

2017-2018 PROGRAMME OF ACTION

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FOREWORD BY THE SECRETARY GENERAL



A tsunami of anti-globalization is inundating the western world and destabilizing the very foundations of the collaborative economic and social consensus that has brought us so much progress over the last half century.

The multilateral institutions that have anchored prosperity and security—and that have propelled free trading systems—are being challenged by atavistic protectionism and economic nationalism, tainted with xenophobic undertones and threats of import tariffs that would create supply chain chaos.

For almost 100 years, ICC has been a beacon for global economic growth, prosperity and peace.

Our International Court of Arbitration is acknowledged as the leading global venue for the resolution of business disputes.

Our policy work is the recognised creator of rules, norms and regulations that are used by companies globally—creating economic opportunity and promoting responsible business conduct.

Our national committees and chamber members play an essential role in engaging with businesses and governments on a daily basis to support private sector-led growth.

Our close working relationship with the World Trade Organization (WTO) to strengthen the rules-based multilateral trading system has done so much to create economic opportunity for millions across the world.

Our integrated commitment to the Business 20 (B20) component of the G20 gives business a significant role in forming government and business solutions.

And the United Nations' recent acknowledgment of ICC as the voice of world business through the granting of Observer Status, gives our global constituency an unparalleled platform to participate directly and independently at the General Assembly.

But we surely must not ignore the valid defects of globalization.

Under Sunil Bharti Mittal's chairmanship of ICC, a central theme of our work is 'inclusivity'—with the aim of ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to benefit from global trade.

A key element in this strategy is the role of business within society. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) offer us the opportunity to build trust with society as well as to provide business with a tremendous new growth strategy.

The Better Business, Better World report, developed by the Business and Sustainable Development Commission, of which I am a Commissioner, shows how pursuing SDGs could raise trillions of dollars in new market opportunities while vastly extending prosperity to all.

We at ICC must reaffirm our commitment to those values that define our mission and make us who we are: trade, prosperity, responsibility and peace.

In these turbulent times, dedication to our core values aligned with 21st century social imperatives will continue to serve our members and the world well.

Yours sincerely,

John Danilovich

THE VOICE OF WORLD BUSINESS

The International Chamber of Commerce is the voice of world business.

ICC champions open economies, rules-based cross-border trade and investment, the market economy system and global economic integration as essential contributors to sustainable and inclusive growth and prosperity. ICC's global network comprises over 6 million members—companies, chambers of commerce and business associations—in more than 100 countries.

Because national economies are now so closely interwoven, government decisions have much stronger international repercussions than in the past. ICC expresses business views that support multilateralism as the best way to find effective solutions to global challenges, based on the principles of open markets and rules-based trade and investment.

A GLOBAL BUSINESS NETWORK

ICC has direct access to national governments through its global network of national committees that brings together ICC member companies, business associations and chambers of commerce. This network represents ICC at the national level by acting as a liaison between ICC's Paris-based international secretariat and ICC members. ICC national committees convey ICC global policy views to their respective governments. In turn, ICC's international secretariat carries ICC policy directly to intergovernmental organisations on issues that affect business' capacity to conduct cross-border transactions. Close to 3,000 business experts feed their knowledge and experience into crafting ICC policy. ICC activities cover a broad spectrum, from arbitration and other forms of dispute resolution to making the case for open international trade and investment and business self-regulation, offering training, and combating commercial crime.

WRITING RULES FOR BUSINESS

ICC has a long history of developing voluntary rules, guidelines and codes to facilitate business and spread good practice. Examples of these include:

Standard Definitions for Techniques of Supply Chain Finance that seek to harmonise existing Supply Chain Finance market terminology to make it operational and usable in daily practice by banks and non-banks when processing, financing and mitigating risk in trade transactions.

ICC Incoterms® rules: standard international trade definitions used every day in thousands of contracts to define the responsibilities of buyers and sellers.

ICC model contracts that make doing international business easier, especially for small- and medium-sized companies that cannot afford big legal departments.

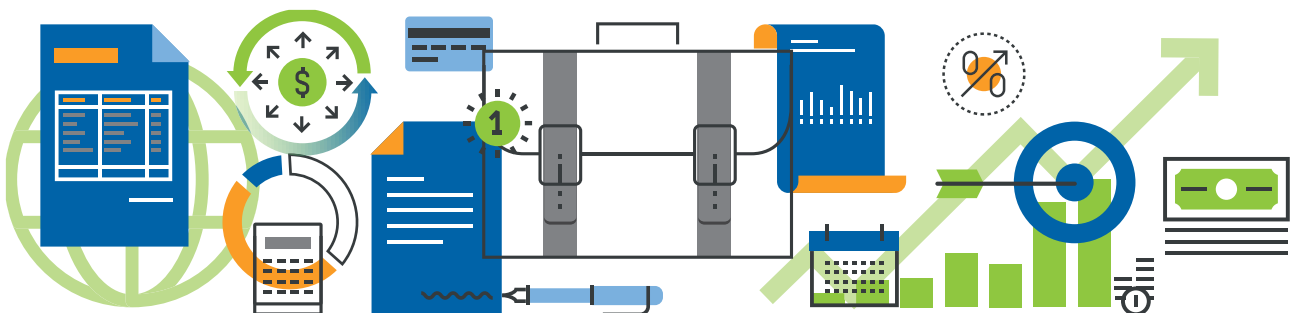
The Consolidated ICC Code of Advertising and Marketing Communication Practice: the global foundation for national self-regulatory systems that monitor marketing practices.

POLICY ADVOCACY

ICC develops global business policy views on key issues that affect companies' ability to trade and invest across borders, and meet the challenges and opportunities of an increasingly integrated global economy. These issues include: banking, commercial law and practice, competition policy, corporate responsibility and anti-corruption, customs and trade facilitation, the digital economy, environment and energy, intellectual property, marketing and advertising, taxation, and trade and investment policy.

ICC policy advocacy, which often takes the form of policy statements to influence intergovernmental discussions, is developed through ICC commissions, specialised working bodies composed of business experts. The strength and legitimacy of ICC policy derive from rigorous development through extensive consultation with member companies via the ICC global network.

ICC policy recommendations are communicated to both national governments and intergovernmental organisations (IGOs)—including the United Nations (UN) and the World Trade Organization—and forums such as the G20. They are intended to reflect a broad business consensus as represented by ICC, while at the same time making a meaningful contribution to the policy debate from a global business perspective.



WORKING WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

ICC has enjoyed a close working relationship with the UN since 1946 as a non-governmental organisation in consultative status with the UN's Economic and Social Council. On 13 December 2016, ICC was granted Observer Status by the UN General Assembly, making ICC the only business organisation allowed to participate as an Observer in the sessions and work of the General Assembly.

With IGOs increasingly involved in matters of concern to the business community, it is important that business representatives be "at the table" when these issues are discussed. ICC's longstanding relationship with the UN and its considerable experience as the voice of business in international negotiations enable it to bring the views of world business to the UN. Extensive consultation with its worldwide, multi-sectoral membership lends ICC's views special authority and legitimacy. ICC's Permanent Observer to the UN in New York provides the liaison between ICC and the UN system.

RESOLVING DISPUTES WORLDWIDE

The ICC International Court of Arbitration is the most trusted system of arbitration in the world, with arbitration under its rules on the increase. In 2016, a record number of 966 new cases were filed with the Court. The ICC International Centre for ADR has also developed a full range of other dispute resolution services for international commerce based on rules

covering mediation, dispute boards, the proposal and appointment of experts and neutrals and administration of expert proceedings, and the settlement of disputes arising out of the use of documentary credits and other trade finance instruments.


A GLOBAL FORUM FOR CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Through the ICC World Chambers Federation (WCF) – ICC's worldwide network of chambers of commerce – ICC fosters interaction and exchange of best practice among chambers all over the world. WCF strengthens links among chambers, enabling them to improve their performance and develop new products and services to offer their members.

WORLD-CLASS TRAINING FOR TRADE PROFESSIONALS

Launched in 2015 in partnership with International Enterprise Singapore, the ICC Academy is a digital platform offering a wide range of online courses and certifications for trade professionals worldwide. Its training programmes are designed by ICC's unrivalled roster of experts and practitioners, covering key areas of global trade and trade finance. The ICC Academy's activities complement the year-round training seminars and conferences that ICC International Headquarters and ICC national committees organise throughout the world on cross-border trade transactions, international banking and dispute resolution.

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE UNITED NATIONS
OVER 70 YEARS OF COOPERATION



<p>1945 ICC only private sector organization granted accreditation to the Conference on International Organization (UNCIO), a convention resulting in the creation of the UN Charter</p>	<p>1972 UN invites ICC to participate in nomination of a preparatory panel of experts to report to the 1st UN Conference on the Human Environment</p>	<p>1998 High-level representatives from UN agencies participate in the ICC Geneva Business Dialogue</p> <p>UN and ICC announce plans to cooperate on project to stimulate investment flows to Africa and LDCs</p>	<p>2015 ICC CEO letter in <i>Financial Times</i> calls on world leaders for a collaborative effort towards attainment of UN Global Goals</p>
<p>1953 ECOSOC reviews ICC proposals for a new international convention that would remove local law limitation and create a truly international arbitral enforcement regime which today applies in close to 150 territories</p>	<p>1979 ICC report details over 80 issues being worked on in conjunction with IGOs of the UN system</p>	<p>1999 ICC instrumental in creation of UN Global Compact</p>	<p>2003 ICC becomes signatory of UN Global Compact</p>
<p>1946 ICC granted top-level consultative status with the United Nations (UN)</p>	<p>1955 Newly formed UN Economic Commission for the Far East encourages ICC's Commission for Asia and Far East Affairs to establish national committees in the regions</p>	<p>1969 ICC and UN establish the GATT Economic Consultative Committee to address common problems with heads of 8 UN Economic Organizations and the GATT</p>	<p>1984 ICC and UNEP stage first World Industry Conference on Environmental Management (WICEM)</p>
<p>1984 ICC and UNEP stage first World Industry Conference on Environmental Management (WICEM)</p>	<p>1991 ICC launches Business Charter for Sustainable Development, one year ahead of the UN Rio "Earth Summit"</p>	<p>1992 UN endorses ICC Incoterms Rules</p>	<p>2001 ICC and UNCTAD establish the Investment Advisory Council at the 3rd UN Conference on LDCs</p>
<p>2007 ICC hosts first business day on the sidelines of COP 13</p>	<p>2009 UN endorses ICC Documentary Credit Rules</p>	<p>2015 ICC leads business delegation of over 800 to Third International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa</p> <p>ICC is the business "focal point" for UN climate talks and the landmark Paris Climate Conference (COP21)</p>	<p>2016 ICC outlines 8 principles to mobilize investment for the UN Global Goals</p>

ICC COMMISSIONS

ICC commissions are specialised working bodies composed of business experts nominated by ICC national committees that examine major issues of practical concern to world business and that work together to address cross-cutting subjects. They prepare policy products, including statements to inform and shape intergovernmental discussions and resulting policy, as well as rules and codes to facilitate international business transactions.

Arbitration and ADR

MANDATE

As a forum for pooling ideas on issues relating to international arbitration and other forms of dispute resolution, the ICC Commission on Arbitration and ADR aims to:

- › Draft and revise ICC's Arbitration, Mediation, Expert, Dispute Boards Rules and other forms of dispute resolution rules.
- › Study the juridical and other aspects of arbitration and alternative modes of international dispute settlement, and examine them in view of current developments.
- › Provide reports, guidelines and best practices on a range of topics of current relevance to the world of arbitration and ADR, with a view to improving ICC dispute resolution services.
- › Create a link among arbitrators, counsel and users to enable ICC dispute resolution to respond effectively to users' needs.
- › Promote ICC's various dispute resolution services globally.

PROJECTS FOR 2017-2018

- › Launch the commission's latest report, Financial Institutions and International Arbitration, with a view to promoting the use of ICC Arbitration in the financial sector.

- › Promote the revised edition of the report on IT in International Arbitration including new sample wording dealing with the use of IT in arbitral proceedings.
- › Work on a third edition of the Guide to National Procedures for Recognition and Enforcement of Awards under the New York Convention and continue the cooperation with UNCITRAL in promoting the New York Convention.
- › Examine and analyse the Emergency Arbitrator proceedings globally and under the 2012 Arbitration Rules, in cooperation with other arbitral institutions as well as national committees.
- › Participate in the joint project on the litigation of antitrust follow-on actions with the ICC Commission on Competition, which includes a comparative study of court litigation, mediation and arbitration.
- › Continue the collaboration with the ICC Taxation Commission on tax dispute resolution in order to share ICC's experience in dispute resolution with the UN Tax Committee.
- › Revise the Rules of ICC as Appointing Authority in UNCITRAL or other Ad Hoc Arbitration Proceedings.
- › Study the probative value of witness evidence in international arbitration.
- › Comment and advise on the Court's proposal on an Expedited Procedure for Small Claims.

ICC ARBITRATION IN NUMBERS

1,500 cases are managed by the Court Secretariat at any given time.

ICC INTERNATIONAL COURT OF ARBITRATION®

#arbitration
@iccarbitration
www.iccarbitration.org

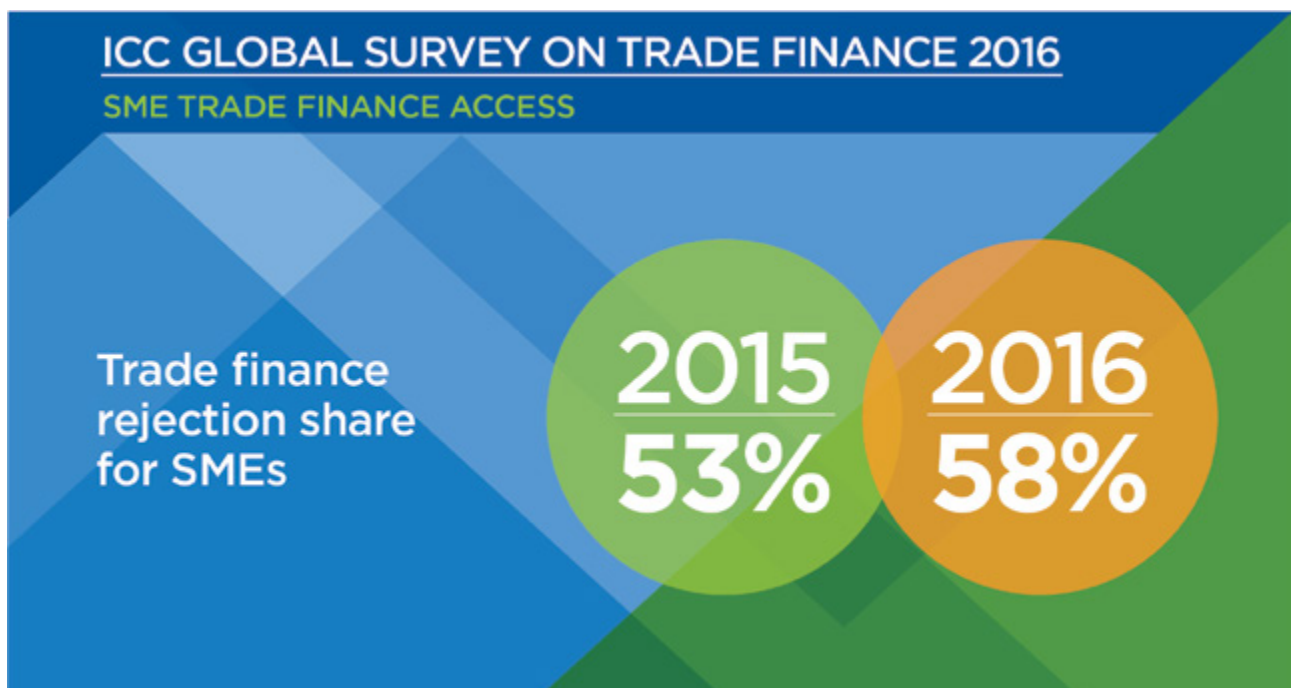
Banking

MANDATE

To serve as a global forum and rule-making body for banks worldwide, with particular focus on the financing of international trade; and to help policymakers and standard setters create a regulatory framework that facilitates trade finance throughout the world.

PROJECTS FOR 2017-2018

- › Organise the ICC Banking Commission annual meetings in Jakarta in 2017 and in the Americas in 2018 and promote the Banking Commission's work as well as the ICC's in general in these regions.
 - › Produce and adopt new rules for international factoring (URIF), in partnership with Factor Chain International, based on the existing General Rules of International Factoring (GRIF).
 - › Prepare policy submissions and responses to regulators on measures affecting the trade finance industry.
 - › Further develop the trade register project to evolve the default and risk-related data collection, analytics and advocacy, and to provide a richer value proposition to participating banks.
 - › Make recommendations to the Business 20/G20 process on key issues related to trade finance.
 - › Actively contribute to the WTO Expert Group on Trade Finance.
 - › Develop business input on financial crime risks and contribute to the global dialogue with the Wolfsburg Group and the Financial Action Task Force.
- › Provide timely market intelligence reports on trade finance, including analysis to support ICC contributions on trade finance in key international forums.
 - › Issue official opinions on queries on ICC banking rules on a biannual basis.
 - › Develop business views on export finance issues through the ICC Export Finance Working Group, a representative global platform for medium- and long-term export finance banks.
 - › Engage in advocacy and education aimed at encouraging global adoption of the proposed terminology and nomenclature for Supply Chain Finance, published in the Standard Definitions for Techniques of Supply Chain Finance.
 - › Help promote the ICC Academy educational offering in trade finance.
 - › Explore ways to develop non-traditional institutional investment in trade finance, possibly including through the creation of rules or guidelines.
 - › Encourage sustainability in trade finance by leveraging banks' role in financing sustainable trade and encouraging sustainable practices, and by helping to provide clarity to banks in their implementation of existing sustainability policy and standards.
 - › Examine the impact of digital trade on trade finance and assess the need to adapt the existing rules and/or potentially set standards or rules in this area.
 - › Consider the possibility of drafting International Standard Demand Guarantee Practice on the basis of the current survey on the use of URDG 758.



Commercial Law and Practice

MANDATE

To set global business standards for international B2B transactions and provide world business input on commercial rules developed by intergovernmental organisations.

PROJECTS FOR 2017-2018

- › Revise the Incoterms® 2010 rules and continue to develop practical tools and expert guidance to promote the effective use of the Incoterms® 2010 rules globally.
- › Prepare and launch new ICC model contracts, clauses and guides, including on a variety of consultancy services and the provision of logistics services by third parties. Consider the development of new products reflective of the increasing importance of sales of digital goods, online sales and the digitalisation of the international economy, and the increasing interface between businesses and customers online.
- › Explore the feasibility of collaboration with other organisations on a model contract on offsets and the development of an arbitral process tailored to procurement disputes.
- › Make business recommendations to and collaborate with relevant intergovernmental organisations on benchmarking and the European Commission on procurement directives to improve the international legal framework for public procurement.
- › Provide global business views to European legislators on the dangers of including B2B contracts in proposed EU contract rules for online purchases.

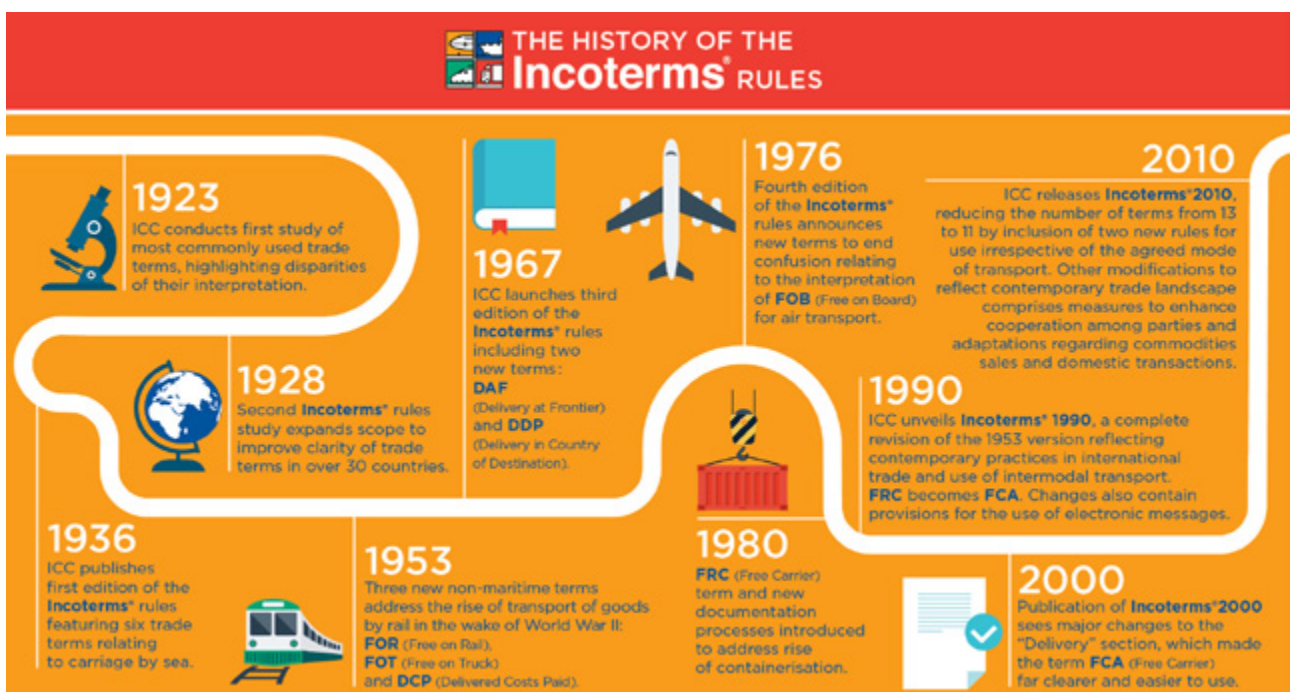
Competition

MANDATE

To ensure that business needs and markets are taken into account in the formulation and implementation of competition laws and policies.

PROJECTS FOR 2017-2018

- › Continue the roll-out of the version of the ICC Antitrust Compliance Toolkit for small- and medium-sized enterprises and further engage with the International Competition Network (ICN), the European Commission Directorate for Competition, and other competition agencies, through open dialogue and thought leadership, on the importance of compliance programmes as a tool for competition law enforcement.
- › Organise the ICC-ICN roundtables at the ICN Annual Conferences in Portugal in 2017 and in 2018 (location to be determined), and enhance ICC's participation in ICN key initiatives, thereby further establishing ICC's role as the main business interlocutor of the ICN.
- › Publish an advocacy guide to help further promote the ICC recommendations on best practice for the creation and reform of specific merger control regimes, and pursue a dialogue with selected competition authorities and governments.
- › Organise a seminar for judges and other stakeholders to exchange views on legal review and best practice in due process.
- › Promote the ICC Proposal to the ICN for a One-Stop-Shop for Leniency Markers by engaging with ICN and intergovernmental organisations and develop the second edition of the ICC Leniency Manual.
- › Finalise the working paper on the use of arbitration and mediation in antitrust follow-on actions.



Corporate Responsibility and Anti-corruption

MANDATE

To develop policy recommendations and practical tools from a global business perspective on corporate responsibility and fighting corruption.

PROJECTS FOR 2017-2018

- › Finalise and launch an ICC business integrity compendium of ICC anti-corruption guidelines and rules.
- › Pursue the development of guidance for companies on conflicts of interest.
- › Begin work toward development of a reference document linking corporate responsibility with the competitive advantage of companies.
- › Shape G20/Business 20 anti-corruption policy, drawing from ICC's anti-corruption tools as a basis for concrete action by business for fighting corruption.
- › Uphold the approach taken by the UN Guiding Principles on business and human rights, with a view to ensuring the balance between the corporate responsibility to respect human rights and the State duty to protect these rights, and provide business views into the UN discussions on a possible international legally-binding instrument.
- › Provide global business input into international initiatives on corporate responsibility and anticorruption, including the implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Anti-Bribery Convention and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
- › Contribute global business views on corporate responsibility reporting.
- › Promote the broad use of the ICC Anti-corruption Third Party Due Diligence Guide for SMEs.



- › Liaise with the ICC Academy on its development of online anti-corruption training based on the ICC Ethics and Compliance Training Handbook.

Customs and Trade Facilitation

MANDATE

To promote simplified customs and transport policies and procedures as well as other measures to facilitate international trade.

PROJECTS FOR 2017-2018

- › Support the ratification and implementation of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement—feeding into the work of the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation of which ICC is a host organisation.
- › Provide input into the work of the WTO and the World Customs Organization (WCO) on customs valuation, classification, trade facilitation and rules of origin.
- › Further develop ICC recommendations on enabling customs and trade facilitation frameworks for e-commerce and feed business insights into the work of the WCO Working Group on E-Commerce.
- › Finalise an ICC policy statement on rules of origin in preferential trade agreements together with the ICC Commission on Trade and Investment Policy.
- › Complete an ICC policy statement on customs handling of re-usable transport packaging similar to shipping containers.
- › Promote the ICC recommendations on Authorised Economic Operators (AEOs) and work on further guidance on mutual recognition of AEOs, centered around the core principle of “one application for multiple use”, similar to a passport.
- › Develop an ICC policy statement on customs treatment of humanitarian relief shipments in humanitarian emergencies.
- › Prepare, together with the ICC Commission on Taxation, a policy statement on VAT/GST in the context of customs valuation and transfer pricing, building on the 2015 ICC policy statement on customs valuation and transfer pricing.
- › Provide guidance for traders on the incorporation of the transfer of risk during transport in contracts of carriage, in cooperation with the ICC Commission on Commercial Law and Practice.
- › Make ICC recommendations on supply chain connectivity in the context of the digitalisation of transport and logistical processes.
- › Develop a position on the use of bonds as a means to facilitate the separation of release of goods and payment of customs duties.

Digital Economy

MANDATE

To promote the global development of the digital economy and continued growth of its underlying information and communication technologies (ICTs) and related business models, through private sector policy leadership, regulatory advocacy and the promotion of best practice.

PROJECTS FOR 2017-2018

- › Provide input on e-commerce and digital trade into the work programmes of the World Trade Organization, G20, as well as the United Nations and relevant agencies. Highlight the importance of cross-border data flows for the global economy, and promote policies to leverage ICTs for the inclusion of small and medium enterprises and developing countries in trade.
- › Present the case of the digital economy's contribution across most of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) with examples, and put forward recommendations to policymakers on how to leverage ICTs and the Internet for economic growth and social benefit.
- › Complement recently developed guidance to policymakers on emerging technology such as Internet of things, machine-to-machine and cloud computing with the users' perspective and the business practices and government policies that help adoption and use to provide societal and economic benefit, while driving innovation.
- › Advocate global business priorities from across sectors on privacy, data protection and security policy discussions in relevant intergovernmental forums

[Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Council of Europe, European Union and United Nations agencies]. Encourage policy interoperability across different legal systems to simplify administrative procedures for business, where feasible. Continue to advocate ways to mitigate the risks of cybercrime and promote initiatives to advance consumer and business confidence in ICTs to foster the digital economy.

- › Develop practical policy inputs on topical issues that help ICC demonstrate the value and necessity of a multistakeholder approach to Internet and ICT policies. Apply these practical global business inputs where possible to intergovernmental discussions and to reinforce the viability of multistakeholder entities such as the Internet Governance Forum (IGF).

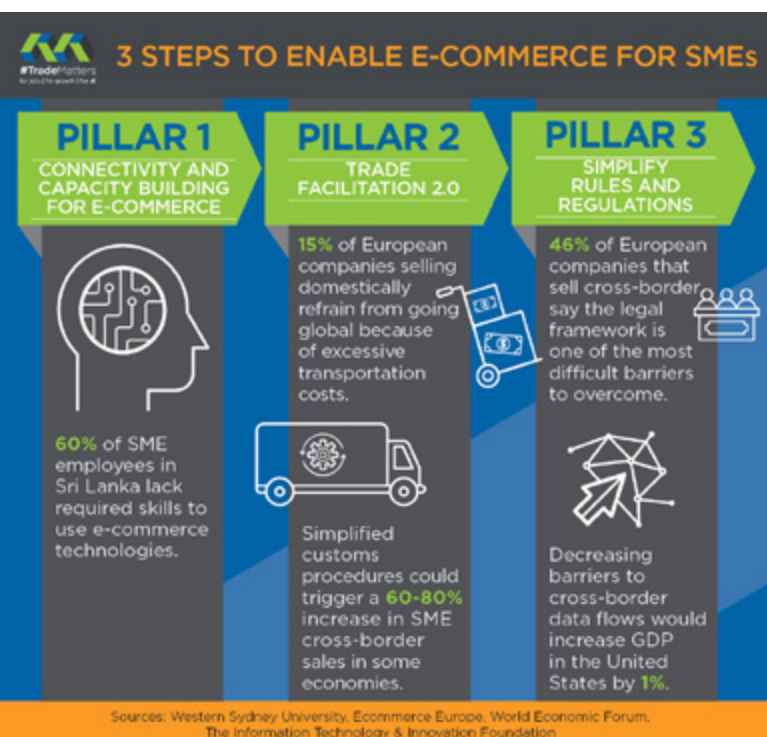
Environment and Energy

MANDATE

To develop policy recommendations and tools to address major global environmental and energy issues, including climate change and green economy within the framework of sustainable development, and make a substantive contribution to key intergovernmental discussions in these areas.

PROJECTS FOR 2017-2018

- › Prepare global business priorities on energy, including infrastructure investment and technological innovation, business systems, access, efficiency, security, and public-private partnerships.
- › Pursue the development of global business positions on climate change related to the entry into force and implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Paris Climate Agreement, including market- and non-market mechanisms, climate finance, and developing ICC views on trade and climate change as a joint project with the ICC Commission on Trade and Investment Policy.
- › Continue to act as the business and industry focal point in the UNFCCC process, organise activities and events including the Business and Climate Summit and related "Business days", side events, and representation in the technology and finance branches of the UNFCCC as well as the World Bank Climate Investment Funds.
- › Develop global business positions and tools on green economy and provide business input and expertise to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in particular on the International Resource Panel and Green Economy Initiative.
- › Develop a global business position on water.
- › Prepare and advance global business priorities on biodiversity and provide related input to the Convention on Biodiversity.



Intellectual Property

MANDATE

To promote efficient intellectual property (IP) systems that support international trade, encourage investment in creation and innovation, and facilitate sustainable economic development.

PROJECTS FOR 2017-2018

- › Monitor and provide business perspectives on technology and IP-related issues in UN processes relating to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development.
- › Coordinate business input on the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity's Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing to ensure transparent and practically implementable legislation at regional and international levels.
- › Issue the 13th edition of the ICC Intellectual Property Roadmap.
- › Develop a knowledge compendium for businesses regarding the valuation and monetization of IP assets.
- › Explore the impact of initiatives to improve efficiency, such as work sharing between patent offices, on patent examination and patent quality.
- › Prepare a position on the reduction of formalities relating to IPR registrations through adhesion to the Convention on the Apostille.
- › Analyse and articulate business needs with respect to requirements for design protection for graphical user interfaces around the world.
- › Continue to produce evidence-based research on the role of intellectual property in innovation by issuing a fifth research paper on incremental innovation.
- › Reinforce messaging on the importance of the European unitary patent and the Unified Patent Court for business in the context of Brexit.
- › Conduct a comparative analysis of recent trade secret legislation in the EU and the US, and possibly other jurisdictions, to facilitate trade secret protection by businesses.
- › Provide an overview of utility models regimes worldwide and business best practices for dealing with these.



The Roadmap is ICC's flagship IP publication

Marketing and Advertising

MANDATE

To promote high ethical standards in marketing by business self-regulation through the Consolidated ICC Code of Advertising and Marketing Communications Practice and formulate world business positions and initiatives to address government actions that affect marketing and consumer protection.

PROJECTS FOR 2017-2018

- › Participate in the APEC Committee on Trade and Investment project on common advertising standards and work together with ICC's global network and partners to advance capacity-building of advertising self-regulation in the APEC region and improve the understanding of responsible marketing and the Consolidated ICC Code.
- › Undertake a review of the Consolidated ICC Code to ensure it remains relevant, future-proof and fit for purpose, including new developments and issues in the market place.
- › Advance Consolidated ICC Code communication efforts on the occasion of the 80th (2017) Anniversary of the Code to underscore the underlying principles of the Code and reaffirm its role as the global reference for effective marketing and advertising self-regulation.
- › Promote awareness of existing policy materials to help companies and policymakers interpret broad Code principles as they might apply to sensitive or rapidly evolving issues such as advertising to children and mobile marketing and actively pursue opportunities to enhance engagement and strengthen self-regulation in developing markets.
- › Carry out a targeted advocacy effort with governments where global legislative initiatives are being considered on labeling and packaging, with a view to educating on the policy impact of these initiatives and the proposed recommendations developed by the cross-commission Task Force on Labelling and Packaging.
- › Develop appropriate guidance with respect to digital and interactive marketing communications across all media and platforms including further guidance for mobile applications that incorporates new technologies such as location, data, non-cookie based tracking and cross-device targeting as a supplement to the existing Resource Guide for Self-Regulation of Online Behavioural Advertising.

Taxation

MANDATE

To promote transparent and non-discriminatory treatment of foreign investments and earnings that eliminates tax obstacles to cross-border trade and investment.

PROJECTS FOR 2017-2018

- › Continue to advocate for coherent and coordinated local implementation of the G20/OECD Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Project (BEPS) outcomes to help establish a consistent global tax system (including consistency of principles, need for harmonization of international information exchange practices between tax authorities, and utilization of country-by-country documentation).
- › Provide further views into G20/OECD follow-up deliberations—including further discussion drafts, the BEPS Multilateral Instrument to modify bilateral tax treaties and the Inclusive Framework to support implementation of the BEPS package in developing countries.
- › In cooperation with the ICC Commission on Arbitration and ADR, play a leading role in the UN deliberations on effective tax dispute resolution mechanisms.
- › Lead global business input into the work of the UN Committee of Experts in Tax Matters and its sub-committees—including on dispute resolution, royalties, and the taxation of technical services, with a view to ensuring that new proposals are implemented in a manner that best facilitates cross-border trade and investment.
- › Promote ICC recommendations on transfer pricing, including the evolution of principles concerning the priority of traditional methodologies (such as profit splits or formulary apportionment), in relevant intergovernmental policy processes, including the OECD, the WCO, the UN and the G20.
- › Continue to provide business input on indirect taxation from a global business perspective, including participation in the EU VAT Experts Group.
- › Establish opportunities to support the endorsement of cooperative compliance by global tax authorities in order to enhance administrative efficiency.
- › Develop a Charter of fiscal rights for international investors, notably on the basis of the ICC Guidelines for International Investment.
- › Identify and promote opportunities for fostering growth and cross-border trade in the area of international tax policy.

Trade and Investment Policy

MANDATE

To promote cross-border trade and investment by business and an open global economy to foster job creation, sustainable development, and improve living standards.

PROJECTS FOR 2017-2018

- › Elaborate policy positions to shape the ICC World Trade Agenda, and G20 and Business 20 deliberations on trade and investment, by contributing to the development of a robust 21st Century global trade and investment policy agenda.
- › Advocate in favour of effective provisions for arbitration and Investor-State Dispute Settlement in coordination with the ICC Commission on Arbitration and ADR.
- › Support plurilateral approaches to promote and liberalize trade in environmental goods and services and trade in services.
- › Articulate views on the need for consistent interpretation and implementation of trade controls.
- › Revisit the issue of the impact of extraterritorial laws on trade and international investment.
- › Develop an ICC policy statement on trade and climate change in collaboration with the ICC Commission on Environment and Energy.
- › Explore ways to help achieve the UN sustainable development goals through increased trade and investment.

#TradeMatters
for jobs | for growth | for all

“ If we can show people that trade is good not just for Wall Street or Bay Street or the City of London but is good for small companies, then we'll be doing a huge amount to push back against that protectionist sentiment.”

CHRYSTIA FREELAND
Minister of International Trade,
Canada

A WORLD OF INFLUENCE

GLOBAL BUSINESS ADVOCACY



A unique network
with the power
to influence policy
in more than
100 countries



ICC SPECIAL PROJECTS AND GROUPS

ICC special projects are intended to complement ICC commission work by increasing the outreach of policy products developed by commissions.

Business Action to Stop Counterfeiting and Piracy (BASCAP)

MANDATE

To raise awareness of the economic cost and social harm of counterfeiting and piracy and to call for greater commitments and resources by local, national and international authorities in the enforcement of intellectual property rights.

PROJECTS FOR 2017-2018

- ▶ Promote a high-standard set of proactive IP rights enforcement measures to intergovernmental organisations and key plurilateral bodies such as the Association of South East Asian Nations, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, G20 and BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) and the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization.
- ▶ Publish country reports on the value of IP, the economic and social risks from counterfeiting and piracy and recommendations for improving IP enforcement regimes—and work with national business groups to implement best practice.
- ▶ Collaborate with key supply chain intermediaries, including transport operators and online/digital platforms, to improve protections against the infiltration of counterfeiting and piracy and to promote best practice.
- ▶ Publish a global study on the economic impacts of counterfeiting and piracy in partnership with OECD and the International Trademark Association and promote findings to policymakers, media and business stakeholders.
- ▶ Work to strengthen anti-counterfeiting measures in the areas of customs, free trade zones, illicit trade, law enforcement, goods in transit, e-commerce, copyright issues, trademark package and consumer health and safety.
- ▶ Continue to broaden the reach of the BASCAP “I Buy Real, Fakes Cost More” campaign to national governments and national anti-counterfeiting associations.

Business Action to Support the Information Society (BASIS)

MANDATE

To promote global business priorities on the range of Internet governance and information and communications technology (ICT) issues that contribute to economic and social development, in forums established by the UN World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), and preserve the multistakeholder approach to these issues.

PROJECTS FOR 2017-2018

- ▶ Lead business engagement in the annual Internet Governance Forum (IGF) as well as the longer range planning and development of the IGF being proposed as it begins its new 10-year mandate. Facilitate business engagement and work through the Multistakeholder Advisory Group and other input opportunities to ensure business views are taken into consideration.
- ▶ Bolster the acceptance and legitimacy of the multistakeholder approach by enhancing the breadth of business involvement in the relevant Internet governance and policy dialogues. To this end, BASIS will undertake an awareness-raising effort among the broad business community in a selection of underrepresented markets, working with partners, to increase private sector involvement in Internet governance discussions—whether the global, regional or local IGF initiatives or other dialogues impacting multistakeholder governance of the Internet.
- ▶ Provide business views to the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development and to WSIS follow-up activities in the relevant UN entities such as the UN Economic and Social Council and General Assembly as well as the International Telecommunications Union, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.



“ICC aims to ensure that the evolution of Internet Governance is good for business and for society, recognizing that international trade, investment, and an open market economy are cornerstones in raising and spreading wealth.”

MARIA FERNANDA GARZA
ICC Executive Board Member and Chair, ICC Mexico

BASIS
Business Action to Support the Information Society

- › Advocate the broad business perspective as the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) functions transition from oversight by a government to that of the global multistakeholder community. Leverage opportunities to increase business awareness and input into the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) to promote accountability efforts and support a secure, stable, and resilient Domain Name System.
- › Advocate ICC Commission on the Digital Economy policy positions and ensure the key role of business in innovation, economic and social development as well as job creation is considered in global discussions and events on Internet governance and ICTs for sustainable development.

ICC G20 CEO Advisory Group

MANDATE

To provide a CEO-led platform to leverage ICC's policy work and pursue progress on world business priorities through the work of the G20 on an ongoing basis.

PROJECTS FOR 2017-2018

- › Develop and consolidate business policy priorities on key issues where the G20 can exercise its collective leadership to establish coordinated approaches on critical cross-border economic policy challenges, including trade, investment, anti-corruption, digital economy, financing growth, energy, climate and sustainable development.
- › Ensure effective world business input into the work of the G20, including advocating ICC business priorities at CEO-level to G20 leaders, sherpas, ministers and media.
- › Canvass and consolidate global business input on G20 priorities, including through consultations with business worldwide.
- › Maintain ICC's role as the voice of world business in the Business 20 (B20) process by partnering with national B20 hosts in Germany and Argentina to provide substantive continuity and engagement between Summits and robust and ongoing world business participation in the B20.
- › Produce distinctive reports that complement ICC policy recommendations, including new editions of the ICC G20 Business Scorecard, ICC Policy Recommendations to G20 Leaders and the ICC Global Survey of G20 Business Policy Priorities.
- › Encourage national-level implementation of G20 commitments in collaboration with ICC national committees.

ICC World Trade Agenda (WTA)

MANDATE

In partnership with the Qatar Chamber of Commerce and Industry, enable global business leaders to define multilateral trade negotiation priorities and help governments set a trade and investment policy agenda for the 21st century that contributes to sustainable economic growth and quality job creation.

PROJECTS FOR 2017-2018

- › Promote WTA business priorities in relevant forums, including Business 20 and G20 discussions, and in particular at the WTO.
- › Continue to mobilize world business in support of a robust 21st Century multilateral trade and investment policy agenda, with a particular focus on SMEs and chambers of commerce.

8 PRINCIPLES TO MOBILIZE INVESTMENT FOR THE SDGs

The annual investment gap in sustainable development in developing markets is estimated at US\$2.5 trillion annually. Much of this shortfall will need to be filled by private capital and foreign direct investment can play a critical role in enabling implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

ICC RECOMMENDS 8 FUNDAMENTAL PILLARS TO MOBILIZE PRIVATE FINANCE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGs.

- 1 INVESTMENT POLICY**
Create a strong investment climate.
- 2 NATIONAL SECURITY REVIEWS**
Refrain from abusing security provisions for protectionist purposes.
- 3 DISPUTE SETTLEMENT**
Include independent dispute resolution mechanisms in all investment agreements.
- 4 SECTORAL RESTRICTIONS**
Avoid sectoral discriminations in the negotiation of investment treaties.
- 5 STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES**
Ensure level playing fields when state-owned enterprises compete with the private sector.
- 6 INVESTMENT PROTECTION**
Support international investment agreements as tools to protect FDI flows.
- 7 FORCED LOCALIZATION PROVISIONS**
Avoid forced localization provisions which have serious repercussions on investment climate.
- 8 MULTILATERAL FRAMEWORK ON INVESTMENT**
Work towards a multilateral framework on investment providing global rules for a global economy.

ICC OBSERVER MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

MANDATE

To convey ICC and world business views to the United Nations (UN) through representation at intergovernmental deliberations and through substantive engagement with UN agencies, departments, funds and programmes.

PROJECTS FOR 2017-2018

- › Leverage ICC's newly-obtained Observer Status with the UN General Assembly (UNGA) to represent ICC in the work and the sessions of the UNGA and its specialised committees, and to strengthen ICC's representation efforts in other parts of the UN system.
- › To represent ICC and the ICC Secretary General at the UN in New York including the Global Compact Board, UNIDO Green Industry Platform and Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Group to the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).
- › Mobilize the ICC policy commissions and global networks to provide business sector inputs to UN intergovernmental processes including: Science, Technology, and Innovation Forum, High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), Financing for Development, the ECOSOC Partnership Forum, Disaster Risk Reduction, Least Developed Countries, Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, and annual meetings of ECOSOC.
- › Collaborate with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs to organise an annual SDG Business Forum to be held during the high-level ministerial segment of the HLPF to showcase successful private sector commitments and efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda.
- › Support ICC's international secretariat in the planning and design of all ICC activities relating to the implementation of the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
- › Coordinate the engagement and tasks of the Global Business Alliance for 2030, a diverse group of major international private sector organisations which aims to make effective, concrete and long-term contributions to the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- › Collaborate with member states, UN agencies, intergovernmental organisations, non-governmental organisations and other stakeholders to participate and co-organise events around issues relevant to the 2030 Agenda.
- › Continue to serve as organising partner for the business and industry major group at the HLPF, and as Chair of the Business Steering Committee for Financing for Development and the Business Steering Committee for the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.

- › Monitor the activities of the different UN bodies and alert the ICC International Secretariat, national committees and chambers on issues that are of major concern to the global business community.
- › Provide business speakers to UN high-level meetings through engagement with ICC's international secretariat and global networks.

ICC PUBLICATIONS

MANDATE

To provide essential resources for companies of all sizes, law firms, and educational institutions to assist in their day-to-day business transactions. Our publications include international rules and standards, practical guides, and model contracts.

PROJECTS FOR 2017-2018

- › The ICC Dispute Resolution Bulletin, published quarterly, is now available to all ICC members free-of-charge. In its new electronic format, the Bulletin includes sections on Doctrine, Case Decisions (Awards, Procedural Orders), Global Development, ICC Activities, Book Reviews and ICC Dispute Resolution Practice and Procedure.
- › Continue to provide expert guidance for the arbitration community. A revised *Guide to ICC Arbitration* is scheduled for release along with the second edition of *UAE Summaries of Courts' Decisions in Arbitration*.
- › Further enhance our series of fully editable Model Contracts. New titles will include the ICC Model International Consulting Services Contract - Entering a new Foreign Market and the ICC Joint Venture Model Contract.
- › Revise two of our most popular publications: *Drafting and Negotiating International Commercial Contracts* and *Guide to Export/Import*.
- › Launch the ICC Digital Library, an online platform providing easy access to ICC's intellectual property in the areas of dispute resolution, trade finance and global business tools.

All publications (print and e-format) are available on the ICC Store: www.storeiccwbo.org



ICC ACADEMY

MANDATE

To provide a range of recognized certification programmes and specialised online training courses covering key areas of ICC activities, including trade finance and international trade transactions.

PROJECTS FOR 2017-2018

- › Develop a wide range of online courses and certification programmes that are recognized worldwide, expanding on the trade finance curriculum and launching a new export/import certificate.
- › Organise conferences on topics of relevance to the ICC Academy's online educational programmes.
- › Create a digital platform to increase membership participation in the ICC Academy and the cross-selling of products and services.
- › Develop sales and sponsorship campaigns and other ICC Academy-related income-generating activities, in cooperation with ICC national committees.



World class training from the world business organization

The ICC Academy is the world business organization's ground-breaking e-learning platform.

We deliver online certification and professional development services to meet the educational needs of banks, corporates and other organizations at the forefront of international trade.

www.icc.academy

ICC COMMERCIAL CRIME SERVICES

MANDATE

- › To provide business services to help fight all types of commercial crime including maritime piracy, fraud in international trade, insurance fraud, financial instrument fraud, money laundering and product counterfeiting.

International Maritime Bureau (IMB)

- › Develop a mechanism to monitor and identify high risk operators in the transportation chain.
- › Make available to members analysis of risk trends in trade finance drawn from the CCS database.
- › Provide online tools to help ship owners and charterers to identify adverse information on counterparties.
- › Support a worldwide piracy reporting system with regional reporting hubs and the IMB Piracy Reporting Centre on a long-term sustainable basis.

Financial Investigation Bureau (FIB)

- › Offer a tailored service to banks in emerging countries to help meet compliance standards.
- › Provide members with an in-depth financial fraud investigation service including factual and expert evidence reports for legal proceedings.

Counterfeiting Intelligence Bureau (CIB)

- › Offer hologram manufacturers better comparisons of holograms registered on the Hologram Image Register (HIR).
- › Support BASCAP in providing an online product to identify the shipment of counterfeit products.
- › Contribute to improving ways to bring down quickly websites involved in the sale and distribution of counterfeit products.



ICC DISPUTE RESOLUTION SERVICES

In today's global economy, international commercial disputes are commonplace. Resolving these disputes is vital to trade and investment. ICC Dispute Resolution Services perform this critical role, giving business partners a wide choice of administered procedures for settling disputes outside the courts. ICC Dispute Resolution Services provides services through two main bodies:

- the ICC International Court of Arbitration
- the ICC International Centre for ADR

The Court and the Centre each are mandated to market and promote their services, and enhance their visibility worldwide.

ICC International Court of Arbitration

MANDATE

ICC Arbitration, the flagship of ICC Dispute Resolution Services, carries the hallmark of the ICC International Court of Arbitration: a world leader in resolving international commercial disputes. Since its creation in 1923, the Court has administered more than 22,000 cases from across the world. The Court confirms, appoints and replaces arbitrators, and decides on challenges made against them. It monitors the arbitral process to ensure it is performed quickly, efficiently and correctly. The Court also scrutinizes and approves draft arbitral awards, primarily to ensure their quality and enforceability. The Court's secretariat is the main link between parties, arbitrators and the Court and manages more than 1,500 cases at any given time through nine teams based in Paris, Hong Kong and New York (US SICANA Inc.).



PROJECTS FOR 2017-2018

- › Consolidate and enhance its position as the leading dispute resolution institution worldwide.
- › Open a new case management office in Brazil.
- › Study and implement the opening of a second case management office in Asia.
- › Consolidate and support the representative office opened in 2016 in Shanghai.
- › Implement and launch the ICC Arbitration Rules as revised in 2017, which will enter into force on 1 March 2017, including Expedited Procedure Provisions.
- › Continue to implement measures introduced in 2015 and 2016 to make ICC arbitration proceedings more efficient and transparent, and to enhance ethical behavior by arbitrators.
- › Work closely with the ICC Commission on Arbitration and ADR to launch its new products.
- › Develop regional outreach by creating more awareness:
 - With the help of Regional Directors in Asia, Latin and North America, MENA and Europe.
 - With the support of ICC national committees.
 - Through partnerships with local institutions to strengthen regional presence.
- › Reach a more varied audience e.g. in-house counsel.
- › Continue to explore new areas for development e.g. climate change-related disputes.
- › Specifically address the younger generation:
 - Develop the network through the ICC Young Arbitrators Forum (YAF), fast approaching 10,000 members.
 - Organise trainings and conferences.
 - Organise and host pre-moots and moot competitions.
 - Host university and law school visits to the Court and the International Centre for ADR.
- › Provide educational services:
 - Host events (training programmes, conferences, topical colloquia).
 - Seek new speaking opportunities for members of the Court Secretariat.
- › Support national committee events (trainings, workshops).

ICC International Centre for ADR

MANDATE

Administer all non-arbitration proceedings filed at ICC. The Centre provides services based on rules covering mediation, dispute boards, the proposal and appointment of experts and neutrals and administration of expert proceedings, and the settlement of disputes arising out of the use of documentary credits and other trade finance instruments. These proceedings are intended to help international business resolve their disputes in a cost-effective and time-efficient manner. The Centre's extensive experience and know-how is a valuable resource for facilitating parties' dispute resolution proceedings efficiently.

PROJECTS FOR 2017-2018

- › Organise the annual ICC Mediation Conference.
- › Organise the annual ICC Mediation Competition in February 2017 and 2018, hosting over 500 participants, 66 teams and 130 dispute resolution professionals (mediators, mediation trainers and academics) from around the world in mock mediation sessions, training programmes and social events.
- › Organise the Mediation Round Table which kicks off the ICC Mediation Week in February—the forum for discussion of best practice among the mediators.
- › Continue to support the implementation of the Expert Rules, Dispute Board Rules and DOCDEX Rules, all launched in 2015, and organise further trainings and conferences.
- › Promote use of mediation in business disputes, particularly within companies.
- › Enhance the Centre's presence in the Americas, Asia and Africa with the help of ICC's Regional Dispute Resolution Services Directors in Asia, Latin and North America and MENA and with the support of ICC national committees.

ICC Training and Conferences

MANDATE

To share ICC's dispute resolution expertise with a wider audience, through events such as training seminars and conferences.

PROJECTS FOR 2017-2018

- › Broaden the visibility of annual regional conferences on ICC Arbitration, which will be taking place in every region of the world.
- › Continue to provide more roundtables and sessions for corporate counsel.
- › Increase interactions between industry sector arbitration practitioners.

ICC Institute of World Business Law

MANDATE

To provide innovative research and training for the legal profession, business executives, and academics interested in the development of international business law, and particularly international arbitration.

PROJECTS FOR 2017-2018

- › Provide more trainings around the Court's main regional conferences to improve the legal knowledge and develop the practical skills of local practitioners who wish to pursue their careers as arbitrators.
- › Develop new trainings that will be of benefit to all users of international arbitration.
- › Continue to expand and strengthen the network of Institute members to experienced practitioners in international business law worldwide.



Students participating in the ICC Mediation Competition (above) benefit from the expertise of dispute resolution professionals (left)

ICC WORLD CHAMBERS FEDERATION (WCF)

MANDATE

To be the global forum for chambers of commerce and industry, facilitating the networking and exchange of best practice, and empowering their development of new relevant products and services. The ICC World Chambers Federation (WCF) also provides the framework for enabling partnerships between relevant public and private sector stakeholders towards chambers.

ATA Carnet

- › Lead the digitization of the ATA Carnet, through projects including the centralized database of ATA Carnet fields (Mercury) and development of an ATA life-cycle management system, working closely with the World Customs Organization and contracting parties.
- › Convince and support customs authorities and business organisations to implement the ATA system for the duty- and tax-free temporary admission of goods and make it operate, with target countries including Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the Philippines, Vietnam and Kazakhstan.
- › Continue the development of “standard ATA practice” and knowledge on issuance, claims, and management, with a view to reinforcing standardization and compliance, good governance and operations.



Passport for goods

Certificates of Origin

- › Increase the number of International Certificates of Origin (COs) Accreditation Chain member chambers.
- › Reinforce chamber staff competencies and professionalism in CO issuance through in-market and online training and workshops.
- › Publish the second edition of the International CO Guidelines.
- › Undertake advocacy actions and promotion in the acceptance of electronic COs by customs, reinforced through the use of the accreditation chain's CO Verification website.
- › Promote the role of chambers as customs partners in the issuance of preferential certificates of origin.
- › Develop a trusted traders certification system and accompanying online platform.



Programmes and Partnerships

- › Establish WCF new online presence and digital service offerings.
- › Coordinate relationships and project partnerships with transnational chambers.
- › Manage the global nomination network for the annual Oslo Business for Peace Award.
- › Expand the range of international guidelines, tools and programming to aid chambers (eg. Disaster Preparedness Toolkit, chamber branding, supporting entrepreneurs).

World Chambers Congress

- › Organise the 10th World Chambers Congress, in Sydney, Australia, 19-21 September 2017.
- › Deliver the 2017 edition of the World Chambers Competition.
- › Prepare the promotion campaign of the 11th World Chambers Congress to be held in Rio de Janeiro, 12-14 June 2019.
- › Select the co-organiser of the 2021 World Chambers Congress with its return to the Africa-Middle East region.
- › Generate and develop bids for the World Chambers Congress over the next decade.



The World Chambers Federation chairmanship

CHAIRMANSHIP AND SECRETARY GENERAL



CHAIRMAN
SUNIL BHARTI MITTAL

Sunil Bharti Mittal became Chairman of ICC on 15 June 2016. Mr Mittal is the Founder and Chairman of Bharti Enterprises, one of India's leading conglomerates with diversified interests in telecom, insurance, real estate, agri and food, besides other ventures. Bharti has joint ventures with several global leaders: Singtel, SoftBank, AXA, and Del Monte, among others. Bharti Airtel, the group's flagship company, is among the world's largest telecommunications companies, offering mobile, fixed broadband and digital TV solutions to over 350 million customers across India, South Asia and Africa. Mr Mittal is a recipient of the Padma Bhushan, one of India's highest civilian honours, awarded to individuals for demonstrating distinguished services of high order.



HONORARY CHAIRMAN
HAROLD MCGRAW III

Harold (Terry) McGraw III became Honorary Chairman of ICC on 15 June 2016, after serving as Chairman since July 2013. Mr McGraw is Chairman Emeritus of S&P Global. He served as non-executive Chairman of McGraw Hill Financial from November 2013 to April 2015, and as Chairman, President and CEO from 1999.



VICE-CHAIRMAN
FREDERICO CURADO

Frederico Fleury Curado became Vice-Chairman of ICC on 1 July 2015. Mr Curado was President and CEO of Embraer S.A. from 2007 until June 2016.



FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN
JOHN W.H. DENTON AO

John Denton became First Vice-Chairman of ICC on 15 June 2016. Mr Denton is Partner and CEO of Corrs Chambers Westgarth, the leading Australian independent law firm. Having previously served on the ICC Executive Board, Mr Denton is also Chair of the Business Council of Australia's Global Engagement Task Force; Chairman (emeritus) of the Experts Group on Trade and Investment in Indonesia; Chairman of Australia for UNHCR; Board Member of Asialink and Asia Society; Board Member of the Australian Ballet; and a Founding Member of the Australia-China CEO Roundtable.



VICE-CHAIRMAN
DENNIS NALLY

Dennis M. Nally became Vice-Chairman of ICC on 1 July 2015. Mr Nally is a Member of the Morgan Stanley Board of Directors. He is the former Chairman of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Ltd.



SECRETARY GENERAL
JOHN DANILOVICH

John Danilovich has been Secretary General of the International Chamber of Commerce since June 2014. Mr Danilovich is a global business leader with extensive experience in maritime and trade-related issues. He has served as US Ambassador to Brazil and to Costa Rica and as the CEO of the Millennium Challenge Corporation.

THE ICC NATIONAL COMMITTEE NETWORK

ICC's influence around the world is due in large part to its global network of national committees and groups. Located in over 90 countries, they voice the interests of global business to their national governments and provide input to ICC's policy work.

ICC Afghanistan	ICC Czech Republic	ICC Korea	ICC Qatar
ICC Albania	ICC Denmark	ICC Kuwait	ICC Romania
ICC Algeria	ICC Dominican Republic	ICC Lebanon	ICC Russia
ICC Argentina	ICC Ecuador	ICC Lithuania	ICC Saudi Arabia
ICC Australia	ICC Egypt	ICC Luxembourg	ICC Serbia
ICC Austria	ICC Estonia	ICC Macedonia	ICC Singapore
ICC Bahrain	ICC Finland	ICC Malaysia	ICC Slovakia
ICC Bangladesh	ICC France	ICC Macao	ICC Slovenia
ICC Belgium	ICC Georgia	ICC Mexico	ICC South Africa
ICC Bolivia	ICC Germany	ICC Monaco	ICC Spain
ICC Brazil	ICC Ghana	ICC Morocco	ICC Sri Lanka
ICC Bulgaria	ICC Greece	ICC Netherlands	ICC Sweden
ICC Burkina Faso	ICC Guatemala	ICC New Zealand	ICC Switzerland
ICC Canada	ICC Hong Kong, China	ICC Nigeria	ICC Syria
ICC Caribbean	ICC India	ICC Norway	ICC Thailand
ICC Chile	ICC Indonesia	ICC Pakistan	ICC Tunisia
ICC China	ICC Iran (Islamic Republic)	ICC Palestine	ICC Turkey
Chinese Taipei Business Council of ICC	ICC Ireland	ICC Panama	ICC Ukraine
ICC Colombia	ICC Israel	ICC Paraguay	ICC United Arab Emirates
ICC Costa Rica	ICC Italy	ICC Peru	ICC United Kingdom
ICC Croatia	ICC Japan	ICC Philippines	ICC United States
ICC Cuba	ICC Jordan	ICC Poland	ICC Uruguay
ICC Cyprus	ICC Kenya	ICC Portugal	ICC Venezuela

In countries where no national committee exists, companies and business associations can join ICC individually by becoming direct members. ICC membership is currently bolstered by direct members in over 45 countries.

DIRECT MEMBERS

Andorra	Congo	Korea (DPR)	Myanmar
Angola	(The Dem. Rep. of the)	Kosovo	Nepal
Armenia	Côte d'Ivoire	Latvia	Nicaragua
Azerbaijan	Eritrea	Liberia	Oman
Bahamas	Ethiopia	Libya	Seychelles
Belarus	Gibraltar	Malta	Sudan
Belize	Haiti	Mauritania	Tajikistan
Benin (Rep. of)	Honduras	Mauritius	Tanzania
Bermuda	Hungary	Moldova	Turkish Cyprus
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Iceland	Mongolia	Uganda
Botswana	Iraq	Montenegro	Vietnam
Congo (Rep. of the)	Jamaica	Mozambique	Zambia
	Kazakhstan		

ICC MEMBERSHIP

WHO CAN BECOME AN ICC MEMBER ?

- › Companies of all sizes and from all sectors
- › National professional and sectoral associations
- › Business and industrial/employers federations
- › Law firms and consultancies
- › Chambers of commerce
- › Individuals involved in international business

WHY JOIN ICC?

- › Be part of the world's largest business organisation with a network of over 6 million companies, chambers of commerce and business associations in more than 100 countries.
- › Benefit from ICC's privileged links with major intergovernmental organisations, including the UN and its specialised agencies, the World Trade Organization, and the G20/B20.
- › Have a say in shaping the rules and standards that affect cross-border trade and investment.
- › Take advantage of the knowledge-sharing that comes with access to 3,000 private sector experts who produce policy recommendations and practical tools to deal with international business issues.

- › Forge business relationships at the highest

level at exclusive ICC events and through the ICC global network.

- › Contribute to advocating business positions to intergovernmental organisations and to national governments.
- › Enjoy member discounts on ICC publications, events and educational services, including the ICC Academy.

HOW DO I BECOME AN ICC MEMBER?

There are two possible ways:

1. By joining the ICC national committee or group in your country, through which you automatically become a member of the global organisation.
2. By direct membership through the ICC International Secretariat in countries/territories where an ICC national committee/group has not yet been established.

Please contact the ICC national committee in your country for more information. The contact details for all ICC national committees are available at www.iccwbo.org.

If there is no national committee in your country, please contact the ICC International Secretariat at tls@iccwbo.org



Representatives from ICC's worldwide network of national committees gather at ICC Headquarters in Paris



THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (ICC)

The International Chamber of Commerce is the world's largest business organisation with a network of over 6 million members in more than 100 countries. We work to promote international trade, responsible business conduct and a global approach to regulation through a unique mix of advocacy and standard setting activities—together with market-leading dispute resolution services. Our members include many of the world's largest companies, SMEs, business associations and local chambers of commerce.

We are the world business organization.

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