensky memo)

- I am here as the Head of the U.S. delegation to affirm that Ukraine remains a close partner of the United States and we are committed to working with you to ensure the long-term energy security of your country.

- The United States strongly supports Ukraine's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and continued reform efforts.

Energy Sector Reforms

- Ukraine has taken notable steps on reform, particularly in the energy sector. We know how difficult these measure are in terms of political costs, but it is critical to ensure Ukraine's prosperity and energy security. It is crucial that you work with the IMF and World Bank on these issues.

- It is clear that your message of change and reform resonated with the people of Ukraine- (73% of the popular vote). I would encourage you and your team to capitalize on this enthusiasm and strong desire for change. The United States and the European Union stands ready to work with you to

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ensure that change and reform can be implemented. But you must be committed to make the hard choices on corruption and good governance reforms.

- The Department of Energy stands ready to work with you and your team to help implement these changes. A more transparent, rules-based, and competitive energy market is essential to Ukraine's sovereignty and energy security.

U.S.-Ukraine Strategic Energy Dialogue

- In November 2018, I launched the U.S.-Ukraine Strategic Energy Dialogue you're your predecessor, President Poroshenko to cooperate on many of the energy issues facing Ukraine.

- We believe that the Dialogue would be a useful format for the Department of Energy to engage with your government at the highest level, to develop an engagement plan to move ahead with reforms, and to encourage more foreign direct investment into Ukraine.

- We hope that we can continue to this Dialogue under your leadership. The Deputy Secretary will lead this Dialogue from the U.S. side.

- I would ask you to nominate a co-chair from your side to begin this critical work.

DOE Engagement (Critical Energy Issues)

- There are several critical issues which I believe your administration should address in the next coming weeks.

- It is essential that Ukraine demonstrate commitment to the norms of the Third Energy Package in order to demonstrate to the EU that Ukraine is a reliable energy partner.

- I encourage Ukraine to proceed with the unbundling of Naftogaz's gas transmission system. This is necessary for Ukraine's commitment to European energy norms.

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- The dispute over unbundling is wasting critical time and weakening Ukraine's position in gas transit negotiations with Gazprom. We urge you to ensure Ukraine unbundles on time, and creates a new TSO that will be certifiable by the EU. It is equally crucial that the unbundling plan does not increase avenues for corruption and undue influence from any group

- Ukraine has been tremendously blessed with reserves of natural gas. I know that U.S. oil and gas companies are very interested in bringing expertise and know-how, but they remain wary of the investment climate. But they are looking for signals that your government is committed to continuing critical reforms.

- We welcome Ukraine's efforts to increase gas production, including through oil and gas exploration production sharing agreement and license auctions. We urge Ukraine to ensure the tendering process is transparent and competitive, and in line with the recommendations of the business community.

- Diversifying your nuclear fuel supply away from Russia is extremely important for Ukraine's energy security. Westinghouse fuel supplies reduce Russian leverage over Ukraine.

Preparations for Winter Heating Season

- The European Commission has expressed concerns about preparations that are currently underway to prepare for the winter heating season.

- Without a contract in place between Gazprom and Naftogaz, there is a potential for a winter gas shortage for Ukraine, unless the country begins to purchase and store gas now for the coming winter. We urge that the government facilitate Naftogaz's access to funding for these purchases.

- It is critical that the government of Ukraine takes immediate actions to prepare for the upcoming winter season, .

- The Department of Energy has been engaged with senior management of Naftogaz on this issue and is prepared to provide critical support to assist Ukraine on this issue, as we did in the 2014-2015 winter season.

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U.S. LNG Exports

- The U.S. Government has authorized 23 billion cubic feet per day (bcf/d) (235 bcm/a) of natural gas for export. U.S. liquefaction capacity continues to expand, with three facilities already operational and three more new U.S. projects coming online by the end of 2019 increasing total U.S. liquefaction capacity to approximately 11 bcf/d (112 bcm/a).

- One additional project, Golden Pass LNG in Texas, recently announced its final investment decision (FID) and has begun construction.

- Four additional projects have been approved by both the U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) that represent a combined additional LNG export capacity of 7.6 Bcf/d (80 bcm/a).

- Finally, there are ten additional projects (and several terminal expansions) awaiting final action by FERC and DOE. Clearly, as new U.S. LNG export terminals come on line, U.S. exports will become even more attractive and cost competitive in the European gas market.

- Europe will benefit from these supplies. The EU emerged as the number one import destination for U.S. LNG exports in the fourth quarter of 2018 amid weakened prices in Asia markets. We are seeing the continuation of that into this year.

- This disproves the myth that LNG cannot compete with cheap pipeline gas. The fact is that prices will only come down as more companies enter and compete in the marketplace.

- We are also seeing countries like Poland reject Russian supplies altogether because they rightly see that dependence as a real threat to their national security and freedom.

- I look forward to joining you for the 1st U.S.-EU Energy Council High Level Business to Business Event.

- This represents a key deliverable in follow-up to President Juncker's commitment to President Trump in July 2018.

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- The goal is to facilitate the expansion of large-scale U.S. LNG export supplies to Europe.

- I look forward to working together to achieve this goal, for our mutual benefit.

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