

Funding Arrangements – Hon Bill Shorten MP – Bern – s 47E(d)

1. The Independent Parliamentary Expenses Authority (IPEA) provide agreement for the post to process expenditure for the visit by the Hon Bill Shorten MP and s 47F to Switzerland in June 2024 for travel approved by the Prime Minister against the codes set out below:

FINANCIAL LIMITS:

Accommodation – AUD2,355.00

Total – AUD2,355.00

2. The following FMIS and GL Codes are to be used for all the Independent Parliamentary Expenses Authority (IPEA) transactions;

Post Centre Code – s 47E(d)

Agency FMIS Code – s 47E(d)

Sequence No. – Shorten/s 47E(d)

Description – Note: The description must clearly identify the expenditure as Accommodation, Meals, Ground Transport, Fares or Other Costs.

s 47E(d) Ministerial – Accommodation

s 47E(d) Ministerial – Meals

s 47E(d) Ministerial – Ground Transport

s 47E(d) Ministerial – Fares

s 47E(d) Ministerial – Other Costs

3. Posts should ensure all expenses are charged and copies of all accounts, including supporting documentation, are forwarded to IPEA – s 47E(d) [@ipea.gov.au](mailto:ipea@gov.au) – by 13 August 2024. Supporting documentation ensures costs are allocated correctly and includes:

- any post working papers and translation of accounts; and
- individual, itemised accounts for all expenditure (per person, with a breakdown of all expenses incurred, especially accommodation, meals and incidentals).

4. IPEA will reimburse the post for costs incurred by only the persons listed above, within the specified dates and financial limits. Charges for other persons including Embassy staff will not be covered by IPEA.

Should you have any further queries, please contact us.

Yours sincerely

Overseas Travel

Independent Parliamentary Expenses Authority (IPEA)

Phone: + s 47E(d)

Email: s 47E(d) [@ipea.gov.au](mailto:ipea@gov.au)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: s 47E(d) @ipea.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, 13 June 2024 1:38 PM
To: s 22(1)(a)(ii) ; Paul Lehmann;
s 22(1)(a)(ii)
Cc: s 22(1)(a)(ii)
Subject: RE: HPE CM: Travel by Minister Shorten - Switzerland - Ukraine Peace Summit - IPEA Costs [SEC=OFFICIAL]
Attachments: Warrant - Bern - Funding Approval - M5196.pdf

OFFICIAL

Good afternoon s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Please see the attached Funding Approval for the Hon Bill Shorten MP.

The meal costs can be paid by the post and downloaded to IPEA, please ensure you send through another funding request once the amount is known.

Please note, no alcohol expenses can be downloaded to IPEA (these will have to be recovered from the travellers directly), and IPEA requires itemised receipts of room service and meal expenses to ensure all items fall within guidelines for what's payable.

Lastly, VIP facilitation service at the airport is not payable by IPEA, it would have to be a portfolio cost should you decide to go ahead with it.

If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact IPEA on 02 6215 3000 or s 47E(d) [@ipea.gov.au](mailto:enquiries@ipea.gov.au).

Kind regards

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Senior Travel Administration Officer – Overseas
Independent Parliamentary Expenses Authority
One Canberra Avenue, FORREST ACT 2603
T: 02 6215 3000
E: enquiries@ipea.gov.au
www.ipea.gov.au



The Independent Parliamentary Expenses Authority acknowledges the traditional owners and custodians of country throughout Australia and acknowledges their continuing connection to Land, Waters and Community. We pay our respects to the people, the

From: s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au>
Sent: Thursday, June 13, 2024 1:53 AM
To: s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au>; s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au>; s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au>; Paul Lehmann <Paul.Lehmann@dfat.gov.au>; s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au>; s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au>

s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au>; s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au>; s 22(1)(a)(ii)
 @dfat.gov.au>; s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au>; s 22(1)(a)(ii)
 @dss.gov.au>; s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dss.gov.au>; s 47E(d)
 @ipea.gov.au>

Cc: s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au>; s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au>; s 22(1)(a)(ii)
 @dfat.gov.au>

Subject: HPE CM: Travel by Minister Shorten - Switzerland - Ukraine Peace Summit - IPEA Costs [SEC=OFFICIAL]

OFFICIAL

All,

Just seeking confirmation on IPEA reimbursable costs for Minister Shorten's 14-16 June visit to Switzerland for the Ukraine Peace Summit.

At this point we envisage the below costs changeable to IPEA (AUD costs using CHF-AUD Weekly Exchange Rate 0.5968).

Accommodation Zurich s 47E(d) on 13 June:

- s 47F - CHF225 (AUD377)

Accommodation s 47E(d) for evening or 14 June (note all Lucerne hotels have special (high) pricing for the Summit period):

- Minister Shorten – CHF590 (AUD989)
- s 47F – CHF590 (AUD989)

Meals:

- Room service and hotel charges; the hotel requires a credit card hold on check in. **Should this be Post's card or Minister Shorten and 47F ?**
- We have a delegation dinner planned for the evening of 14 June. **Is it best for us to pay for the Minister and s 47F and seek reimbursement or s 47F and/or the Minister pay for their dinners?**

Optional [VIP Service](#) facilitation on arrival at Zurich Airport:

- We are proceeding on the basis that we do not want to use the VIP facilitation service at Zurich Airport, but if this changes the cost would be CHF800 (AUD1,340). As an alternative we have sought police facilitation and s 47E(d) will meet the Minister at the arrival gate.

Regards

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Deputy Head of Mission
 Australian Embassy Bern

ps 22(1)(a)(ii)

s 22(1)(a) @dfat.gov.au

Facebook: @AustraliaInSwitzerland | X: @AusAmbCH



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We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of Country throughout Australia, and their continuing connection to land, waters and community. We pay our respects to all First Nations peoples, their cultures and to their Elders, past, present and emerging.

From: s 22(1)(a)(ii)
Sent: Friday, June 7, 2024 6:04 PM
To: s 47E(d), s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au>; s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au>;
 @dfat.gov.au>; Paul Lehmann <Paul.Lehmann@dfat.gov.au>; s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au>;
 s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au>; s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au>; s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au>;
 s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au>; s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au>; s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dss.gov.au>;
 s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dss.gov.au>
Cc: s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au>; s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au>
Subject: RE: Ukraine Peace Summit - Program/Arrangements/Movements [SEC=OFFICIAL]

OFFICIAL

All,

The Swiss have unfortunately advised today s 47E(d), s 33(a)(iii) cannot allow us an additional delegation member, so we are back to the minister + 5. They're also checking the earliest time we can enter the Summit venue and check into the hotel (due to security measures). This may not be until after 12pm and preclude an early check in. Its also not clear from the new program what food is available in the hotel prior to the Summit program commencing – we're checking.

I've distributed separately Switzerland's final program. Attached is an updated visit program booklet. I'm yet to complete the elements on hotel pre check in given we may not be able to access the hotel until later in the day.

s 33(a)(iii)

Grateful

confirmation on whether we want to lock this in.

Attached are hotel reservations for the s 47E(d) (4 rooms), s 47E(d) (5 Rooms from 14 -16 and 2 rooms (C Cannan and P Lehmann) 16-17 June and one room in s 47E(d) 13 June (s 47E(d) was full that night). The Swiss Government is centrally managing bookings at the Burgenstock Resort and we have received confirmation for Minister Shorten, s 47F and Mr Cannan 14-16 June.

s 22(1)(a)(ii), **can I confirm that your team will take care of the media plan?**

IPEA costs:

At this point we envisage the below costs changeable to IPEA (AUD costs using CHF-AUD Weekly Exchange Rate 0.5968). Does IPEA need to send a cable for us to include these costs?

Optional VIP Service facilitation on arrival at Zurich Airport:

- Minister Shorten – CHF800 (AUD1,340)

The Swiss will not be facilitating the arrival of delegates prior to 1200 on 14 June (only after that time). VIP facilitation (pick up at arrival gate and facilitated immigration clearance and baggage collection) at Zurich Airport is handled by a private company and costs are high (CHF800 for the first passenger). **Grateful advice on whether you would like to take this option.** We have sought police facilitation as an alternative for the Ambassador to meet the Minister at the gate, but this is not guaranteed. The other option is for the Minister to make his own way through the airport arrival and meet the Ambassador after Customs clearance.

Accommodation Zurich s 47E(d) on 13 June:

- s 47F - CHF225 (AUD377)

Accommodation Burgenstock Resort for evening or 14 June (not covered by Switzerland):

- Minister Shorten - CHF550 (AUD922)
- s 47F - CHF550 (AUD922)

Grateful advice on how external meals should be handled for Minister Shorten and s 47F ? We envisage that officials will need to cover their own meals for the delegation briefing on the evening of 14 June. The hotel will also likely require a credit card for in-room food service and any optional services.

Regards

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Deputy Head of Mission
Australian Embassy Bern
s 22(1)(a)(ii)
s 22(1)(a)(ii) [@dfat.gov.au](mailto:dfat.gov.au)

Facebook: [@AustralianInSwitzerland](https://www.facebook.com/AustralianInSwitzerland) | X: [@AusAmbCH](https://twitter.com/AusAmbCH)



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From: s 22(1)(a)(ii)
Sent: Thursday, June 6, 2024 6:26 PM
To: s 22(1)(a)(ii) [@dfat.gov.au](mailto:dfat.gov.au); s 22(1)(a)(ii) [@dfat.gov.au](mailto:dfat.gov.au); s 22(1)(a)(ii) [@dfat.gov.au](mailto:dfat.gov.au); Paul Lehmann <Paul.Lehmann@dfat.gov.au>; s 22(1)(a)(ii) [@dfat.gov.au](mailto:dfat.gov.au); s 22(1)(a)(ii) [@dfat.gov.au](mailto:dfat.gov.au); s 22(1)(a)(ii) [@dfat.gov.au](mailto:dfat.gov.au); s 22(1)(a)(ii) [@dfat.gov.au](mailto:dfat.gov.au); s 22(1)(a)(ii) [@dfat.gov.au](mailto:dfat.gov.au); s 22(1)(a)(ii) [@dss.gov.au](mailto:dss.gov.au); s 22(1)(a)(ii) [@dss.gov.au](mailto:dss.gov.au)
Cc: s 22(1)(a)(ii) [@dfat.gov.au](mailto:dfat.gov.au); s 22(1)(a)(ii) [@dfat.gov.au](mailto:dfat.gov.au)
Subject: Ukraine Peace Summit - Program/Arrangements/Movements [SEC=OFFICIAL]

OFFICIAL

All,

Attached is a working draft of program/arrangements/movements for the Ukraine Peace Summit as they stand. This will eventually be our arrangements document for the visit. We will remove the blue elements for the Minister’s program booklet.

Feel free to edit at will in tracked changes. Let me know who will be the +1s at the plenaries and breakout session. Do we know which breakout session we would like to attend?

We don’t know much yet about the Swiss Summit shuttle services between Lucerne and Burgenstock and it may at times make sense to utilise these rather than our vehicle. We workshop this as we find out more.

At this stage we are looking at the below hotel arrangements.

Zurich Airport (the cheapest available option near the airport (6 min drive) was the s 47E(d) at CHF225 per night/we have booked the below rooms. We’re on the wait list for the s 47E(d) but it is currently fully booked):

- s 22(1)(a)(ii) – 13-14 June (1 night)
- s 47F – 13-14 June (1 night)
- s 22(1)(a)(ii) – 13-14 June (1 night)
- s 22(1)(a)(ii) – 13-14 June (1 night)

s 47E(d) (TBC)

- s 22(1)(a)(ii) – 13 June (1 night)

s 47E(d) (CHF568 per night. Rooms booked.):

- s 22(1)(a)(ii) – 14-16 June (2 nights)
- P Lehmann – 14-17 June (3 nights)
- s 22(1)(a)(ii) – 14-16 June (3 nights)
- s 22(1)(a)(ii) – 14-16 June (2 nights)
- s 22(1)(a)(ii) – 14-16 June (2 nights)

- C Cannan – 16-17 June (1 night)

Burgenstock Resort (CHF550 per person for 14 June. We're liaising with Swiss counterparts on how to book for 14 June.):

- Minister Shorten 14-16 (2 nights) request early check in
- s 47F 14-16 (2 nights) request early check in
- C Cannan 14-16 (2 nights)

Regards**s 22(1)(a)(ii)**

Deputy Head of Mission
Australian Embassy Bern

s 22(1)(a)(ii)**s 22(1)(a)(ii)** [@dfat.gov.au](mailto:dfat.gov.au)**Facebook:** [@AustraliaInSwitzerland](#) | **X:** [@AusAmbCH](#)

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Be careful with this message

External email. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender and know the content is safe.



Thursday 06 June 2024 14:43 - Sydney, NSW

Itinerary for
SHORTEN/WILLIAM HON

Booking Number: s 47E(d), s 47F
PNR Reference: s 47E(d), s 47F
Consultant: s 47F
Booked By: s 47F
Departure Date: 08 Jun 24
Debtor: Independent Parliamentary Expenses Authority (IPEA)
Return Date: 18 Jun 24
Warrant Number: s 47E(d), s 47F

CTM CONTACT INFORMATION

Should you require assistance with booking changes or amendments, please contact CTM 24/7 on the following numbers:

Within Australia - 1800 187 584
Outside Australia - +61 2 8286 7499
Email: ipea@travelctm.com

PLEASE CHECK YOUR ITINERARY

Please check your itinerary is correct and contact CTM for any changes.

E-TICKETS

E-TICKET UA

ELECTRONIC TICKET RECORD

INV : PNR: s 47E(d), s 47F
TKT: s 47E(d), s 47F ISSUED : 06JUN24 IATA : 02355802
NAME: SHORTEN/WILLIAM HON FF :
CPN A/L FLT CLS DATE FROMTO TIME ST F/BASIS STAT
1 UA 0134 C 13JUN EWRZRH 18:15 OK CNE00FFC/FL01 OPEN

Endorsements:

E-TICKET QF

ELECTRONIC TICKET RECORD

INV : PNR: s 47E(d), s 47F
TKT: s 47E(d), s 47F ISSUED : 06JUN24 IATA : 02355802
NAME: SHORTEN/WILLIAM HON FF : s 47E(d), s 47F
CPN A/L FLT CLS DATE FROMTO TIME ST F/BASIS STAT
1 QF 0093 J 08JUN MELLAX 11:55 OK JZW0AUQ1 OPEN
2 QF 3101 J 08JUN LAXJFK 12:50 OK JZW0AUQ1 OPEN
3 QF 8086 J 16JUN ZRHDXB 22:15 OK JXFEUUQ1 OPEN
4 QF 8406 J 17JUN DXBMEL 10:05 OK JXFEUUQ1 OPEN

Endorsements:

Date	Service	Details		
Saturday 08 Jun 24	Flight	Airline:	QANTAS AIRWAYS	Flight QF0093
		Departure Date:	Sat 08 Jun 24 at 11:55	MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA
		Arrival Date:	Sat 08 Jun 24 at 09:10	LOS ANGELES, CA
		Aircraft:	Airbus A380-800	
		Class:	J - Business Class	
		Stops:	Non-Stop	
		Airline Reference:	s 47E(d), s 47F	
		Status:	Confirmed	
		Baggage:	2 pieces	
		Details:	MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA (TERMINAL - TERMINAL 2) LOS ANGELES, CA (TERMINAL - TOM BRADLEY INTL TERM), Dept Time 08-06-2024 11:55, Arrival Time 08-06-2024 09:10 - Travelling time: 14 hrs 15 mins - Meal Service: H, Refreshment	
		Passengers:	SHORTEN/WILLIAM HON	
		Seats:	15K - SHORTEN/WILLIAM HON	
Saturday 08 Jun 24	Flight	Airline:	QANTAS AIRWAYS	Flight QF3101
		Departure Date:	Sat 08 Jun 24 at 12:50	LOS ANGELES, CA
		Arrival Date:	Sat 08 Jun 24 at 21:25	JOHN F KENNEDY, NY
		Aircraft:	Airbus Jet	
		Class:	J - Business Class	
		Stops:	Non-Stop	
		Airline Reference:	s 47E(d), s 47F	
		Code Share:	AMERICAN AIRLINES	
		Status:	Confirmed	
		Baggage:	2 pieces	
		Details:	LOS ANGELES, CA (TERMINAL -) JOHN F KENNEDY, NY (TERMINAL - TERMINAL 8), Dept Time 08-06-2024 12:50, Arrival Time 08-06-2024 21:25 - Travelling time: 5 hrs 35 mins - Meal Service: Meals	
		Passengers:	SHORTEN/WILLIAM HON	
Thursday 13 Jun 24	Flight	Airline:	UNITED AIRLINES	Flight UA0134
		Departure Date:	Thu 13 Jun 24 at 18:15	NEWARK LIBERTY INTL, NEW YORK
		Arrival Date:	Fri 14 Jun 24 at 08:15	ZURICH, SWITZERLAND
		Aircraft:	Boeing 767-300	
		Class:	C - Business Class	
		Stops:	Non-Stop	
		Airline Reference:	s 47E(d), s 47F	
		Status:	Confirmed	
		Baggage:	2 pieces	
		Details:	NEWARK LIBERTY INTL, NEW YORK (TERMINAL - TERMINAL C) ZURICH, SWITZERLAND (TERMINAL -), Dept Time 13-06-2024 18:15, Arrival Time 14-06-2024 08:15 - Travelling time: 8 hrs - Meal Service: Dinner	
		Passengers:	SHORTEN/WILLIAM HON	
		Seats:	1F - SHORTEN/WILLIAM HON	

Sunday 16 Jun 24	Flight	Airline: Departure Date: Arrival Date: Aircraft: Class: Stops: Airline Reference: Code Share: Status: Baggage:	QANTAS AIRWAYS Sun 16 Jun 24 at 22:15 Mon 17 Jun 24 at 06:25 Airbus A380-800 J - Business Class Non-Stop <small>s 47E(d), s 47F</small> EMIRATES AIRLINES Confirmed 2 pieces	Flight QF8086 ZURICH, SWITZERLAND DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
		Details:	ZURICH, SWITZERLAND (TERMINAL -) DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (TERMINAL - TERMINAL 3), Dept Time 16-06-2024 22:15, Arrival Time 17-06-2024 06:25 - Travelling time: 6 hrs 10 mins - Meal Service: Meals	
		Passengers:	SHORTEN/WILLIAM HON	
		Seats:	8J - SHORTEN/WILLIAM HON	

Monday 17 Jun 24	Flight	Airline: Departure Date: Arrival Date: Aircraft: Class: Stops: Airline Reference: Code Share: Status: Baggage:	QANTAS AIRWAYS Mon 17 Jun 24 at 10:05 Tue 18 Jun 24 at 05:30 Airbus A380-800 J - Business Class Non-Stop <small>s 47E(d), s 47F</small> EMIRATES AIRLINES Confirmed 2 pieces	Flight QF8406 DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA
		Details:	DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (TERMINAL - TERMINAL 3) MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA (TERMINAL - TERMINAL 2), Dept Time 17-06-2024 10:05, Arrival Time 18-06-2024 05:30 - Travelling time: 13 hrs 25 mins - Meal Service: Meals	
		Passengers:	SHORTEN/WILLIAM HON	
		Seats:	8J - SHORTEN/WILLIAM HON	

Comment

Fare Rules

Notes: AIRLINE – QANTAS
Cancellation / Refund Permitted
No Change Fee - Additional Fare and Taxes Apply
No Show Fee AUD800 - Additional Fare and Taxes Apply
TICKETING DEADLINE - **2 MAY**

AIRLINE – UNITED AIRLINES
Cancellation / Refund Permitted
No Change Fee - Additional Fare and Taxes Apply
No Show Fee NA - Additional Fare and Taxes Apply
TICKETING DEADLINE - **6JUN**

All fares quoted are subject to currency fluctuations and tax differential changes prior to ticketing, and after departure. The ticketing deadline is up to the airlines discretion and may change at any time.

Insurance/Visa

Visa Requirement: Need to acquire

Frequent Flyer Numbers

SHORTEN/WILLIAM HON s 47E(d), s 47F
s 47E(d), s 47F

Ticket Numbers

s 47E(d), s 47F - SHORTEN/WILLIAM HON - ADULT - MEL-LAX-JFK-SYD-MEL
s 47E(d), s 47F - SHORTEN/WILLIAM HON - ADULT - MEL-LAX-JFK-LAX-MEL
s 47E(d), s 47F - SHORTEN/WILLIAM HON - ADULT - EWR-ZRH
s 47E(d), s 47F - SHORTEN/WILLIAM HON - ADULT - MEL-LAX-JFK//ZRH-DXB-MEL

Pre Pay	Description	Rates ex GST	Taxes/Fees ex GST	GST	AUD Total
Ticket	QF - C - Business SHORTEN/WILLIAM HON s 47E(d), s 47F - 01 May 24 - ADULT 08 Jun 24 MELBOURNE- LOS ANGELES- JOHN F KENNEDY- SYDNEY- MELBOURNE	18381.00	287.67	0.00	18668.67
Ticket	QF - J - Business Class SHORTEN/WILLIAM HON s 47E(d), s 47F - 15 May 24 - ADULT 08 Jun 24 MELBOURNE- LOS ANGELES- JOHN F KENNEDY- LOS ANGELES- MELBOURNE	14233.00	237.04	0.00	14470.04
Ticket	QF - C - Business SHORTEN/WILLIAM HON s 47E(d), s 47F - 15 May 24 - ADULT 08 Jun 24 MELBOURNE- LOS ANGELES- JOHN F KENNEDY- SYDNEY- MELBOURNE	-18381.00	-287.67	0.00	-18668.67
Ticket	UA - C - Business Class SHORTEN/WILLIAM HON s 47E(d), s 47F - 06 Jun 24 - ADULT 13 Jun 24 NEWARK LIBERTY INTL- ZURICH	10593.00	1551.30	0.00	12144.30
Ticket	QF - J - Business Class SHORTEN/WILLIAM HON s 47E(d), s 47F - 06 Jun 24 - ADULT 08 Jun 24 MELBOURNE- LOS ANGELES- JOHN F KENNEDY// ZURICH- DUBAI- MELBOURNE	1785.00	28.19	0.00	1813.19
Due		26611.00	1816.53	0.00	28427.53
Total Booking Cost Inc Pay Direct				0.00	28427.53

Final Ticket Date: 04 Jun 24

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<https://www.travelctm.com/global-privacy-policy/>

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<https://www.cbp.gov/travel/us-citizens/mobile-passport-control>

Travel Advice

For both domestic and international travel we recommend travellers familiarise themselves with destination and supplier policies regarding health and safety requirements. This may include border restrictions, travel permits and vaccination or testing information.

For international travel it is the passenger's responsibility to contact the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) or visit their website at <https://www.smartraveller.gov.au> for general travel advice, as well as specific destination advice (including safety alert levels).

CTM's Risk Hub tool can support travel arrangers and travellers in finding the latest and most reliable travel and health intelligence. For more information on CTM's travel tools, visit <https://au.travelctm.com/technology>.

For other general enquiries relating to CTM or our booking tool, visit our FAQs page on our website here: <https://au.travelctm.com/ctm-customer-faqs>.

INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS: E-TICKET

If you are travelling on an Electronic Ticket (E-Ticket) on an International Flight you MUST have a copy of your electronic ticket plus your current passport. Failure to have either of these could result in you experiencing long delays at check in or denied boarding.

INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS: IMPORTANT TRAVEL INFORMATION**PRICES:**

Prices are inclusive of GST where applicable. Prices are subject to change at anytime until booking is paid in full and documentation issued. As much notice as possible will be given in the event of price increases.

FOREIGN CURRENCY:

If your flight was paid in foreign currency, the amount on your itinerary/invoice may vary to your credit card statement. This is due to the fare amount and taxes being based on the current exchange rate at the time of booking creation.

AIRPORT TAXES:

Departure and security taxes are mandatory. Any taxes that are payable prior to your departure will be factored into your travel booking cost. There may be additional taxes which are payable throughout your journey. Please ask for further details.

CANCELLATION AND AMENDMENT FEES:

Cancellations may incur charges. Please refer to your consultant for more information.

TRAVEL WARNINGS / DFAT:

We strongly recommend that you refer to www.smartraveller.gov.au or www.dfat.gov.au in regards to any travel warnings which may be posted for the country you are due to visit. As these constantly change it is the travellers responsibility to ensure they are fully briefed and aware before travelling.

PASSPORT / VISA + HEALTH Information

- It is important to advise your name as it appears on your passport. Failure to do so will result in you being denied boarding of your flight.
- All travellers must have a valid passport and many countries require at least 6 months validity from the date of entry and two clear adjacent pages. Failure to comply may result in you being denied boarding of the aircraft or entry into the country you are visiting.
- Advise your consultant if you are not travelling on an Australian Passport as a re-entry visa to Australia may be applicable.
- Visas may be required for your trip. These are the responsibility of the traveller however please ask us about your requirements as we are able to assist by obtaining the information from an external visa advisory service provider on your behalf. We do not guarantee the accuracy of 3rd party information and accept no liability for any loss or damage which you may suffer in reliance on it. Visa information and processing available at www.travelctm.com/visas.
- Vaccinations may also be required for your trip. For more information please consult your local GP or go to www.traveldoctor.com.au.
- It is your responsibility to ensure you have read and understood all above conditions. Any fines, penalties, payments or expenditures incurred as a result of such documents not meeting the requirements of those authorities will be your sole responsibility.

Limits on Powders and Liquids for International flights**Liquid, Gel, Aerosol and Powder Restrictions for International Flights, Domestic Australian Flights Leaving from an International Terminal & Flights Entering the US:**

For a comprehensive guide to these new Australian Government restrictions and a list of organic and inorganic powders examples please see <https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/about-us/what-we-do/travelsecure/carry-on-baggage>
 For more information on new TSA powder restrictions for carry-on luggage on all flights to the United States please see: <https://www.tsa.gov/travel/security-screening/whatcanibring/all>

IATA

Transportation and other services provided by the carrier are subject to conditions of contract and other important notices which are delivered with this itinerary/receipt and form part of the nearest office of the issuing airline or travel agent to obtain a copy prior to the commencement of your trip. Notice if the passenger's journey involves an ultimate destination or stop in a country other than the country of departure the Warsaw convention may be applicable and the convention governs and in most cases limits the liability of carriers for death or personal injury and in respect of loss or damage to baggage.



HEADLINE MESSAGES

14 June 2024

SUMMIT ON PEACE IN UKRAINE (SWITZERLAND, 15-16 JUNE)

Australia supports a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in Ukraine.

We are working closely with partners to support Ukraine to end the war on its own terms.

At the Summit on Peace in Ukraine, world leaders from 90 states will seek to develop a common understanding of a path towards peace focused on nuclear safety, food security and freedom of navigation, the exchange of prisoners and return of Ukrainian children.

Representing the Prime Minister, the Hon Bill Shorten MP will attend the Summit and reiterate Australia's steadfast commitment to supporting Ukraine and maintaining pressure on Russia.

Australia has provided nearly \$1.1 billion in assistance to Ukraine, including \$880 million in military assistance and \$85 million in humanitarian assistance. Over 1,200 targeted financial sanctions and trade measures have been imposed against Russia in response to its aggression against Ukraine.

More than two years on since Russia's full-scale invasion, Australia is resolute in its support for Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

s 22(1)(a)(ii)



Australian Government

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

THE HON BILL SHORTEN MP MINISTER FOR THE NATIONAL DISABILITY INSURANCE SCHEME AND MINISTER FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICES



MEETING BRIEF SUMMIT ON PEACE IN UKRAINE

Bürgenstock Resort, 15-16 June 2024

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VISIT OVERVIEW AND CONTEXT

You are attending the 'Summit on Peace in Ukraine' (the Summit) on behalf of Prime Minister Albanese. The Summit will be hosted by Switzerland, at the Bürgenstock Resort above Lake Lucerne.

Australia has provided political, military and economic assistance to support Ukraine's defence against Russia's invasion. **s 33(a)(iii)**

The inaugural Summit will aim to 'develop a common understanding of a path towards a just and lasting peace in Ukraine', based on international law and the UN Charter. The Summit will act as a platform to share ideas and understandings about peace in Ukraine more broadly. **s 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)**

The Summit will seek to issue a Joint Communiqué (draft at [Attachment A](#)) as well as a framework and roadmap for a second Peace Summit, possibly in late 2024. Australia supports the Joint Communiqué but proposed minor edits to the Swiss Government on 4 June 2024. **s 33(a)(iii), s47E(d)**

This inaugural Summit will focus on nuclear security; food security and freedom of navigation; and humanitarian issues (the exchange of prisoners and children). **s 33(a)(iii)**

. They build on elements of President Zelenskyy's 10 Point Peace Formula ([Attachment B](#)) and a series of international security adviser meetings. Further information on the Peace Formula, including potential Australian sensitivities, is in Background (page 18).

More than 160 leaders were invited to the Summit. As at 6 June 2024, 107 ministers or leaders will attend. This includes US Vice President Kamala Harris, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen, and German Chancellor Olaf Scholz. **s 33(a)(iii)**

General handling note for the Summit

s 33(a)(i), s 47E(d)

s 47C

The Swiss and Ukrainian Presidents will address the opening and closing plenaries. Delegation leaders will have an opportunity to record a national statement in the margins that will be uploaded on the Summit website.

s 33(a)(iii)

s 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)

Attachments

Attachment A – Joint Communiqué

Attachment B – President Zelenskyy's 10 Point Peace Formula

Attachment C – Attendance tracker (as at 5 June 2024)

Attachment D – China statement on Ukraine Peace Conference in Switzerland

DELEGATION LIST

Ministerial party

- The Hon Bill Shorten MP

Minister for the National Disability Insurance Scheme of Australia

s 47F

Adviser, Office of The Hon Bill Shorten MP

Officials

- Mr Chris Cannan

First Assistant Secretary, Europe Division, DFAT (Canberra)

- s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Head of Mission, Bern

- Mr Paul Lehmann

Head of Mission, Kyiv

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Deputy Head of Mission, Bern

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Assistant Director, Ukraine Section, DFAT (Canberra)

PROGRAM (TBC)

FRIDAY 15 JUNE (TBC)

Local Time		Canberra Time
TBC	Arrive Zurich	TBC
TBC	TBC	TBC

SATURDAY 15 JUNE (TBC)

Local Time		Canberra Time
1630-1730	<p>Welcome ceremony</p> <p><i>Venue: Bürgenstock Resort</i></p> <p><u>Australian attendees:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minister Shorten - Mr Chris Cannan, First Assistant Secretary, Europe Division, DFAT - s 22(1)(a)(ii) (Bern) - Ambassador Lehmann (Kyiv) <p><i>Note: For most sessions, format is Head of Delegation only. Australian attendees will be onsite but unable to join in the sessions (TBC).</i></p>	TBC
1730-1900	<p>Opening plenary</p> <p><i>Venue: Bürgenstock Resort</i></p> <p><u>Australian attendees:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minister Shorten 	TBC
1900-1930	<p>Family photo</p> <p><i>Venue: Bürgenstock Resort</i></p> <p><u>Australian attendees:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minister Shorten 	TBC

1930-2000	<p>Reception</p> <p><i>Venue: Bürgenstock Resort</i></p> <p><u>Australian attendees:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minister Shorten 	TBC
2000-2130	<p>Official dinner</p> <p><i>Venue: Bürgenstock Resort</i></p> <p><u>Australian attendees:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minister Shorten 	TBC
<i>End of official engagements</i>		

SUNDAY 16 JUNE (TBC)

Local Time		Canberra Time
0745-0845	<p>Informal Breakfast</p> <p><i>Venue: Bürgenstock Resort</i></p> <p><u>Australian attendees:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minister Shorten 	
0845-0915	<p>Introduction to break-out sessions</p> <p><i>Venue: Bürgenstock Resort</i></p> <p><u>Australian attendees:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minister Shorten 	
0915-1045	<p>Parallel break-out sessions</p> <p><i>Venue: Bürgenstock Resort</i></p> <p><u>Australian attendees:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minister Shorten 	
1045-1115	<i>Break</i>	
1115-1215	<p>Working plenary</p> <p><i>Venue: Bürgenstock Resort</i></p> <p><u>Australian attendees:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minister Shorten 	

1215-1230	<i>Break</i>
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1230-1330	Closing plenary <i>Venue: Bürgenstock Resort</i> <u><i>Australian attendees:</i></u> - <i>Minister Shorten</i>
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1330 onwards	Standing lunch <i>Venue: Bürgenstock Resort</i> <u><i>Australian attendees:</i></u> - <i>Minister Shorten</i>
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End of the Summit

xxx	Transfer to Zurich International Airport
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xxx	Arrive at Airport
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xxx	Check-in at Airport
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xxx	Depart Zurich on [airline] flight [number] <i>Farewelled by:</i> - <i>HOM Bern (TBC)</i>
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End of official engagements

MEDIA MESSAGES

Key public messages:

Australia's support to Ukraine

- Russia's illegal invasion violates the fundamental principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity – it reminds us security threats reverberate globally and peace, prosperity and stability cannot be taken for granted.
- Australia's goal is to empower Ukraine to end the war on its own terms – Ukraine has said any just and lasting peace must be based on the full restoration of Ukraine's territorial integrity, and Russia being held to account for its war of aggression.
- Australia supports a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in Ukraine and is pleased to participate in the inaugural Ukraine Peace Summit.
- Australia has committed nearly A\$1.1 billion in assistance to Ukraine, including:
 - A\$880 million in military assistance [*including 120 Bushmasters, A\$100 million military assistance package, extended and expanded ADF training contingent, E-7A Wedgetail deployment, de-mining equipment, counter drone systems*]
 - A\$85 million in humanitarian aid [*including A\$10 million announced by the FM on 31 May*]
 - A \$20 million in energy assistance plus 80,000 tons of coal provided in 2022
 - A\$19.4 million for the allocation of additional temporary visas, extended access to Medicare, and community support.
 - A\$9.4 million to assist Ukraine's State Border Guard Service to upgrade border management equipment, improve cyber security and enhance border operations in the field
 - » since 23 February 2022, Australia has granted more than 13,500 visas to Ukrainians
 - A\$1 million to improve services for persons with disabilities.
- Australia remains one of the largest non-NATO contributors of military assistance to Ukraine [*according to Germany's Kiel Institute, April 2024*].

Costs imposed on Russia

- Russia must pay a price for its assault on global norms and international law, including the fundamental principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity.
- Australia has imposed a comprehensive suite of measures against Russia in response to its invasion of Ukraine, including more than 1,200 targeted financial sanctions and trade sanctions [*on imports of Russian oil, refined petroleum products, coal, gas, gold and certain exports*].
- Australia continues to work with partners to impose costs on Russia in the multilateral system and ensure its invasion and human rights violations in Ukraine have severe consequences for Russia's global standing.
- Aside from terrible damage and loss of life in Ukraine, the war is also compounding human suffering and increasing global food and energy insecurity
 - including on our partners in Africa, in Latin America, in the Middle East and those closer to home in the Indo-Pacific.

China's absence from the Summit

- Acknowledge China's decision not to attend the Peace Summit
 - we hoped China, a major power and permanent member of the UN Security Council, would be willing to join our collective effort for international peace and security
 - and uphold the sovereignty and territorial integrity of another UN member.
- We continue to encourage China to use its influence with Moscow to stop the war in Ukraine.

If asked: Why are you (Minister Shorten) attending the Ukraine Peace Summit?

- As a senior government minister, I have a longstanding interest in the conflict and have strongly supported Ukraine's resistance against Russia's illegal and immoral invasion
 - and have strong links with the Ukrainian community in Australia.

KEY ISSUES BRIEF

AUSTRALIA'S SUPPORT TO UKRAINE AND COSTS ON RUSSIA

Minister's role and objective

- To reiterate Australia's steadfast commitment to support Ukraine end the war on its own terms, and maintain pressure on Russia.
- Signal our continued commitment to addressing the global impacts of Russia's war (e.g. sovereignty and territorial integrity, food and energy security).
- **s 47E(d), s 33(a)(iii)**

s 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)

Handling note

- You [*the Minister*] may wish to deliver a three minute national statement (Attachment E). Media will be present, please refer to Media Messages (page 10).

Talking points:

- Australia remains steadfast in its support for Ukraine and continues to condemn Russia's illegal and immoral invasion.
- We will continue to work closely with partners to support Ukraine to end the war on its own terms.
- Most recently we have committed:
 - A\$20 million to the Ukraine Energy Support Fund; A\$10 million to the Ukraine Humanitarian Fund to support vulnerable and at-risk groups; and AUD 1 million to the UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to enhance access to disability services in Ukraine [*announced by Foreign Minister Wong and Minister for International Development Conroy on 31 May 2024*]
 - A\$100 million military assistance package, including A\$30 million to support Ukraine's air defence capabilities [*announced by Deputy Prime Minister Marles in Ukraine on 27 April 2024*]
 - A\$50 million to the UK-led International Fund for Ukraine, which procures of priority military capabilities [*announced by the Prime Minister on 15 February 2024*].

- We are also working with partners to impose costs on Russia [1,200+ sanctions, import and export bans, multilateral pressure, legal accountability measures].

If raised: What are the main elements of the Australia's support to Ukraine?

- The Government has a two-track response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine:
 - supporting Ukraine through nearly A\$1.1 billion in assistance, focusing on military and humanitarian support and
 - maintaining pressure on Russia, including through sanctions, trade measures, multilateral pressure and legal accountability mechanisms.

If raised: Will Australia join President Zelenskyy's Peace Formula?

- Australia welcomes Ukraine's path to peace as outlined in the Peace Formula.
- Australia's goal is to empower Ukraine to end the war on its own terms, by continuing to:
 - provide the military support needed to help win the war and
 - hold Russia to account, including through sanctions, trade measures, multilateral pressure and legal accountability mechanisms.

If raised: How does Australia engage with China on its 'no limits' partnership with Russia?

- Australia looks to China – as a permanent member of the UN Security Council and close partner of Russia – to use its substantial influence with Moscow to end Russia's war
 - we have consistently urged China to show that leadership.
- We want to see China's calls for peace and stated commitment to territorial integrity supported by a call for Russia to cease hostilities and withdraw its troops from Ukrainian territory
 - and to take action to ensure its companies are not supporting Russia's war effort and defence industrial base.

If raised: Did China not attend the Summit because Premier Li's travel to Australia?

- China's Premier Li Qiang's visit to Australia is not connected to the Peace Summit.
- We hoped China, a major power and permanent member of the UN Security Council, would [like us and others] have sent a senior representative to join our collective efforts towards international peace and security.
- We continue to encourage China to use its significant influence with Moscow to stop the war.

If raised: Inconsistencies in the West's approach to Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the Israel-Hamas conflict

- We have been consistent in our defence of the international rules-based order, international law and the protection of civilian lives.
- Each situation is unique and involves vastly different actors in different circumstances
 - drawing comparisons would oversimplify complex issues.

s 47E(d), s 33(a)(iii)

s 33(a)(iii), s 47E(d)

- Australia continues to strongly support Ukraine and hold Russia to account. We regularly:
 - convey to our international partners – publicly and privately – that a collective response against Russia’s invasion is in everyone’s best interests; and
 - highlight to our partners the global impacts of Russia’s war, including on food and energy security.
- We have made five announcements of support in 2024 [*\$50 million to the International Fund for Ukraine (15 February), additional sanctions on Russia (24 February), \$100 million in military assistance (27 April), additional sanctions on North Korean entities trading with Russia (17 May) and \$31 million in energy and humanitarian support (31 May).*]

s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d)

s 47E(d), s 47C

If raised: Will Australia give frozen Russian assets to Ukraine?

- Australian has frozen Russian assets under our *Autonomous Sanctions Regime*.
- Australia has no domestic mechanism for seizing frozen assets.

s 42

6 33(a)(III), 6 47C, 6 47E(d)

If raised: Will Australia impose further sanctions in response to Russia's war?

- Australia has imposed more than 1,200 targeted financial sanctions on persons and entities in response to Russia's war, including in Russia's procurement networks in Belarus, Iran and North Korea.
- These sanctions target Russian ministers and senior officials, as well as persons and entities that are of economic or strategic significance to Russia
 - including those operating in Russia's defence, finance, energy, mining and media sectors.
- Most recently:
 - we announced sanctions on 55 persons and 37 entities [on 24 February 2024, to mark two years since Russia's invasion], including:
 - » those involved in Russia's deportation of Ukrainian children from regions under temporary Russian control;
 - » targets in Russia's defence, energy, media and minerals sectors; and
 - » Russia's procurement networks in Belarus, Iran and North Korea.
 - we announced sanctions on six entities associated with North Korea's supply of arms and related materiel to Russia [on 17 May 2024].
- As a result of comprehensive sanctions and trade measures, Australia's goods trade with Russia has decreased by around 99 per cent between 2021 and 2023.
- The Government keeps its sanctions framework under constant review
 - but we do not publicly speculate on possible sanctions.
- ***If Raised: Why has Australia not followed the US, UK and EU in sanctioning Chinese companies supporting Russia?***
 - Deeply concerned by reports Chinese companies have supported Russia's war
 - aware that partners have imposed sanctions on companies responsible.
 - Australia has raised these concerns with China directly, and continues to do so.
 - Sanctions are just one of a suite of measures we consider in responding to international actions of concern
 - decisions to impose sanctions are considered on a case-by-case basis
 - in line with longstanding practice, we do not speculate on potential sanctions.

If raised: Are our sanctions on Russia working?

- Sanctions are one of the clearest ways Australia can signal our objection to conduct that is contrary to international norms and impose costs for that conduct

–coordinated efforts with likeminded countries can amplify the effect of sanctions.

- Australia’s sanctions deny Russia access to Australian markets and ensure Australia does not inadvertently fund Russia’s war efforts.
- Australia’s two-way goods trade with Russia has declined markedly since Russia’s invasion –it is down approximately 99 per cent in 2023, compared to 2021.
- Collective sanctions mean that Russia’s economy faces a long, slow grind –the result will likely be a decades-long process of degraded infrastructure and reduced productivity.

If raised: Human rights violations in Ukraine in the context of Russian aggression

- Australia supported Russia’s suspension from the Human Rights Council following its invasion and its gross and systematic violations and abuses of human rights (A/RES/ES-11/3; 7 April 2022), and we were encouraged that Russia failed to be re-elected to the Council (10 October 2023).
- Australia condemns Russia’s human rights violations in Ukraine, and regularly deliver statements and supports accountability in the multilateral human rights system
 - we supported the establishment of the UN’s Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine following the invasion in 2022, to ensure accountability for human rights violations and violations of international humanitarian law in the context of Russian aggression against Ukraine
 - we also support the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Russia, the first mechanism established by the Human Rights Council to scrutinise a P5 UNSC member.
- At Russia’s Universal Periodic Review on 13 November 2023, Australia condemned Russia’s grave human rights violations and egregious war crimes in the context of its illegal invasion of Ukraine, and called on Russia to end its illegal war.

If raised: When will the Australian Embassy return to Kyiv?

- The security situation in Ukraine remains extremely complex and challenging.
- We continue to review Australia’s level of representation in Ukraine, including options to relocate the Australian Embassy back to Kyiv
 - as the Deputy Prime Minister said in Ukraine on 27 April 2024, this matter is under active consideration.
- Despite not having a permanent diplomatic presence in Ukraine, Australia is one of the largest non-NATO contributors of military and other support to Ukraine. This support continues to grow
 - Australia’s latest A\$100 million military package included A\$30 million for air defence systems, responding to Ukraine’s most urgent requests.
- Our Embassy is managing Australia’s interests effectively from Warsaw, supported by DFAT’s close contact with Ukraine’s Ambassador in Canberra.
- ***If pressed:*** What about other high-risk locations?
 - the threat environment at each of our posts is fundamentally different
 - each post has its own unique risks, threats and mitigations.

Background

Trajectory of the war

s 47C, s 47E(d)

More than 14 million people need humanitarian assistance. Hundreds of thousands of military personnel and more than 10,000 civilians have been killed, with many more injured, or maimed. There are nearly four million internally displaced and over six million have taken refuge abroad. Russia has recently intensified its military action around Kharkiv in Eastern Ukraine, and has consolidated its defences. s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d)

s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d)

s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d)

Security situation in Ukraine

The security situation across Ukraine remains uncertain and volatile. Russia is targeting Kyiv with missiles and drones. Attacks in December 2023 and January 2024 s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d)

and air raid sirens are a constant reality across Ukraine, having sounded in Kyiv more than 1,020 times since Russia's invasion (24 February 2022).

s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d)

, launching its own peace plan (24 February 2023). President Xi spoke with President Zelenskyy on 26 April 2023 for the first time since Russia's invasion. Following his inauguration, President Putin visited Xi in Beijing in 16-17 May 2024. Putin and Xi also met twice in 2023, in Moscow (20-22 March) and Beijing (17-18 October) – Putin's second trip since the International Criminal Court (ICC) issued an arrest warrant for him in March 2023. China is not a party to the ICC and so does not have an obligation to execute the arrest warrant against Putin.

s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d)

↓

Europe's support to Ukraine

s 33(a)(iii), s 47E(d), s 47C

The EU has committed more than

EUR82 billion (around A\$135 billion) in military, financial, humanitarian and emergency assistance to Ukraine, and is now moving into a more structured, long-term phase in its response, including support for Ukraine's EU accession. **s 47E(d), s47C**

President Zelenskyy's Peace Formula

President Zelenskyy outlined a 10-point Peace Formula in December 2022 (Attachment B) which articulates terms for peace **s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d)** Ukraine called for the establishment of international mechanisms for each work stream. **s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d)**

s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d)

Australia has attended three of the four Peace Formula 'National Security Adviser' meetings. **s 33(a)(iii)**

Council of Europe's Register of Damage

On 14 November 2023, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution that 'recognizes' the need for a compensation mechanism and 'recommends' the creation of an international register of damage but does not establish either. Australia was one of 45 initial co-sponsors, alongside our close likeminded **s 33(a)(iii), s**

s 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)

s 33(a)(iii), s 47E(d)

s 33(a)(iii), s 47E(d)

States can join as either full Participants (with annual assessed contributions) or Associate Members (with voluntary contributions and no voting rights, unless a voluntary contribution is equivalent to the minimum annual contribution required of Participants). The Register of Damage is a first step towards establishing an eventual Compensation Mechanism.

s 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)

International Court of Justice (ICJ) – Ukraine proceedings

On 27 February 2022, Ukraine filed an application in the ICJ against Russia under the Genocide Convention (the Convention). Ukraine claimed that a dispute had arisen under the Convention as Ukraine and Russia hold opposing views as to whether genocide has been committed, and whether the Convention provides a basis for Russia to use military force to 'prevent and punish' the alleged genocide.

On 30 September 2022, Australia filed a Declaration of Intervention with the ICJ in support of Ukraine in its proceedings against Russia, as have Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States. On 13 February 2023, Australia filed written observations on the admissibility of Australia's declaration, refuting Russia's arguments that it should be inadmissible.

Oral hearings for the preliminary objections phase were held from 20 – 27 September 2023. The Solicitor-General [*Dr Stephen Donaghue KC*] delivered Australia's oral submissions on 20 September 2023. All written interventions and observations filed to date have now been made public on the Court's website.

On 2 February 2024, the Court decided it would consider the merits of Ukraine's case that Russia falsely claimed Ukraine committed genocide in violation of the Genocide Convention, but that it did not have jurisdiction to consider whether Russia's unlawful invasion on the false basis of false allegation of genocide was a breach of the Genocide Convention. **s 33(a)(iii), s 42**

International Criminal Court (ICC)

On 2 March 2022, the Prosecutor of the ICC opened an investigation into the situation in Ukraine following the receipt of referrals from 39 States Parties, including Australia. This investigation covers alleged crimes committed by all parties to the conflict. 43 State Parties (including Australia) have now joined the referral of the situation to the Prosecutor.

On 17 March 2023, the ICC issued arrest warrants for President Vladimir Putin and Russian Presidential Commissioner for Children's Rights Maria Lvova-Belova for the war crimes of unlawful deportation and transfer of population (children) from occupied areas of Ukraine to the Russian Federation. The Court has found there are reasonable grounds to believe Putin is individually criminally responsible for these war crimes, committed under his authority or command. The specific contents of the arrest warrants remain secret, to protect victims and witnesses and to safeguard the investigation.

Since the arrest warrants, Russia has placed a number of ICC personnel on its 'criminal wanted list': Prosecutor Khan KC, Judge Aitala, Judge Tomoko, ICC President Piotr Hofmański, Vice-President Luz del Carmen Ibáñez Carranza, and Judge Bertram Schmitt. President Fernandez of the Assembly of States Parties called on all States to defend the judicial independence of the Court and ratify the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the ICC (APIC). **s 47C, s 47E(d)**

Confiscation of frozen Russian Assets

s 33(a)(iii), s 47E(d)

s 33(a)(iii), s 47E(d)

s 33(a)(iii), s33(b)

s 33(a)(iii), s 47E(d)

been agreed by the Foreign Minister and Attorney-General.

s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d)

Our position has

TOPIC #1 – NUCLEAR SAFETY AND SECURITY

Minister's role and objective

- Underline our concerns about Russia's reckless actions in relation to Ukrainian nuclear facilities, including within the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
- Underline our support for the IAEA's role in helping to stabilise the situation at Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP) and keeping the world informed.
- **s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d)**

s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d), s 33(a)(i)

Talking points

Nuclear safety and security

- The primary threats to nuclear safety and security are Russia's illegal and immoral invasion of Ukraine and its seizure of a Ukrainian nuclear power plant.
- Australia continues to call out Russia's aggression and reckless actions relating to the Zaporizhzhia [*pronunciation: ZAF-ER-REE-JAH*] Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP) at Board meetings of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) [*including the last meeting of 3-7 June 2024*] [*Note: Australia and Russia are both designated members of the Board; Ukraine is currently an elected member*].

–the best way to ensure safety at this and Ukraine’s other nuclear power plants is for Russia to withdraw its forces and allow Ukrainian authorities to re-establish their access to, and control over, all nuclear power sites in Ukraine.

- Australia supports the work of the IAEA in deploying expert teams to provide ongoing assessment of the situation at all of Ukraine’s nuclear power plants, including Zaporizhzhia.
- We welcome regular statements by Director General Grossi providing updates on the situation at nuclear power plants in Ukraine as well as in the Director General’s reports to the IAEA Board of Governors [*latest 3 June 2024*].
- Australia has contributed:
 - vital detection and protection equipment worth AUD 686,000 to Ukraine's State Nuclear Regulatory Inspectorate (through the IAEA), to help ensure the safe and secure operation of nuclear facilities.
 - A\$1 million to the IAEA to support the safety and security of nuclear facilities in Ukraine
 - A\$200,000 to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to help protect against chemical attacks at ZNPP.

Background

Ukrainian nuclear facilities and the Russian invasion

Ukraine has 15 nuclear reactor units in operation at four nuclear power plants, including six units at the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP). Prior to Russia’s invasion, these 15 nuclear reactors generated approximately half of Ukraine’s electricity.

Russia took control of the ZNPP on 4 March 2022. The adjacent Kakhovka Reservoir, which was the ZNPP’s primary source of water for cooling, was drained following the destruction of the Kakhovka Dam on 6 June 2023. A series of wells has since been dug to access ground water for cooling purposes. Russia also briefly took control of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant site (February-March 2022). The Chernobyl site, along with three other operational Ukrainian nuclear power plants, are currently controlled by Ukraine (although the nuclear power reactors at Chornobyl are permanently shut down).

Since Russia’s invasion and attacks on thermal power generation, the 11 reactors under Ukraine’s operational control now provide close to 55 per cent of Ukraine’s energy requirements. s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d), s 33(a)(i)

Australia's assistance

In June 2022, Australia provided A\$1 million in funding to the IAEA to support the safety and security of nuclear facilities in Ukraine. Our funding enabled the IAEA to provide equipment to Ukraine and supported the complex logistical arrangements for delivery. We also supported the provision of remote technical assistance to Ukrainian nuclear facilities. This support was complemented by equipment provided by the Australian Radiological Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA) and the Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO) following a formal request for assistance from Ukraine. This included radiological measurement devices, personal protective equipment, and radiation detection equipment, delivered in July 2022.

IAEA responses

IAEA Director General Grossi has led multiple missions to Ukraine since Russia's invasion. On 1 September 2022 the IAEA established the 'IAEA Support and Assistance Mission' to the ZNPP (ISAMZ), which provides a permanent IAEA presence at the plant.

Director General Grossi's report to the March IAEA Board of Governors on Nuclear Safety, Security and Safeguards in Ukraine noted, as of 4 March 2024, a total of 98 missions comprising 131 Agency staff members were deployed as part of the continued presence at all 5 nuclear sites in Ukraine.

On 2 March 2022, the IAEA set out '*Seven indispensable pillars of nuclear safety and security*' that are broadly applicable at all nuclear power plants during any armed conflict, followed on 30 May 2023 by '*Five principles to avoid a nuclear accident*', specific to the situation at ZNPP.

Pillar 1 – Physical integrity:

The physical integrity of facilities — whether it is the reactors, fuel ponds or radioactive waste stores — must be maintained.

Pillar 2 – Safety and security systems and equipment:

All safety and security systems and equipment must be fully functional at all times

Pillar 3 – Operating staff:

The operating staff must be able to fulfil their safety and security duties and have the capacity to make decisions free of undue pressure.

Pillar 4 – Off-site power supply:

There must be a secure off-site power supply from the grid for all nuclear sites

Pillar 5 – Logistical supply chain:

There must be uninterrupted logistical supply chains and transportation to and from the sites.

Pillar 6 – Radiation monitoring and emergency preparedness and response:

There must be effective on-site and off-site radiation monitoring systems, and emergency preparedness and response measures.

Pillar 7 – Communication:

There must be reliable communication with the regulator and others.

IAEA Principles

Principle 1:

There should be no attack of any kind from or against the plant, in particular targeting the reactors, spent fuel storage, other critical infrastructure, or personnel.

Principle 2:

ZNPP should not be used as storage or a base for heavy weapons (i.e. multiple rocket launchers, artillery systems and munitions, and tanks) or military personnel that could be used for an attack from the plant.

Principle 3:

Off-site power to the plant should not be put at risk. To that effect, all efforts should be made to ensure that off-site power remains available and secure at all times.

Principle 4:

All structures, systems and components essential to the safe and secure operation of ZNPP should be protected from attacks or acts of sabotage.

Principle 5:

No action should be taken that undermines these principles.

Director General Grossi reports regularly on the situation in Ukraine. Recent reporting has noted that regular explosions continue to be heard near the site and that IAEA experts had been unable to access some parts of the plant, hindering their ability to monitor the nuclear safety and security situation. On 25 January 2024, Director General Grossi told the UN Security Council that the situation at ZNPP continued to be 'extremely fragile'. Director-General Grossi spoke about the April 2024 drone attacks at an extraordinary IAEA Board of Governors meeting on 11 April 2024 and at a UN Security Council meeting on 15 April 2024.

s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d), s 33(a)(i)

TOPIC #2 – FOOD SECURITY AND FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION

Minister's role and objective

- Emphasise Australia's concern about the global impacts of Russia's invasion, including on food security, and explain Australia's efforts to address these impacts, particularly in our region.

s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d)

-

Sensitivities

- Russia and its partners publicly blame Western sanctions for growing global food insecurity. However, it is Russia's war that is reducing global food supplies by destroying Ukraine's agricultural land and facilities for processing and exporting staple foods, and disrupting regular trade through the Black Sea.

Handling note

- Australia is concerned about high levels of global food insecurity globally. While Russia's invasion of Ukraine has exacerbated global food insecurity, Australia recognises food insecurity is a complex issue and is impacted by other factors such as economic shocks, climate change and other conflicts.

Talking points

- The Australian Government is deeply concerned by the continued suffering faced by the Ukrainian people, and the senseless and tragic loss of life caused by Russia's invasion.
- Aside from terrible damage and loss of life in Ukraine, the war is also compounding human suffering and exacerbating the global crisis in food security.
- Australia strongly supports Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity
 - our objective is to help Ukraine end this war on its own terms.
- Ukraine has made clear that any comprehensive, just and lasting peace must be based on the full restoration of Ukraine's territorial integrity, and Russia being held to account for its war of aggression.

Food security

- Australia is deeply concerned about the impacts of Russia's invasion on food security both globally and within the Indo-Pacific region
 - we call on Russia to cease its attacks on Ukrainian agriculture and export infrastructure, which drives global food prices higher and hurts the most vulnerable,
 - and its disruption of regular trade through the Black Sea.
- Australia is responding to global food insecurity by providing emergency food aid, technical and financial assistance, and advocating for open, transparent and predictable trade to ensure supply of food and fertilisers to countries in need
 - we will continue to work with our partners to ensure a food supply that is adaptive, diversified, nutritious and accessible, including through regional architecture such as ASEAN
 - and, along with other contributors, will work closely with multilateral development banks to provide finance that is well-targeted to the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable countries.

- To that end, Australia has provided \$10 million to the World Food Programme (in Ukraine and neighbouring countries) to help address food shortages and
 - A\$150,000 to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization’s Rapid Response Plan to support agricultural production in Ukraine.

If raised: Is the current food price crisis caused by Western sanctions?

- Russia is seeking to blame the West for high food prices and supply disruptions
 - in doing so, it is seeking to shift blame away from its own illegal invasion of Ukraine, which is destroying Ukraine’s agricultural land and disrupting regular trade through the Black Sea.
- Australia does not sanction food and agricultural commodities (aside from a limited number of luxury goods such as lobster and caviar).

Freedom of navigation

- Australia is deeply concerned by actions that threaten the safety of vessels and their crew
 - and calls on all states to ensure the safety of life at sea
 - and respect navigational rights and freedoms in accordance with international law, particularly the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).
- Australia believes that through international trade we share the goods, services and ideas – big and small – that make lives better and the future more secure.

Background

Food security

In July 2023, Russia suspended its participation in the UN-backed Black Sea Grain Initiative, which was an initiative that had seen over 32 million metric tons of Ukrainian grain and foodstuffs shipped to the world, including the Horn of Africa, the Sahel, Yemen and Afghanistan. Russia’s actions have hurt grain import dependent countries in the Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Australia is working with partners to mitigate the global economic impacts of Russia’s war. We advocate for open, transparent, predictable and rules-based agricultural trade, with the WTO at its core. We are providing financial and technical assistance to build long-term food resilience and have committed \$35 million to respond to acute food insecurity in the Horn of Africa and Yemen.

Australia has provided nearly \$380 million since 2021-22 [*as at 5 June 2024*] to the World Food Programme to deliver emergency food assistance to those most affected by the global food security crisis. We are also supporting long-term food security through financial and technical assistance to countries in the Indo-Pacific, and the development of social protection systems that provide a safety net for the most vulnerable.

Freedom of navigation

DFAT suggests focusing on food security in any engagement under the topic ‘Food Security and Freedom of Navigation’. We do not see benefits to focusing in greater detail on ‘freedom of navigation’. The

transport of grain from Ukraine involves complex navigational rights in different maritime zones. The conduct of multiple actors raises a range of questions about whether rights or freedoms are threatened and whether obligations are being met.

s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d)

TOPIC #3 – HUMANITARIAN ISSUES (RETURN OF PRISONERS AND DEPORTED CHILDREN)

Minister's role and objective

- To reiterate Australia's steadfast commitment to support Ukraine resolve the war on its own terms, and maintain pressure on Russia.
- Signal our continued commitment to addressing the global impacts of Russia's war (e.g. sovereignty and territorial integrity, food and energy security).
- **s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d)**

Handling note

- Nil.

Talking points

- Australia has:
 - provided AUD 85 million in emergency humanitarian assistance to help meet the urgent needs of the Ukrainian people
 - » working with trusted humanitarian partners and with a particular focus on at-risk groups, including women, children, older people and people with disabilities.
 - sanctioned 55 persons and 37 entities [*on 24 February 2024, to mark two years since Russia's invasion*], including those involved in Russia's deportation of Ukrainian children from regions under temporary Russian control
 - » this followed the International Criminal Court's decision to issue arrest warrants for President Putin and Russia's Commissioner for Children's Rights Maria Lvova-Belova for the war crime of unlawful deportation
 - supported relevant UN resolutions on Russia's invasion of Ukraine, including in the General Assembly and concerning human rights and international humanitarian law
 - called out Russia's violations of human rights and international humanitarian law via statements in multilateral contexts, including expressing our horror at the forcible transfer and deportation of Ukrainian children at the Human Rights Council
 - joined states in referring the situation in Ukraine to the International Criminal Court (ICC), which has led to the ICC arrest warrants for President Putin and Maria Lvova-Belova, for the war crime of forcibly deporting children
 - » and committed additional financial support and personnel to the ICC, including to support the investigation into the situation in Ukraine.

If asked: will Australia join the International Coalition for the Return of Ukrainian Children?

- Australia supports all efforts for a comprehensive, just and lasting peace on Ukraine's terms

s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d)

Background***International Coalition for the Return of Ukraine Children (the Coalition)***

The return of Ukrainian children to Ukraine is a key part of President Zelenskyy's 10-Point Peace Formula and is an important pillar of the Ukraine Peace Summit.

The Coalition is a joint initiative led by Ukraine and Canada to "coordinate collective efforts and cooperation between Canada, Ukraine and partner states to address the unlawful deportation and forced transfer of Ukrainian children by Russia".

s 33(a)(iii), the Coalition was formed on 2 February 2024 during its first official meeting, which culminated in a "Joint Declaration on the creation of the International Coalition for the Return of Ukrainian Children" (the Declaration).

The Declaration works on the guiding principles of the 'best interests of the child' and adherence to international humanitarian law and human rights law. It draws on the UN Secretary-General's report "Children and Armed Conflict" (A/77/895-S/2023/363) and the UN General Assembly resolution (A/RES/ES-11/6) "Principles of the Charter of the United Nations underlying a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in Ukraine".

37 countries have now become active members of the coalition, including the US, UK, and s 33(a)(iii) (Germany, Italy, Spain, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Finland, etc).

s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d)

FM Wong's

media statement on 20 September 2023 –

"Australia strongly supports Ukraine's decision to bring this case before the International Court of Justice, which alleges Russia has violated the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide."

Russia's attempts to use false allegations of genocide as a pretext to justify its egregious violations of international law in Ukraine undermines the rules-based international order.

Australia stands against such attempts and is supporting Ukraine and the international community in holding Russia to account."

KOSOVO: HE Vjosa OSMANI-SADRIU (OS-MA-KNEE SAD-REE-OO) PRESIDENT

Purpose

- President Osmani-Sadriu s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d)

The President's

husband is a dual national and has family in Australia.

- The meeting is an opportunity to commend Kosovo for being the first country in the Western Balkans to adopt sanctions against Russia and stand with s 33(a)(iii)

- The upcoming visit of Kosovo's Deputy Foreign Minister Kreshnik Ahmeti in July will be an important milestone for our warm but modest relations.

Talking points

- Commend Kosovo taking a leading role in the Western Balkans to condemn Russia's immoral and unjustified invasion of Ukraine
 - including to sanction Russia and stand publicly and vocally with Ukraine.
- Just as Australia also remains steadfast in our commitment to support Ukraine to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity.
- Just as Australia has been an early and strong supporter of Kosovo's sovereignty
 - proud to welcome refugees from Kosovo during the 1998-1999 conflict - and value their enduring contribution to Australia's multicultural society.
- Pleased our warm bilateral relations continue apace
 - Australia's Ambassador for Gender Equality [*Stephanie Copus Campbell*] provided a video address at the Women, Peace and Security Conference in Pristina in April
 - Australia's Ambassador accredited to Kosovo s 22(1)(a)(ii) attended the 25th anniversary of the 'Liberation of Kosovo' in Pristina earlier this week
 - we look forward to welcoming Deputy FM [*Kreshnik Ahmeti*] to Australia next month.
- As one of the first countries to recognise Kosovo's independence in 2008, Australia understands that broadening international recognition is important for Kosovo
 - we will continue to support Kosovo to engage Indo-Pacific partners on these issues
 - and to join regional and international organisations, where it is eligible to do so.

If raised: Visit to Australia

s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d)

If raised: Australia's position on tensions with Kosovo Serbs

- Australia encourages Kosovo and Serbia to work together to reduce tensions.
- Australia welcomes the EU-mediated dialogue (Brussels Agreement) on normalising relations between Kosovo and Serbia
 - encourage Kosovo to implement the requirements of the Brussels Agreement.

Background

Kosovo's position on Russia's invasion of Ukraine

Kosovo was the first country in the Western Balkans to adopt sanctions against Russia. s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d)

President Osmani-Sadriu has publicly stated that Kosovo will stand by Ukraine until victory. She has also said that Kosovo's support for Ukraine was "unconditional" s 33(a)(iii)



s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d)

Australia-Kosovo bilateral relations

Australia is well-regarded in Kosovo for providing a temporary haven for refugees during the 1998-1999 conflict with then Yugoslavia and for our early recognition of Kosovo's independence in 2008.

s 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)

There is a small Kosovar community comprising mainly refugees who came to Australia during the 1998-99 war (many subsequently returned to Kosovo). In the 2021 census, 1,476 people indicated they were born in Kosovo. Having Albanian ethnicity, the Kosovo community is also part of the broader Albanian community in Australia.

HE Vjosa <u>OSMANI-SADRIU</u> [V-YOSA OS-MA-KNEE SAD-REE-OO] President of the Republic of Kosovo KOSOVO		
	Form of Address: English Ability: Nationality: Twitter/X Handle:	Your Excellency Fluent Kosovar @VjosaOsmaniPRKS
Career: 2021 –	President of the Republic of Kosovo	
Nov 2020-March 2021	A/g President of the Republic of Kosovo	
Feb 2020	Speaker of the Republic of Kosovo	
2009-2024	Completed doctoral studies, University of Pittsburgh	
2006—2010	Chief of Staff of the President of Kosovo	
Since 2006	Lecturer at the School of Law, University of Pristina. Also lectured at the University of Pittsburgh (US) as a visiting Professor. Also lectured at RIT-Kosovo (Rochester Institute of Technology) formerly known as the American University in Kosovo.	
s 33(a)(iii), s 47E(d)		

SINGAPORE: **SIM ANN**SENIOR MINISTER OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND
SENIOR MINISTER OF STATE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Purpose

- Australia has requested a meeting with Singapore.

s 33(a)(iii), s
47E(d)

- Discuss the consequences of Russia's invasion for Southeast Asia.

Talking points

- Pleased you recently visited Australia under our Special Visits Program [26 May – 1 June 2024].
- Singapore is one of our closest partners in Southeast Asia
 - our partnership, remarkable in its breadth and depth, is grounded in trust and respect
 - our relationship will be underpinned by an ambitious, future-oriented and pathfinding next phase of our Comprehensive Strategic Partnership, as we mark its 10th anniversary in 2025.
- Appreciate Singapore's principled stance in our region since Russia's illegal and immoral invasion of Ukraine, including
 - the implementation of sanctions to support Ukraine.
- Like you, we support a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in Ukraine
 - we will continue to provide support Ukraine in line with our comparative strengths.
- Agree with Prime Minister Wong's assessment that in an unpredictable geopolitical environment, we need to steer the course towards a path of stability and peace, rather than conflict and war [interview with the Economist, 8 May]
 - as a core element of CSP 2.0, Australia is looking to strengthen cooperation with Singapore to shape a region that supports our collective interests.

s
33(a)
(iii), s
47C, s
47E(d)

Sensitivities:

s 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)

If raised: AUKUS

- Continue to value Singapore's constructive support for AUKUS, s 33(a)(i), s 47E(d)
- Since the founding of AUKUS, we have been clear on our intent to engage other like-minded partners in Pillar II projects as our work progresses.

s 33(a)(i), s 47E(d)

Background

Singapore's support for Ukraine

s 33(a)(iii), s 47E(d)

For the first time in its history, Singapore has implemented financial measures against Russia, imposing autonomous sanctions and blocking some Russian banks.

s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d)

Singapore has condemned Russian aggression against Ukraine since 2014, following Russia's occupation of Crimea. The Singaporean Government strongly condemned Russia's invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022.

Over the course of the conflict, Singapore has provided several tranches of humanitarian aid through the Singapore Red Cross (USD \$7.4 million) and humanitarian material including ambulances, fire engines, firefighting gear, mine detectors and medical equipment.

Sim ANN

Senior Minister of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Ministry of National Development; Deputy Government Whip

REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE



Form of Address: Minister

English Ability: Fluent

Year of Birth: 1975

Education: B.A., Oxford University
M.A., Stanford University

Career:

2021- Senior Minister of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

2020- Senior Minister of State, Ministry of National Development

2019- People's Action Party Deputy Whip

2018-2021 Senior Minister of State, Ministry of Communications and Information

2016-2018 Senior Minister of State, Trade and Industry

2015-2020 Senior Minister of State, Culture, Community and Youth

2015-2016 Senior Minister of State, Finance

2013-2015 Minister of State, Education & Communications and Information

2012-2013 Senior Parliamentary Secretary, Communications and Information

2011-2013 Senior Parliamentary Secretary Education

2011- Elected MP for Holland-Bukit Timah GRC

s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d)

Recent Contact: s 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)

Ukraine's Peace Formula Philosophy

1. Radiation and nuclear safety¹

Any use of nuclear energy, installations, devices and facilities shall be safe, well-regulated, duly controlled and environmentally sound. Accidents at nuclear installations have the potential of transboundary impacts. War against Ukraine put the radiation and nuclear safety in the world under big threat. Bombing and shelling of the Ukrainian nuclear infrastructure may have grave humanitarian consequences.

Ukrainian nuclear power plants and installations must operate safely under full sovereign control of Ukraine. Russian troops shall be withdrawn from the territory of the Zaporizhzhia NPP, and its territory shall be completely demilitarized.

Any forms of nuclear blackmail must be stopped. Russia shall refrain from all forms of nuclear threats, clearly commit not to use nuclear weapons and not to jeopardize safety of nuclear objects.

IAEA shall play a leading role in maintaining nuclear safety and security and to implement safeguards in civilian nuclear facilities.

2. Food security²

War against Ukraine has negative impact on increased food insecurity globally. Ukraine is one of the world's most important areas for grain and agricultural exports. Millions of people are facing famine or the immediate risk of famine or are experiencing severe food insecurity in several regions of the world due to the war.

Matter of food security shall be de-weaponized. Any actions that negatively affect production and supply of food create global risks.

It is necessary to ensure free, full and safe navigation in the Black and Azov Seas, restore sovereign control of Ukraine over Ukrainian ports, establish new ports and expand assortment of Ukrainian goods transported by sea.

¹ Preamble of UN GA resolution A/RES/ES-11/2

² Preamble of UN GA resolution A/RES/ES-11/2

Black Sea Grain Initiative, as well as Ukraine's humanitarian initiative "Grain from Ukraine" shall be further successfully, continuously and safely implemented, and extended to other Ukrainian ports without time limitations. "EU Solidarity Lanes" initiative shall be further implemented to export Ukrainian agricultural goods and import the goods Ukraine needs.

3. Energy security³

Energy objects are critical infrastructure in any country. Constant energy terror is committed against Ukraine by intentionally destroying energy infrastructure, including power plants, high-voltage equipment, generators, transformer substations etc. Attacks on energy facilities especially in the winter period, and the use of cold as a weapon have turned into a regional and international threat, negatively affecting the world price situation for basic energy resources and electricity.

Destruction of critical civilian infrastructure is unacceptable. There shall be no attacks targeting Ukrainian civilian and energy infrastructure. Ukrainian energy infrastructure shall be duly secured to protect the civilian population and critical infrastructure facilities. All efforts shall be applied to make it impossible for Russia to attack critical infrastructure objects of Ukraine, including using cruise or ballistic missiles and UAVs.

Constant protection and international monitoring of safety of Ukraine's energy facilities shall be established and ensured. Ukraine's energy infrastructure shall be restored by provision of appropriate assistance (high-voltage equipment, generators, transformer substations, floating power plants). Further reconstruction of the energy system of Ukraine shall be maintained.

4. Release of prisoners and deported persons⁴

Minimizing the suffering of prisoners and deportees is an unconditional priority of international law and should be the focus of attention of international institutions and national authorities. Thousands of Ukrainian captives, including civilians are forcibly detained by Russia in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine and in Russia.

³ Paragraph 8 of UN GA resolution A/RES/ES-11/6

⁴ Paragraph 6 of UN GA resolution A/RES/ES-11/6

All of Ukrainian captives, including civilians, who are held in Russia and in the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, including Crimea must be released by complete exchange of prisoners of war, the release of all unlawfully detained persons and the return of all internees and of civilians forcibly transferred and deported, including children.

Meanwhile the rights of Ukrainian prisoners of war and civilians held by Russia shall be ensured in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, 3.

5. Restoration of Ukraine's territorial integrity⁵

One of the most fundamental principles of the international law is settling international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered. All countries shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state.

No territorial acquisition resulting from the threat or use of force shall be recognized as legal⁶.

The sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders, extending to its territorial waters, must be respected, in line with the UN Charter and principles of the international law. Commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Ukraine has been repeatedly reaffirmed by the UN General Assembly.

The territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine must be restored with respect to its entire territory within the internationally recognized borders, as of the declaration of independence of Ukraine in 1991, which includes all parts of the territory of Ukraine temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation with no exceptions.

As emphasized in the UN General Assembly in the resolution «Territorial integrity of Ukraine» of 27.03.2014 No. 68/262, adopted with regard to the annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation, all States were called to desist and refrain from actions aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national

⁵ Paragraph 4 of UN GA resolution A/RES/ES-11/6

⁶ UN GA resolution ES-11/1

unity and territorial integrity of Ukraine, including any attempts to modify Ukraine's borders through the threat or use of force or other unlawful means.

The UN General Assembly condemned the annexation of the territories of Ukraine, in particular its Donetsk, Zaporizhzhia, Luhansk and Kherson regions, by organizing illegal so-called «referendums» to justify such annexation. States, international organizations, UN structures should not recognize any alteration of the status of the regions of Ukraine by the Russian Federation. The subsequent attempted illegal annexation of these regions, have no validity under international law and do not form the basis for any alteration of the status of these regions of Ukraine. This is stated in the resolution of the UN General Assembly of 12.10.2022 ES-11/4 «Territorial integrity of Ukraine: defending the principles of the Charter of the United Nations».

Restoring the world order and ensuring respect for the UN Charter is only possible by restoring the territorial integrity of the state of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders. The international community must ensure that Russia respects and implements the UN Charter, particularly Article 2. This is the key to restoring respect for the UN Charter and fulfilling its goals and principles.

6. Withdrawal of Russian troops and cessation of hostilities⁷

Any war of aggression, occupation and attempts of annexation constitute the gravest threats to peace, global security, and the international law. The UN Member States have the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against it. They also shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the UN Charter, such as taking effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace.

International support for restoration of the territorial integrity and peace in Ukraine goes in line with the UN Charter and has the global impact as an example of uniting efforts to defend the world order, based on principle of peaceful coexistence.

The sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of UN Member States can be effectively upheld only when no foreign troops are illegally deployed on their territory, and the respective Member States have full control over their internationally recognized borders. There is no possibility to restore Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity until Russia's troops remain on its territory.

⁷ Paragraph 5 of UN GA resolution A/RES/ES-11/6

The Russian Federation shall immediately, completely, and unconditionally withdraw all of its military forces from the territory of Ukraine within its internationally recognized borders and cease the hostilities.

7. Restoration of justice⁸

Accountability shall be ensured for the most serious crimes under international law committed on the territory of Ukraine through appropriate, fair and independent investigations and prosecutions at the national or international level. Justice shall be ensured for all victims and the prevention of future crimes.

Russian Federation must be held to account for any violations of international law in or against Ukraine, including its aggression in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as any violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and that it must bear the legal consequences of all of its internationally wrongful acts, including making reparation for the injury, including any damage, caused by such acts⁹.

National and international efforts to collect evidence, including by the International Criminal Court, must be pursued and strengthened. Compensation mechanism for the damages caused should be set up through a multilateral international instrument.

8. Ecological safety¹⁰

War against Ukraine caused large-scale environmental damage resulted in unprecedented pollution, disruption of ecosystems and physical destruction of biological species both on the territory of Ukraine and on the scale of the entire region and the world. Destruction of the environment is prohibited in the international law.

International community shall support Ukraine in the following key directions to ensure environmental security and to counter the environmental consequences of the war:

⁸ Paragraph 9 of UN GA resolution A/RES/ES-11/6

⁹ UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/ES-11/5 of 14 November 2022 «Furtherance of remedy and reparation for aggression against Ukraine»

¹⁰ Paragraph 10 of UN GA resolution A/RES/ES-11/6

- (1) Short-, medium- and long-term environment damage assessment, including the impact on human health and biodiversity conservation.
- (2) Prosecution for environmental damage. Aiming to reach this goal it is necessary to record and document properly each case of damage, to provide appropriate legal assessment and to conduct an impartial investigation.
- (3) Recovery and reconstruction, including the green economy transition. A comprehensive system of environmental and economic recovery should include measures on Ukraine's environment renewal, including land remediation and demining, revival of destroyed forests and nature reserves, creation of new national parks and nature protection zones, rivers, lakes and sea waters purification, etc.

9. Preventing escalation and repetition of aggression¹¹

Independent, sovereign, democratic and strong Ukraine and its security are vital for the stability of world. The war against Ukraine has far-reaching consequences both for the region and the world. The nuclear, food, environmental safety as well as crucial whole world stable economic relations are dependent on Ukraine's security.

The risk of an escalation of aggression against Ukraine will remain until its security is guaranteed by a legally binding international law, strengthened by reliable own defense capabilities and integrated into the new architecture of international security. Therefore, in order to prevent the escalation of the war or the repetition of aggression, clear, positive, mandatory obligations and security commitments and arrangements should be provided to Ukraine.

Commitments regarding the security of Ukraine should include measures to prevent new aggression against Ukraine, measures in case of a new aggression, implementation of sanction mechanisms against the aggressor state, regional security components (for example, regarding the safety of shipping in the Black and Azov Seas). These commitments provided by the guarantor countries should ensure its right to self-defense, as stipulated by one of the key principles of the UN Charter and international law and in line with them.

¹¹ Paragraph 7 of UN GA resolution A/RES/ES-11/4

10. Confirmation of the end of the war

Achieving a truly comprehensive, just and lasting peace is possible only if the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine is restored within its internationally recognized borders and the international legal formalization of the end of the war.

This step envisages the establishment of a clear framework for ending the war, providing security commitments and arrangements, setting conditions for post-war settlement, agreeing on modalities for financing the reconstruction of Ukraine as well as developing mechanisms for preventing the repetition of aggression against Ukraine and any other state in the future, small or big.

The confirmation of the end of the war would be a clear signal that no potential aggressor, regardless of the continent, size, population or military strength will be able to impose its will on another state by force. It is necessary to create new mechanisms that would effectively ensure compliance with the principles and norms of international law based on multilateralism and equitable representation.

The end of the war would be confirmed at a peace conference to be held with participation of the widest possible range of states, taking part in the implementation of the Peace Formula and making with this contribution to the achievement of the comprehensive, just and lasting peace in Ukraine.

A comprehensive legally binding international agreement is to be signed by the parties with the participation of guarantor states.

UKRAINE PEACE SUMMIT, SWITZERLAND, 15-16 JUNE 2024: ATTENDANCE TRACKER							
No.	Country	Attending?	Attendance likelihood	Level of representation	Name and position	Source (date announced)	Comment
1	Albania	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Prime Minister Edi Rama	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
2	Argentina	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	TBC	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
3	Austria	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Karl Nehammer, Federal Chancellor	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
4	Belgium	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Alexander De Croo, PM	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
5	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Not clear whether it is Chairwoman	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
6	Brazil	No	Not attending	NA	NA	Media: https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/6/10/nine	NA
7	Bulgaria	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)			
8	Canada	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Justin Trudeau, Prime Minister	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
9	Cape Verde	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Ulisses Correia e Silva, PM	Media: https://www.sightmagazine.com.au/news/ukraine	NA
10	Chile	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Gabriel Boric, President	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
11	China	No	Unlikely	NA	NA	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
12	Colombia	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	TBC	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
13	Council of Europe	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Charles Michel, President		NA
14	Czech Republic	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Petr Pavel, President	Media: https://kyivindependent.com/czech-president-con	NA
15	Denmark	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Mette Frederiksen, PM	Media: https://unn.ua/en/news/peace-summit-finnish-pre	NA
16	Ecuador	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	TBC	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
17	Estonia	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Kaja Kallas, PM	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
18	EU Commission	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Ursula von der Leyen, Council President	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
19	Finland	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Alexander Stubb, President		NA
20	France	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Emanuel Macron, President	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
21	Georgia	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Salome Zourabichvili, President	Ukraine Government: https://www.president.gov.ua/en/n	NA
22	Germany	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Olaf Scholz, Chancellor	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
23	Ghana	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	TBC	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
24	Greece	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Prime Minister Kyriakos Mitsotakis	Media reporting: https://www.primeminister.gr/en/2024/	NA
25	Hungary	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)	Péter Szijjártó, FM	Media reporting: https://telex.hu/english/2024/06/06/hu	NA
26	Iceland	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Bjarni Benediktsson, Prime Minister	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
27	India	TBC	Likely	TBC	TBC	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
28	Indonesia	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC		NA
29	Ireland	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Simon Harris, PM	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
30	Italy	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Giorgia Meloni, PM	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
31	Japan	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Prime Minister Kishida	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
32	Latvian Republic	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Edgars Rinkēvičs, President		NA
33	Liechtenstein	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Daniel Risch, PM	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
34	Lithuania	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Gitanas Nausėda, President	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
36	Luxembourg	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Luc Frieden, PM		NA
37	Malawi	Yes	Confirmed	TBC	Lazarus Chakwera, President	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
38	Malawi	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Lazarus Chakwera, President	Ukraine Gov: https://www.president.gov.ua/en/news/gru	NA
39	Mexico	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii) (TBC)	TBC	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
40	Moldova	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Maia Sandu, President		NA
41	Mozambique	Yes	Confirmed	TBC	TBC	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
42	Netherlands	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Mark Rutte, PM		NA
43	North Macedonia	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)	TBC	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
44	Norway	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii) (TBC)	Prime Minister Jonas Gahr Støre	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
45	New Zealand	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)	Minister of Corrections, Minister of State	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
46	Papua New Guinea (PNG)	TBC	Possible	TBC	TBC	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
47	Philippines	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)	Carlito Galvez Jr, Presidential Ad	Ukraine Government website: https://www.president.gov	NA
48	Poland	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Andrzej Duda, President	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
49	Portugal	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa, President	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
50	Qatar	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii) (TBC)	TBC	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
51	Republic of Korea (ROK)	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Yoon Suk Yeol, President	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
52	Romania	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Klaus Iohannis, President	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
53	Saudi Arabia	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii) (TBC)	TBC	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA
54	Singapore	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)	Sim Ann, Senior Minister of State	Singapore Government: https://www.mfa.gov.sg/About-M	NA
55	Slovakia	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)	Foreign Minister Mr. Juraj Blahotný	§ 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)	NA

56	Spain	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Pedro Sánchez, PM	Media reporting: https://www.eurointegration.com.ua/en	NA
57	Sweden	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Ulf Kristersson, PM		NA
58	Switzerland	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	President Amherd		NA
59	Thailand	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Vice Foreign Minister Russ Jalich	Media: https://www.thaipbsworld.com/thailand-to-attenc	NA
60	Timor Leste	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	José Ramos-Horta, President	Ukraine Government website: https://www.president.gov	NA
61	UK	TBC	Likely	§ 33(a)(iii)	TBC		NA
62	Ukraine	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	President Zelenskyy		NA
63	US	Yes	Confirmed	§ 33(a)(iii)	Kamala Harris, Vice President an	White House: https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room	NA
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Why China decided not to attend the Ukraine Peace Conference in Switzerland?

The Ukraine peace conference is to be held in Switzerland this month. China has announced that “it is hardly able to attend the meeting”. A few other countries expressed “regret” at China’s decision.

So, why has China made such a decision? The reason is clear: China always maintains that the international peace conference needs to meet the three important elements, namely, recognition from both Russia and Ukraine, equal participation of all parties, and fair discussion of all peace plans. Otherwise, the peace conference can hardly play a substantive role for restoring peace.

Based on what we have heard from various parties and the released arrangement for the meeting, it doesn’t seem that the three elements proposed by China will be met. There is an apparent gap between the meeting’s arrangement and what China stands for as well as the universal expectation in the international community.

Then, what will China do in the future? We will continue to promote talks for peace in our own way, maintain communication with all parties and jointly accumulate conditions for the political settlement of the Ukraine crisis.

Our special envoy has been conducting mediation and will continue to do so. Last month, China and Brazil have reached six common understandings that

assistance, oppose the use of nuclear weapons or attacks to nuclear power plants and keep global industrial and supply chains stable.

By June 4th, 45 countries from the five continents, have expressed positive response to the six common understandings, 26 of whom have confirmed participation or are considering the way to participate. The two major parties, Russia and Ukraine, have expressed acknowledgement of most parts of the six common understandings.

China believes that with more people calling for peace, greater hope will come for the situation to cool down and the risk of escalation will decrease. With more countries supporting the six common understandings, the day for a true peace conference will approach. After all, an early peaceful settlement of the crisis meets everyone's interests.

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Updated G7 Information

s 33(a)(iii), s 47E(d), s 33(b)



G7 Leaders deal to use frozen Russian assets to lend \$50b of funding to Ukraine

- Australia condemns Russia's illegal and immoral invasion of Ukraine. Australia is unwavering in our support for Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity.
- Welcome further measures announced by the G7 to support Ukraine

s 33(a)(iii), s 47E(d), s 33(b)

- Australia does not hold significant amounts of Russian frozen assets

s 47E(d)

s 33(a)(iii), s 47E(d), s 33(b)

- » in Australia, financial institutions freeze sanctioned assets in accounts that do not accrue interest
- » consequently, there is no 'windfall' or interest earned on frozen assets in Australia (unlike in the EU).

- We will be engaging with G7 partners on how these measures will operate in international and domestic frameworks.
- We continue to support Ukraine in other ways, including by committing nearly \$1.1 billion in assistance to Ukraine:
 - \$880 million in military assistance [*including 120 Bushmasters, \$100 million military assistance package, extended and expanded ADF training contingent, E-7A Wedgetail deployment, de-mining equipment, counter drone systems*]
 - \$85 million in humanitarian aid [*including \$10 million announced by the FM on 31 May*]
 - \$20 million in energy assistance plus 80,000 tons of coal provided in 2022
 - \$19.4 million for the allocation of additional temporary visas, extended access to Medicare, and community support.
 - \$9.4 million to assist Ukraine's State Border Guard Service to upgrade border management equipment, improve cyber security and enhance border operations in the field

- » since 23 February 2022, Australia has granted more than 13,500 visas to Ukrainians
- \$1 million to improve services for persons with disabilities.
- Australia remains one of the largest non-NATO contributors of military assistance to Ukraine [*according to Germany's Kiel Institute, April 2024*].

If raised: What are the key differences in Australia's legal frameworks on asset seizure?

- Under Australia's sanctions laws, financial institutions freeze the assets of sanctioned individuals or entities in accounts that do not accrue interest.
- s 33(a)(iii), s 47C, s 47E(d)

Background

G7 Joint Declaration Statement (July 2023)

In July 2023, a joint declaration was issued by G7 members on enduring security assistance to Ukraine. s 33(a)(iii), s 47E(d), s 33(b)

Several G7 and EU members have gone on to announce bilateral security arrangements with Ukraine, including the UK, Canada, France, Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. s 33(a)(iii), s 33(b), s 47C, s 47E(d)

We are aware from recent media reporting that the US have announced a ten-year bilateral security arrangement with Ukraine [*announced by President Biden on the sidelines of the G7 leaders meeting on 13 June*]. Per the agreement, the US and Ukraine will focus efforts on building and maintaining Ukraine's defence and deterrence capabilities, strengthening Ukraine's capacity to sustain its fight over the long term; accelerating Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic integration; and consulting in the event of a future Russian armed attack against Ukraine.

s 33(a)(iii), s 47E(d), s 33(b)

BREAKOUT SESSION – NUCLEAR SAFETY AND SECURITY (16 JUNE)

Minister's role and objective

- Underline our concerns about Russia's reckless actions in relation to Ukrainian nuclear facilities.
- Underline our support for the IAEA's role in helping to stabilise the situation at Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP) and keeping the world informed.
- s 33(a)(iii), s 47E(d)

Sensitivities

- A series of drone attacks at ZNPP in April 2024 sparked condemnation in the IAEA but has not been attributed to either party in the conflict.
- s 33(a)(iii), s 33(a)(i), s 47E(d)

Handling note

- s 47E(d), s 33(a)(iii), s 47C

- The discussion may broaden to the safety and resilience of energy infrastructure, which could provide an opportunity to highlight Australia's energy assistance to Ukraine.

Talking points

Nuclear safety and security

- The primary threats to nuclear safety and security are Russia's illegal and immoral invasion of Ukraine and its seizure of a Ukrainian nuclear power plant.
- Australia continues to call out Russia's aggression and reckless actions relating to the Zaporizhzhia [*pronunciation: ZAF-ER-REE-JAH*] Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP) at Board meetings of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) [*including the last meeting of 3-7 June 2024*]
– the best way to ensure safety at this and Ukraine's other nuclear facilities is for Russia to withdraw its forces and allow Ukrainian authorities to re-establish their access to, and control over, all nuclear sites in Ukraine.
- Australia supports the work of the IAEA in deploying expert teams to provide ongoing assessment of the situation at all of Ukraine's nuclear power plants, including Zaporizhzhia.

- We welcome regular statements by Director General Grossi providing updates on the situation at nuclear power plants in Ukraine as well as in the Director General's reports to the IAEA Board of Governors [*latest 3 June 2024*] and the UN Security Council [*latest 15 April 2024*].
- Australia has contributed:
 - vital detection and protection equipment worth \$686,000 to Ukraine's State Nuclear Regulatory Inspectorate (through the IAEA), to help ensure the safe and secure operation of nuclear facilities
 - \$1 million to the IAEA to support the safety and security of nuclear facilities in Ukraine
 - \$200,000 to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to help protect against chemical attacks at ZNPP.

Break-out session guiding questions for discussion:

Building on the existing efforts, what are the immediate priorities and needs in ensuring nuclear safety and security at ZNPP, including other NPPs in Ukraine?

- As Australia has previously made clear, the most effective means of protecting Ukraine's nuclear infrastructure involves a complete Russian withdrawal and the return of control to Ukraine.
- We commend the Agency for the continued presence of its staff at all five of Ukraine's nuclear facilities
 - this presence is vital in ensuring the nuclear safety and security of these nuclear facilities
 - the presence has allowed the Agency to continue its verification work and to decrease the risk of nuclear accident.
- We acknowledge the very challenging conditions that IAEA staff are operating under and support their safe and regular rotation.

In which regard can nuclear safety and security be an avenue for common endeavours in building confidence and restoring regional security?

- Australia supports adherence to the Agency's five principles
 - the principles can form the basis of common endeavours in building confidence and restoring regional security.
- We can all agree that Ukrainian authorities' controlling Ukrainian nuclear facilities, and not in an active war zone, increases nuclear security.

How could an expansion of the scope of the discussion beyond immediate nuclear safety and security concerns, e.g., on energy infrastructure in general, create new opportunities to support nuclear safety and security, in order to build a constructive dialogue?

- Glad we could also respond to your **request for energy assistance** through our most recent announcement of **\$20 million for the Ukraine Energy Support Fund** [*31 May 2024*]
 - which will allow Ukraine's Energy Ministry to flexibly determine and respond to its highest priority energy needs [*could include fuel, equipment, repairs, or reinforcements of critical infrastructure*].

Background

s 33(a)(iii), s 47E(d), s 33(b)

s 33(a)(iii), s 33(b), s 33(a)(i), s 47E(d)

IAEA Safety Standards and Nuclear Security Guidelines

Australia is active on many of the IAEA's nuclear safety and security guidance committees, including the Nuclear Security Guidance Committee, Radiation Safety Standards Committee and the Transport Safety Standards Committee (with meetings of the three listed committees all occurring 11-14 June 2024, with representatives on the committees from the Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office and/or the Australian Radiation Protection And Nuclear Safety Agency). One of the key responsibilities of members on these committees is to work with the IAEA and other Member States on identifying, updating and approving new and revised standards and guidance on nuclear safety and security issues.

Statement by H.E Ambassador Ian Biggs, Governor and Resident Representative of Australia to the IAEA

IAEA Board of Governors Meeting, 6 June 2024

Australia welcomes the Director General's report on Nuclear safety, security and safeguards in Ukraine.

The report once again highlights the devastating impact that Russia's illegal and immoral invasion continues to have on Ukraine.

Australia condemns recent drone strikes on Ukraine's Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant (ZNPP) and shares the concerns of Director General Grossi and the international community that such acts significantly and recklessly increase the risk of a nuclear incident and they must cease immediately. Maximum restraint must be exercised because, as the Director General has said, "No one can conceivably benefit or get any military or political advantage from attacks against nuclear facilities".

We reiterate that the most effective means of protecting Ukraine's nuclear infrastructure involves a complete Russian withdrawal from all Ukrainian territory, including the ZNPP, and allowing Ukrainian

authorities to re-establish their access to, and control over, all nuclear sites in Ukraine. Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a gross violation of international law.

We note with deep concern that for the first time, there are clear violations of several of the five concrete principles that the Director General outlined to the UN Security Council in May last year. The recent drone attacks at ZNPP have occurred against the backdrop of an increase in military activity. This further undermines the Director General's seven indispensable pillars for ensuring nuclear safety and security during an armed conflict.

We commend the Director General for his continuing focus on Ukraine, including his regular visits to the ZNPP. We also commend the Agency for the continued presence of its staff at all five of Ukraine's nuclear facilities.

Australia acknowledges this presence in persistently challenging circumstances is vital in ensuring the stabilisation of nuclear safety and security and safeguarding of these nuclear facilities, and in providing a source of independent reporting.

We deeply regret that access to the site by the Agency has been hampered. We call for the IAEA to be provided with unrestricted access to all areas of ZNPP to ensure the international community is provided with transparent, independent advice on the safety and security status of the facility as well as the impact of any attacks against the site or its enabling infrastructure.

It is regrettable that as more than two years since Russia's illegal occupation of the ZNPP, Russia has repeatedly failed to comply with multiple resolutions of the Board of Governors that have called for Russia to cease all actions against or at ZNPP and other Ukrainian nuclear facilities. We call again on Russia to comply fully with all resolutions on this topic adopted by the Board and by the General Conference.

With these comments, we note and commend the Director General's report and request that GOV/2024/30 be made public.

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: s 22(1)(a)(ii)
Sent: Monday, 24 June 2024 9:47 AM
To: s 22(1)(a)(ii)
Subject: FW: Possible intervention for Mr Shorten during breakout session [SEC=OFFICIAL]

OFFICIAL

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

A/g Director | Ukraine Section
 Eastern and South-East Europe Branch | Europe Division
 s 22(1)(a)(ii)

From: Chris Cannan <Chris.Cannan@dfat.gov.au>
Sent: Sunday, June 16, 2024 11:04 AM
To: s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au; s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au; s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au; Paul Lehmann <Paul.Lehmann@dfat.gov.au>
Subject: Possible intervention for Mr Shorten during breakout session[SEC=OFFICIAL]

OFFICIAL

s 22(1)(a)(ii) - can you please print the below out for potential use tomorrow morning - I suggest in a word document at a decent font size (say 14 points with some space between paras).

Cheers

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Thank you Chair

Australia stands with our international partners here today to underscore the need to reach a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in Ukraine.

We pay tribute to the unwavering resilience and courage of the Ukrainian people in defence of their sovereignty, territorial integrity, and international law.

As the paper on nuclear safety and security prepared for this breakout session outlines, recent attacks on the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant have highlighted the serious risks arising from Russia's continued illegal aggression against Ukraine.

Australia has made clear in other forums that a complete Russian withdrawal from Ukraine - and allowing Ukrainian authorities to re-establish access to and control over all nuclear sites in Ukraine - is the most effective means of ensuring Ukraine's nuclear safety and security.

We commend the International Atomic Energy Agency for the continued presence of its staff at all five of Ukraine's nuclear facilities under very challenging conditions. Their presence, and their safe and regular rotation, is vital to ensuring the nuclear safety and security of these facilities.

In Australia's view, adherence to the IAEA's Five Principles to avoid a nuclear accident, can and should form the basis of our common endeavours to build confidence and restore regional security.

Chair, Australia continues to unequivocally support Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia's illegal invasion. And we condemn Russia's widespread destruction of Ukrainian energy infrastructure.

That is why the Australian Government recently announced \$20 million in support for the Ukraine Energy Support Fund to allow Ukraine's Energy Ministry to flexibly respond to its highest energy needs.

This builds on more than one billion Australian dollars in military, humanitarian and other support we have provided to Ukraine since Russia's illegal invasion more than two years ago.

Through these and other measures Australia remains committed to support Ukraine end the war on its own terms; to empower Ukraine to reach a comprehensive, just and lasting peace.

Thank you.



Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

THE HON BILL SHORTEN MP

MINISTER FOR THE NATIONAL DISABILITY INSURANCE SCHEME AND MINISTER FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICES

PROGRAM FOR THE VISIT TO:

SWITZERLAND FOR THE SUMMIT ON PEACE IN UKRAINE

14 TO 16 JUNE 2024

This program is current as at 0900 on 15 June 2024. Program changes will be communicated to the delegation as these occur.



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TRAVELLING DELEGATION

The Hon Bill Shorten MP
Minister for the National Disability Insurance Scheme and Minister for
Government Services

s 47F

Ministerial Adviser

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

s 47F

[@dss.gov.au](mailto: @dss.gov.au)

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Mr Chris Cannan

First Assistant Secretary Europe

Division

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Mr Paul Lehmann

Australian Ambassador to Ukraine

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s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Assistant Director Ukraine Section

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

[@dfat.gov.au](mailto: @dfat.gov.au)

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Ambassador to Switzerland

Head of Mission

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s 22(1)(a)(ii)

@dfat.gov.au

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Deputy Head of Mission (Visit
Coordinator)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

Driver

Mercedes e-VITO – s 47E(d)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

s 22(1)(a)(ii) @dfat.gov.au

Swiss Government Liaison Officer

s 47F(1)

s 47F(1)

s 47F(1)

@eda.admin.ch

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Zurich Police Protocol Services

Tel: +41 58 648 5111

pf.fp@kapo.zh.ch

Zurich Airport VIP Service and Lounge

Mob: +41 43 816 2142

vip@zurich-airport.com

Hotel Reception - Bürgenstock Resort

Tel: s 33(a)(iii), s 47E(d)

Liaison Officer Coordination Desk

Tel: s 33(a)(iii), s 47E(d)

Summit Information Desk

Tel: s 33(a)(iii), s 47E(d)

Questions on political substance:

s 33(a)(iii), s 47E(d) @eda.admin.ch

Questions on Summit organisation:

s 33(a)(iii), s 47E(d) @eda.admin.ch

Questions concerning the media:

s 33(a)(iii), s 47E(d) @eda.admin.ch

Questions concerning security:

s 33(a)(iii), s 47E(d) @fedpol.admin.ch

Emergency Contacts

Health Emergency

Tel: 112 or 144

Security Emergency

Tel: 112 or 117

Security at Bürgenstock Resort

Tel: s 33(a)(iii), s 47E(d)

Liaison Officer Emergencies

Tel: s 33(a)(iii), s 47E(d)

TIME DIFFERENCES

Bern	Canberra +8
0600	1400
0700	1500
0800	1600
0900	1700
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1100	1900
1200	2000
1300	2100
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1500	2300
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1700	0100 ⁺¹
1800	0200 ⁺¹
1900	0300 ⁺¹
2000	0400 ⁺¹
2100	0600 ⁺¹
2200	0600 ⁺¹

ACCOMODATION

Zurich

s 47E(d)

Mr Heng (13-14 June)

Mr Cannan (13-14 June)

s 22(1)(a)(ii) (13-14 June)

Ambassador Lehmann (13-14 June)

s 22(1)(a)(ii) (13-14 June)

s 22(1)(a)(ii) (13-14 June)

Lucerne

s 47E(d)

Minister Shorten (14-15 June)

s 47F (14-15 June)

Mr Cannan (14-15 June)

s 22(1)(a)(ii) (14-16 June)

Ambassador Lehmann (14-17 June)

s 22(1)(a)(ii) (15-16 June)

s 22(1)(a)(ii) (15-16 June)

s 22(1)(a)(ii) (15-16 June)

s 47E(d)

s 47E(d)

s 22(1)(a)(ii)

s 22(1)(a)(ii) (13-15 June)

s 22(1)(a)(ii) (14-15 June)

s 22(1)(a)(ii) (14-15 June)

Bürgenstock

Bürgenstock Resort Lake Lucerne
Bürgenstock Resort Lake Lucerne,
Obbürgen, 6363 Switzerland
Tel: +41 41 612 6000

Minister Shorten (15-16 June)
s 47F (15-16 June)
Mr Cannan (15-16 June)

The Swiss will allocate rooms on arrival.

s 47E(d)
s 47E(d)
s 47E(d)

TRANSPORT

Delegation Vehicle – Mercedes e-VITO – s 47E(d)

Driver – s 22(1)(a)(ii)

On arrival on 14 June, Minister Shorten will be met at the airport by s 22(1)(a)(ii) and driver.

On departure on 16 June, Switzerland will arrange helicopter or road transport between Bürgenstock Resort and Zurich Airport for Minister Shorten, s 47F and Mr Cannan. s 22(1)(a)(ii) will farewell the Minister and party at the airport.

Lucerne Bürgenstock Shuttle Bus

During the Summit Switzerland will run a shuttle bus for accompanying delegation members between the s 47E(d) in Lucerne (a 13-minute walk from the s 47E(d)) and the Bürgenstock Resort. Travel time is approximately one hour.

15 June 2024

Shuttles depart every 30-40 minutes 1200-2330hrs. Last departure from Lucerne is 2200hrs and last departure from Bürgenstock is 2300hrs.

16 June 2024

Shuttles depart every 30 minutes 0530-1200hrs. Last departure from Lucerne is 1200hrs and last departure from Bürgenstock is 1145hrs.

COUNTRY INFORMATION

Weather and Dress

It is summer in Switzerland in June with the average temperature range in Lucerne 13-23 degrees Celsius.

Western business attire is common and appropriate for meetings and formal engagements. The Swiss appreciate clothing that is simple, clean and well pressed.

Health

There are currently no COVID-19 entry restrictions for Switzerland. Proof of vaccination, recovery or testing is not required.

Communication

Australian mobile phones and devices can be used in Switzerland, provided global roaming services have been activated prior to arrival. The quality of coverage, especially data coverage, is comparable to Australia. 5G coverage is widely available.

DFAT Wi-Fi is available in the hotel.

Please note that global roaming charges are expensive at Australian rates.

Post notes that Switzerland is not part of the EU and that data roaming packages for Europe will often exclude Switzerland. Post recommends checking that Switzerland is specifically covered if a roaming package is purchased.

FLIGHT DETAILS

Local Time	Thursday 13 June	Canberra Time
1100	Ambassador Lehmann and ^s 22(1)(a)(ii) Arrive Zurich on flight LX0963	1900
1320	Mr Cannan Arrives Zurich on flight EK087	2120
2020	^s 47F Arrives Zurich on flight QF8085	0420 ⁺¹
Friday 14 June		
0815	Minister Shorten Arrives Zurich on flight UA0134	1615
Sunday 16 June		
2215	Minister Shorten, Mr Cannan, ^s 47F and ^s 22(1)(a)(ii) Depart Zurich on flight QF8086	0615 ⁺¹
Monday 17 June		
1030	Ambassador Lehmann Departs Zurich on flight LO412	1830

PROGRAM

THURSDAY 13 JUNE

Local Time	Canberra Time
2020 s 47F arrives Zurich on flight QF8085 <i>Met after clearing Customs by:</i> – s 22(1)(a)(ii) <i>Deputy Head of Mission Switzerland</i> <i>Transfer to vehicle, drive to hotel and check in</i>	0420 ⁺¹
<i>End of official engagements</i>	

FRIDAY 14 JUNE

Local Time		Canberra Time
0815	<p>Minister Shorten arrives Zurich Airport aboard UA1034</p> <p><i>Met by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - s 22(1)(a)(ii) <p><i>Australian Ambassador to Switzerland</i></p> <p><i>Collect luggage and transfer to vehicles</i></p>	1615
0915	<p>Depart Zurich Airport</p> <p>Briefing en route to Lucerne</p> <p><u>Mercedes e-VITO</u> - s 47E(d)</p> <p><i>Met by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minister Shorten - s 22(1)(a)(ii) - Ambassador Lehmann - Mr Cannan - s 47F - s 22(1)(a)(ii) 	1715
1015	<p>Arrive Lucerne</p> <p><i>Prioritized early check in requested, Meeting Room 5 booked for use should rooms not be available</i></p>	1815

*Rest day and opportunity for
Canberra-based business*

From 1500	Check in ^{s 47E(d)} early check in unavailable)	(if	From 2300
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1650	Depart s 47E(d) Rathaus Brauerie – 8 minutes' walk	for	0050 ⁺¹
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Attendees:

- Minister Shorten
- ^{s 22(1)(a)(ii)}
- Ambassador Lehmann
- Mr Cannan
- ^{s 47F}
- ^{s 22(1)(a)(ii)}
- ^{s 22(1)(a)(ii)}

1700	Delegation Dinner	0100 ⁺¹
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Venue: Rathaus Brauerie

Unter der Egg 2, Lucerne

1900	Delegation returns to the ^{s 47E(d)} – 8 minutes' walk	0300 ⁺¹
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End of official engagements

SATURDAY 15 JUNE

Local Time		Canberra Time
From 0630	<i>Breakfast buffet in Restaurant Pilatus (breakfast included)</i>	From 0630
0900	<p>Delegation members depart ^{s 47E(d)} for Bürgenstock Resort</p> <p><u>Mercedes e-VITO</u> - ^{s 47E(d)} ^{s 22(1)(a)(ii)} ^{s 22(1)(a)(ii)} ^{s 47F}</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minister Shorten - ^{s 22(1)(a)(ii)} - Ambassador Lehmann - Mr Cannan - ^{s 47F} 	1700
1000	<p>Delegation members arrive at Bürgenstock Resort</p> <p>Met by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ^{s 22(1)(a)(ii)} <i>Deputy Head of Mission Switzerland</i> <p><i>Opportunity for Canberra-based business or bilateral meetings (timings to be confirmed)</i></p>	1800
1100-1130	^{s 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)}	1900-1930

Venue: The Heritage

Australian attendees:

- Minister Shorten
- Mr Cannan
- Notetaker

Lunch available at restaurants

1300-1315	Minister Shorten to deliver national statement <u>Venue:</u> The Heritage	2100-2115
1330-1400	Bilateral with President of the Republic of Kosovo, Dr Vjosa Osmani Sadriu <u>Venue:</u> The Heritage <u>Australian attendees:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minister Shorten - Mr Cannan - Notetaker 	2130-2200
1430-1500	Bilateral with Singapore Senior Minister of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of National Development, Sim Ann <u>Venue:</u> The Heritage <u>Australian attendees:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minister Shorten - Mr Cannan - Notetaker 	2230-2300

TBC

s 47E(d)

Venue: TBCAustralian attendees:

- Minister Shorten
- Mr Cannan
- Notetaker

1540-1555

s 47E(d)

2340-2355

Venue: s 47E(d)Australian attendees:

- Minister Shorten
- Mr Cannan
- Notetaker

1555-1600

Minister Shorten walk (5 minutes) to Greeting Hall and join procession for Welcome Ceremony

2355-0000¹*Escorted by Swiss liaison officer*

s 47F

1600-1630

Protocol procession for Welcome Ceremony

0000-0030⁺¹

1630-1730

Welcome Ceremony

0030-0130⁺¹Venue: Greeting Hall

Australian attendees:

- Minister Shorten

Minister will shake hands and have a short engagement (30 seconds) with Swiss President Viola Amherd and Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy before joining leaders in the Plenary Hall

1730-1900	Opening Plenary <u>Venue:</u> Plenary Hall <u>Australian attendees:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minister Shorten - Mr Cannan - Mr Lehmann 	0130-0300 ⁺¹
1900-1930	Family Photo <u>Venue:</u> Piazza or Plenary Foyer <u>Australian attendees:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minister Shorten 	0300-0330 ⁺¹
1930-2000	Welcome Reception <u>Venue:</u> Lakeview Foyer <u>Australian attendees:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minister Shorten <i>No photos permitted</i>	0330-0400 ⁺¹
2000-2130	Official Dinner <u>Dinner Venue:</u> Lakeview Hall	0400-0530 ⁺¹

Australian attendees:

- Minister Shorten

VIP Dinner (for +2s) Venue:

Ritzcoffier Brasserie

Australian attendees:

- Mr Cannan
- Ambassador Lehmann

Delegate Dinner (1800-2200) Venue:

Spices Restaurant

Australian attendees:

- s 22(1)(a)(ii)
- s 47F
- Mr Walsh

No photos permitted

2130

Informal Fireplace Chat

0530⁺¹

Venue: Fireplace

Australian attendees:

- Minister Shorten

Opportunity for leaders to continue discussions in an informal setting

Note smoking is permitted fireside

No photos permitted

End of official engagements



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SUNDAY 16 JUNE

Local Time	Canberra Time
<i>Room service breakfast available or attendance at the informal breakfast (Minister Shorten only)</i>	
0645	1445
Delegation members depart ^{s 47E(d)} for Bürgenstock Resort	
<u>Mercedes e-VITO</u> - ^{s 47E(d)} _{(^s 22(1}	
): _{(^s 22(1}	
- ^{s 22(1)(a)(ii)}	
- <i>Ambassador Lehmann</i>	
- ^{s 22(1)(a)(ii)}	
0730	1530
^{s 47E(d)} Minister Shorten and Mr Cannan to ^{s 47F} pass luggage and passport to ^{s 47F} prior to breakfast	
^{s 22(1)(a)(ii)} will collect all luggage and passports from ^{s 47F} at the room at 1045 for transportation to Zurich Airport	
0745	1545
Delegation members arrive Bürgenstock Resort	
<u>Mercedes e-VITO</u> - ^{s 47E(d), s 47F} _{(^s 22(1}	
): _{(^s 22(1}	
- ^{s 22(1)(a)(ii)}	
- <i>Ambassador Lehmann</i>	
- ^{s 22(1)(a)(ii)}	

0745-0845	Informal Breakfast (optional) <u>Venue:</u> Lakeview Hall <u>Australian attendees:</u> - Minister Shorten	1545-1645
0845-0915	Introduction to Breakout Sessions <u>Venue:</u> Lakeview Hall <u>Australian attendees:</u> Minister Shorten	1645-1715
0915-1045	Breakout Session (<i>nuclear safety and security</i>) <u>Venue:</u> Salon Stans <u>Australian attendees:</u> - Minister Shorten - Mr Cannan	1715-1845
1045-1115	Coffee Break <u>Venue:</u> Plenary Foyer <u>Australian attendees:</u> - Minister Shorten - Mr Cannan - s 47F	1845-1915
1115-1215	Working Plenary <u>Venue:</u> Plenary Hall <u>Australian attendees:</u> - Minister Shorten	1915-2015

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- *Mr Cannan*
 - *s 47F*
-

1215-1230 Break 2015-2030

Venue: *Plenary Foyer*

Australian attendees:

- *Minister Shorten*
 - *Mr Cannan*
 - *s 47F*
-

1230-1330 Closing Plenary 2030-2130

Venue: *Plenary Hall*

Australian attendees:

- *Minister Shorten*
 - *Mr Cannan*
 - *s 47F*
-

1330 Standing Lunch 2130

Venue: *Lakeview Hall*

Australian attendees:

- *Minister Shorten*

Lunch available in restaurants for remaining delegates

1415-1445 *s 33(a)(iii), s 33(b)* 2215-2245

Venue: *side of Lakeview Hall*

Australian attendees:

- *Minister Shorten*
-

- Mr Cannan

Opportunity for final bilateral meetings or Canberra-based business

1600-1700	<p><i>Swiss and Ukrainian Press Conference</i></p> <p><u>Venue:</u> Media Centre</p> <p><u>Australian attendees:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Optional (can also be viewed from the listening room)</i> 	0000-0100 ⁺¹
1800	<p>Check out Bürgenstock Resort</p>	0200 ⁺¹
1945-2015 (TBC)	<p>Depart Bürgenstock Resort for Zurich Airport</p> <p><i>Note the Swiss will determine timing and whether transfer is by helicopter or vehicle</i></p> <p><i>Liaison officer will guide the delegation to transport</i></p> <p><u>Passengers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Minister Shorten</i> - <i>s 47F</i> - <i>Mr Cannan</i> 	0345-0415 ⁺¹
2045	<p>Arrive Zurich Airport</p> <p><u>Met by:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>s 22(1)(a)(ii)</i> 	0445 ⁺¹

*Australian Ambassador to
Switzerland*

Escorted to the VIP Lounge

2215

Minister Shorten, Mr Cannan, ^s
^{s 47F} and ^{s 22(1)(a)(ii)} depart
Zurich on flight QF8086

0615⁺¹

End of program

TOURISM OPTIONS

Self-guided Lucerne City Tour

Download the free “Official Audio Tour Lucerne” App and discover the city of Lucerne with the self-guided city tour (2.3h).

Excursion to Mount Pilatus

Cost golden round-trip tickets: 1st class CHF 130.80/2nd class CHF 113.80

Departing Lucerne ferry pier 2, the trip commences with a boat journey on Lake Lucerne with a view of the surrounding mountains. In Alpnachstad board the steepest cogwheel railway in the world to reach the summit of Mount Pilatus. Afterwards, glide down to Kriens on the aerial cableway (Dragon Ride) and on the panorama gondolas. From the valley station it is a five-minute walk to the stop for Bus no. 1 and a convenient ride to Lucerne.

Timetable

Ascent to Pilatus

Lucerne – Alpnachstad (by ferry)		09:38		10:38	11:50	12:38
Alpnachstad – Pilatus (by rack railway)	10:30	11:05	11:40	12:15	13:25	14:00
Arrive at Pilatus	10:57	11:23	12:07	12:42	13:52	14:27

Descent from Pilatus

Pilatus – Fräkmüntegg (4 mins, by cableway)	09.00 – 17.30 (every 15 mins)
Fräkmüntegg – Kriens (20 mins, by gondola)	09.00 – 17.45 (runs continuously)
Kriens – Lucerne (15 mins, by bus no. 1)	Every 7 minutes

Ferries

Short Lake Cruise: Lucerne (pier 1) – Flüelen – Lucerne

Board one of the modern motor vessels in Lucerne and make a round-trip cruise to Beckenried.

Duration: 2.5h, Cost: 1st class CHF96, 2nd CHF62

Timetable: from 0812/1112-1712 every hour

Grand Lake Cruise: Lucerne (pier 1) – Flüelen – Lucerne

The steamboat or motor vessel travels from Lucerne to the other "end" of Lake Lucerne.

Duration: 5.5h, Cost: 1st class CH 134, 2nd CHF86

Timetable: from 0912 to 1412 every hour

The Hon Bill Shorten MP

National Statement

Ukraine Peace Summit (15-16 June)

President Zelenskyy; President Amherd, distinguished colleagues of the Ukrainian and Swiss Governments; esteemed guests.

It is an immense privilege to join you here today, on behalf of Prime Minister Anthony Albanese, to represent Australia at the inaugural Ukraine Peace Summit.

I extend Australia's warm thanks to Switzerland for hosting this important event and reiterate our commitment to peace, prosperity and stability.

While geographically far, Australia knows what happens in the Euro-Atlantic reverberates across the world, including in the Indo-Pacific.

Australia continues to unequivocally support Ukraine as it defends itself following Russia's illegal and immoral invasion.

We pay tribute to the unwavering resilience and courage of the Ukrainian people, in defence of their sovereignty, and territory, and the international rules-based order.

Aside from the terrible damage and loss of life in Ukraine, Russia's full-scale invasion has had devastating global impacts.

It has compounded human suffering, displaced communities, and exacerbated global food and energy insecurity.

Australia remains committed to empowering Ukraine to end the war on its own terms.

Australia's contributions to date total over one billion Australian dollars.

Our recent energy and humanitarian assistance package and suite of measures to hold Russia to account for its invasion – align with Ukraine's Peace Formula priorities.

We also acknowledge the importance of restoring justice to Ukraine and holding Russia to account for its violations of international law.

Australia supports international legal mechanisms that seek to do this, including the International Criminal Court and the International Court of Justice. We continue to call upon Russia to withdraw from Ukraine's internationally recognised borders.

We stand with partners here today to underscore the need to reach a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in Ukraine.

Together, we strive for a world where differences are managed through dialogue, not conflict; a world in balance, where no country dominates, and no country is dominated.

Words: 304

Time: approx. 2 mins 30 secs

OFFICIAL

s 47E(d)

s 47E(d)

Title: Ukraine: Peace Summit in Switzerland - Australian Attendance
MRN: s 47E(d) 04/06/2024 05:10:19 PM ZE10
To: ASEAN Posts; Beijing; Brussels; Kyiv; London; Ottawa; Seoul; Tokyo; Washington; Wellington
Cc: RR : Moscow
From: Canberra
(CHCH/DFAT/EUDD/ERB)
From File:
EDRMS
Files:
References: s 47E(d)
Response: Routine, Information Only

Summary

On 3 June, the Foreign Minister announced the Hon Bill Shorten MP will represent Australia at Ukraine's Peace Summit in Switzerland from 15 to 16 June. Thank you to Posts for their support so far in monitoring others' attendance.

s 47E(d)

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