



International Chamber of Commerce

The world business organization

The International Chamber of Commerce

ICC is the world business organization, a representative body that speaks with authority on behalf of enterprises from all sectors in every part of the world.

The fundamental mission of ICC is to promote trade and investment across frontiers and help business corporations meet the challenges and opportunities of globalization. Its conviction that trade is a powerful force for peace and prosperity dates from the organization's origins early in the last century. The small group of far-sighted business leaders who founded ICC called themselves "the merchants of peace".

ICC has three main activities: rules-setting, arbitration and policy. Because its member companies and associations are themselves engaged in international business, ICC has unrivalled authority in making rules that govern the conduct of business across borders. Although these rules are voluntary, they are observed in countless thousands of transactions every day and have become part of the fabric of international trade.

ICC also provides essential services, foremost among them the ICC International Court of Arbitration, the world's leading arbitral institution. Another service is the World Chambers Federation, ICC's worldwide network of chambers of commerce, fostering interaction and exchange of chamber best practice.

Business leaders and experts drawn from the ICC membership establish the business stance on broad issues of trade and investment policy as well as on vital technical and sectoral subjects. These include financial services, information technologies, telecommunications, marketing ethics, the environment, transportation, competition law and intellectual property, among others.

ICC enjoys a close working relationship with the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations, including the World Trade Organization and the G8.

ICC was founded in 1919. Today it groups hundreds of thousands of member companies and associations from over 130 countries. National committees work with their members to address the concerns of business in their countries and convey to their governments the business views formulated by ICC.

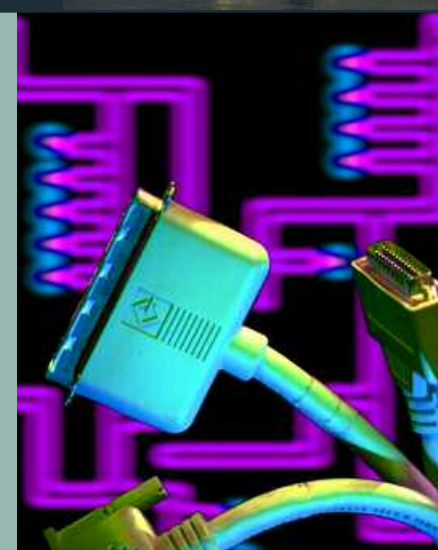
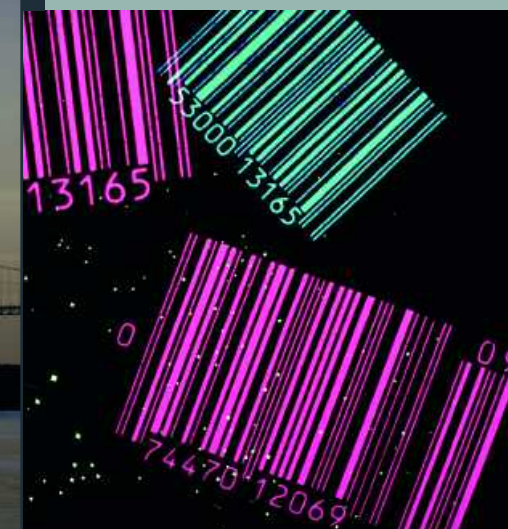
For information on how to join ICC, visit the ICC website (iccwbo.org) or contact the ICC Membership Department in Paris.



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ICC in 2007
Achievements, goals
and leadership



ICC in 2007

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Strategic priorities



The fundamental mission of ICC is to promote trade and investment across frontiers and help business corporations and governments meet the challenges and opportunities presented by globalization. All ICC activities are directed to that major end.

ICC derives a unique legitimacy at the global level, not only from its presence in 130 countries, among firms of all sizes and in all sectors, but also from its unswerving advocacy of open international trade and investment and the market economy system for almost 90 years. That policy stance has made an enormously effective contribution towards the healthy expansion of business and the improvement of living standards across large parts of the world.

But ICC has never just limited itself to policy advocacy, waiting for governments to solve problems. Our world-renowned commercial arbitration service is a form of private justice.

Drawing on the expertise and experience of its worldwide membership, ICC has over time developed a large array of voluntary rules, guidelines and codes – sometimes referred to as “trade tools” – which facilitate business across borders and help spread best practice among companies. A prominent example is ICC’s universally accepted rules on the use of documentary credits, an updated version of which will come into force in mid-2007. The historic rules-writing function of ICC – some of it technical and low-profile – provides an invaluable service to businesses across the globe.

A further asset of ICC is its privileged consultative status with major intergovernmental organizations and its long experience in voicing the views of business to influence intergovernmental negotiations. Over recent decades, the world has become increasingly interdependent. National governments, even in rich and powerful countries, are clearly unable to resolve alone such global challenges as climate change.

The way ahead must lie in increased multilateral cooperation among countries in intergovernmental forums, and it must be a major priority of ICC to promote that development. ICC is well positioned to take full advantage of its close ties with

intergovernmental organizations, and its unique ability to build policy consensus within the global business community, to ensure that the business voice is heard loud and clear where it will increasingly count.

The fight for an open world economy and the market system is never won, as can be seen from the suspension of the Doha Round trade negotiations in 2006 and the pronounced hostility to globalization in many quarters. Each generation has to learn the old lessons. As it has done throughout its history, ICC will remain a steadfast rallying point for those who believe, like ICC’s founders, that strengthening commercial ties among nations is good for business, good for world living standards, and good for peace.

These are the strategic priorities of ICC, which are further elaborated in the following pages. The section on goals for 2007 presents some of the specific projects undertaken by ICC’s various departments as a contribution towards our overall strategic goals. The policy commission work will be complemented by two special projects enjoying additional outside funding. Following Business Action to Stop Counterfeiting and Piracy (BASCAP), a second special project has recently been created called Business Action to Support the Information Society (BASIS).

The suspension of the Doha Round in July 2006 was a grave setback to multilateral trade liberalization and sent an encouraging signal to the ever-present forces of protectionism across the world. Without a doubt, ICC’s principal challenge for 2007 will be to continue to play a major role in reviving the round, defend the multilateral trading system, and fight protectionism in all its forms.

Finally, it is not enough to elaborate good arguments. They have to be delivered effectively to target audiences if they are to influence decision-making. A particular goal over the medium term is to strengthen ICC’s outreach through the world’s media. Moreover, while ICC’s thorough consultation of its global membership lends special authority to its views, we will continue to refine our procedures to ensure that ICC can respond swiftly to urgent circumstances in a rapidly moving world.

Guy Sebban
ICC Secretary General

What ICC achieved for business in 2006

In 2006, ICC continued to work purposefully and energetically to increase rules-based global trade and investment and help business meet the challenges and opportunities of globalization.

Rules-writing for business

ICC writes rules and guidelines for trading that are used throughout the world, facilitating commercial transactions and spreading good business practice.

Updating banking regulations

In 2006, ICC revised its Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits (UCP), which were first published in 1933 and are revised as the market warrants. Written into virtually every letter of credit, the UCP are accepted worldwide and are the essential ground rules for billions of dollars in trade each year. They are the most successful private rules for trade ever developed and illustrate the importance ICC attaches to self-regulation. The 2006 revision, UCP 600, is a must-have reference for practitioners worldwide.

Safeguarding privacy

ICC's famous model contracts are indispensable tools for trouble-free trading. A model contract is a legal device that any company may adapt to its needs, thus shortening the time it must spend on negotiations, which saves money and facilitates trade. In 2006, ICC added a model confidentiality agreement to its series of model contracts, helping businesses large and small to protect

sensitive information. Confidentiality agreements are the most commonly used mechanism for non-disclosure of vital information.

Leading self-regulation in advertising

To address the ethical challenges brought on by a rapidly changing media landscape, ICC consolidated and expanded its Advertising and Marketing Codes, extending their scope from advertising to marketing communications and bringing together guidelines for a range of marketing practices. The code offers new guidance on everything from green advertising claims to SMS messaging.

ICC issued a new global framework for responsible food and beverage marketing communications, including guidelines for responsible marketing to children. The framework represents a major effort by business to work closely with governments to improve health and prevent child obesity.

Resolving disputes

In 2006, the ICC International Court of Arbitration, the most prestigious body of its kind in the world, reconfirmed its international outreach with proceedings in more countries than ever before and arbitrators of a record number of nationalities. A total of 593 new cases were filed, equalling the record set in 2002. ICC created a Spanish version of its Dispute



In 2006, ICC arbitrations took place in 52 countries throughout the world.

Resolution Services website, becoming the first international arbitration institution to provide this service in Spanish. ICC also redesigned the French and English pages of its Dispute Resolution Services website in response to the growing demand for general information by non-specialists as well as regular consultation by legal experts. The Court increased its training activities as well as its promotion of arbitration in the Middle East, Africa and Latin America. ICC Dispute Resolution Services organized the first ICC mediation competition in January 2006; 13 law schools and professional mediators from 12 countries participated.

Trade, investment and globalization

Like the World Trade Organization (WTO), with which it has a close relationship, ICC takes the view that multilateral trade liberalization is the best way to create opportunities for all countries to strengthen their economies and improve the living standards of their people.

Supporting multilateral trade negotiations

In 2006, ICC campaigned long and hard to urge progress in the Doha Round of WTO multilateral trade negotiations, before and after the round was suspended in July. ICC brought together the CEOs of six leading companies from around the world, who signed an op-ed published in *The Wall Street Journal* on 27 April urging governments to redouble their efforts to bring the current round to a successful conclusion by year-end. In a letter published in October in the *Financial Times*, ICC Chairman Marcus Wallenberg saluted efforts by UK Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown to enlist global companies in the campaign to put the Doha Round back on track.

Certificates of Origin

Chambers of commerce issue and validate certificates of origin (COs) and other trade

> New York 09.01.2006 > > > > > Paris 14-16.01.2006 > > > > > Paris 27.01.2006 > > > > > Paris 20.02.2006 > > > > > Paris 24.02.2006 > > > > > Paris 01.03.2006 > >



ICC roundtable on emerging challenges to self regulation



1st ICC International Mock Mediation Competition



BASCAP leaders urge EU to step up fight against fakes



ICC/Ifo World Economic Survey shows clear recovery trend for world economy



ICC condemns proposed tax on airline tickets



ICC issues Legal Handbook for Global Sourcing Contracts

documents – a role vital to the facilitation of international trade, especially in an increasingly differentiated rule-of-origin trading environment. ICC's World Chambers Federation has produced a range of materials to support chambers in the delivery of this service, including the first *International Certificates of Origin Guidelines*, published as an eBook last July. It will benefit traders and customs administrations by ensuring that COs presented for customs clearance have been properly verified and issued according to global best practice.

Protecting sea lanes

Attacks on shipping in the strategically important Malacca Straits continued to fall, according to ICC's Piracy Reporting Centre in Kuala Lumpur – testimony to the centre's keen surveillance of the high seas, which includes a new online piracy map that helps users improve tracking and analysis of these incidents.

Facilitating goods transit

Significant progress was made towards integrating three more Latin American countries – Argentina, Mexico and Uruguay – into the ATA Carnet system, which permits goods transported across borders to be temporarily exempt from customs duties.



ATA Carnets are used extensively by business in most parts of the world; approximately 150 000 were issued in 2006 for goods valued at US \$13.5 billion.

Sixty-three countries use the ATA Carnets, issued through chambers of commerce and similar organizations and administered by ICC through its World ATA Carnet Council. In a presentation to the World Customs Organization, ICC put forward an online system for ordering and completing ATA Carnets. Approximately 150 000 ATA Carnets were issued to enterprises in 2006 for goods valued at US \$13.5 billion. Thanks to ATA Carnets, the smooth flow of trade across borders is continually improving.

Curbing extraterritoriality

As more countries are enforcing laws and regulations on businesses outside their national boundaries, ICC issued recommendations to reduce the incidence of extraterritoriality and its negative impacts on global business.

Business in society

In a changing world, ICC is alert to new developments and how they affect business, and promotes responsible practices in both the developed and developing world. Fostering business enterprise in the developing world is a key goal in the fight against poverty and underdevelopment. Here ICC's work programme is two-pronged: to promote a policy and regulatory framework that encourages business to invest and create jobs and wealth; and to facilitate the spread of best business practice.

Encouraging development through trade

In February, ICC launched a media campaign objecting to a French plan to tax airline tickets as a way to fund anti-poverty schemes, saying that tried and true measures, like lowering barriers to trade and entrepreneurship, are more effective. ICC's Secretary General penned an editorial in the *International Herald Tribune* and later gave interviews to several media outlets, including the CNBC and BBC television networks, effectively widening public debate and ensuring that the views of business were taken into account.

Preventing money laundering

As the number of businesses subject to money laundering and terrorist financing grows, ICC

published *The Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing*, a handy, easy-to-read guide also designed to bring about legal and regulatory reform on these two pressing issues.

Fighting corruption

ICC marshalled business support for the UN Convention against Corruption which came into force in 2005, and recommended further steps to ensure that this first-ever global initiative is fully effective.

Managing international data transfers

Model clauses were submitted to the European Commission to inform the EU's drafting of a framework governing international data transfers. The clauses seek to balance the need to safeguard personal data with the day-to-day realities of global business operations and the management of employee and customer data worldwide.

Simplifying information compliance

To help avoid laws regulating business information systems from becoming too unwieldy, ICC drafted a set of principles for governments to follow when developing these requirements.

Securing the online future

At the first Internet Governance Forum, set up to create more inclusive debate, ICC's achievements

> Hyderabad 02.03.2006 > > > > > Paris 29.03.2006 > > > > > Paris 01.04.2006 > > > > > Paris 18.04.2006 > > > > > Paris 26.04.2006 > > > > > Paris 27.04.2006 > >



ICC roundtable on corporate governance



ICC issues recommendations for completing the Doha Round



Professor Pierre Tercier begins his term as Chairman of the ICC International Court of Arbitration



ICC publishes 2006 IP roadmap



ICC meets EU trade chief Peter Mandelson



ICC CEOs pen op-ed in *The Wall Street Journal* in support of the Doha Round

What ICC achieved for business in 2006 (continued)



At the first Internet Governance Forum, an ICC delegation of leaders from various companies around the world stressed business's key needs.

included: highlighted the role of business in information and communications technologies (ICTs) as key drivers of economic growth and social development; co-hosted a workshop on human and institutional capacity building to bring the benefits of the Internet to more people; represented business priorities and experience on matters of Internet policy, such as freedom of expression, cooperation with governments and other actors on security, data protection and privacy, frameworks to facilitate Internet access, and multilingual content and domain names.

Stabilizing the Internet

To ensure that the global system that underpins the Internet continues to develop and function in a stable manner, including further rollout of a multilingual Internet and domain names such as .org and .uk, ICC built business consensus

on these issues and highlighted the views of business in a report underlining the importance of safeguarding a single global registry.

Kickstarting development

Addressing the premier conference for the telecoms industry, ITU Telecoms World, ICC Secretary General Guy Sebban called for more cooperation between government and business, the twin powerhouses of development, to spur diffusion of ICTs.

Seizing the energy challenge

In two key forums – the UN Environment Programme's 9th Special Session of the Governing Council (February, Dubai) and the UN Climate Change Conference (November, Nairobi) – ICC urged environment ministers and policymakers to develop long-term policies in close collaboration with business to face the challenges of climate change and meet the world's energy requirements.

World Business Awards

Highlighting the role business can play in meeting the UN targets for reducing global poverty by 2015, ICC recognized 10 projects for their substantial contributions to development in its annual World Business Awards. The awards were widely covered by national and international media.

Outreach

ICC uses every available means of communication to spread its messages and increase understanding about all aspects of cross-border business, world trade and investment.

Meeting hub

ICC held conferences and meetings in 2006 that were well-attended by thousands of business experts from all over the world.

Expert training

ICC expanded its training activities as a worldwide provider of continuing education credits, in particular on ICC banking regulations (UCP 600), arbitration and model international contracts.



ICC's views on key business issues are regularly expressed through international and national media.

Saluting scholarship

To forge closer ties between the legal community and academia, ICC inaugurated a prize for a scholar aged under 40 writing on international law, including arbitration, to be awarded in 2007.

Expanding ICC's global network

ICC influences governments and mobilizes businesses worldwide through its global network of national committees. In 2006 ICC continued to increase its membership, raising the number of national committees to 91 – including the reactivation of national committees in Argentina and Portugal and the addition of two new direct members in Azerbaijan and Montenegro.

Media exposure

ICC's views on key business issues, including the Doha Round and the spread of counterfeiting and piracy, were regularly expressed through the international and national media. ICC's Chairman, Secretary General, and other ICC representatives made frequent appearances on CNBC, BBC, and CNN; published op-eds in the *International Herald Tribune* and *The Wall Street Journal*; and were interviewed by a variety of other media, including wire services, radio and television broadcasters and numerous publications around the world.

> New York 10.05.2006 > > > > > Cannes 18-19.05.2006 > > > > > Paris 19.05.2006 > > > > > Paris 09.06.2006 > > > > > Paris 14.06.2006 > > > > > Paris 15.06.2006 > >



World Business Awards presented in New York City



Dan Glickman, Chairman and CEO, Motion Picture Association of America, participates in ICC conference on film distribution and piracy in Cannes



WCF issues International Certificate of Origin Guidelines



ICC inaugurates prize for excellence in international law research



Application period opens for the 2007 World Chambers Competition



ICC publishes *The Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing*

Global agenda 2007

In 2007, ICC will continue to work on behalf of global business through all its specialized divisions, policy commissions and national committees. Below is a sample of some of ICC's projects and goals in 2007.

For information about the goals of ICC's two special initiatives, Business Action to Stop Counterfeiting and Piracy (BASCAP) and Business Action to Support the Information Society (BASIS), please turn to pages 16-17 and 18-19, respectively.

Rules-writing for business

Fast-tracking dispute settlement

Furthering its mission as the reference for commercial disputes, ICC will identify ways to save time and money in these arbitral undertakings, draft guidelines for *amiables compositeurs* when the application of national law is not enough, assess the impact of criminal law on arbitration, draft explanatory notes for the use of experts, and identify issues related to trusts and arbitration.

Global trade tutorial

To build the broadest possible understanding of the new UCP 600 on documentary credits before they enter into effect on 1 July, ICC is launching a series of conferences and seminars across the globe and publishing a commentary that explains these changes.

Contract clarity

ICC's highly regarded model contracts lend confidence and certainty to billions of dollars' worth of international commercial transactions every year. New contracts in the series this year will cover: trademark licences for products manufactured by other than the owner; lump

sum, major turnkey projects; technology transfers; and an asset purchase agreement for mergers and acquisitions.

Public procurement

ICC will use its influence to help ensure vital international public procurement instruments are business-friendly, including revisions to the WTO Government Procurement Agreement, the UNICTRAL Model Law on Procurement, and the EU's Public Procurement Remedies Directives.

Promoting marketing standards

To encourage high ethical standards in marketing by business self-regulation, ICC will promote the new ICC Consolidated Code on Advertising and Marketing Communication Practice.

Business self-help

To show why self-regulation is the gold standard of international best practice, ICC will publish a "roadmap to self-regulation," spelling out the myriad benefits of the practice and clarifying the roles business, government and other actors must assume when grappling with emerging issues.

Trade, investment and globalization

Clinching Doha

There is no single undertaking more important to increase global, rules-based trade and investment than reaching agreement in the Doha Round of WTO trade talks. ICC will continue to argue strongly and publicly for a substantial



ICC is elaborating much-needed guidance to help companies fulfil supply chain requirements.

result, feeding policy recommendations to inform and energize these discussions.

Streamlining taxes

To ensure consumption taxes will not hamper cross-border trade and investment, ICC is drawing up recommendations for the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), in conjunction with BIAC, the OECD's business advisory committee.

ICC is providing input to the European Commission work on the EU common consolidated tax base.

ICC is also encouraging simplification and reasonable standardization of documentation requirements for transfer pricing.

Supply chain challenges

ICC is elaborating much-needed guidance to help companies, especially those operating in many countries, to fulfil supply chain requirements, which are growing increasingly complex due to rising demands to meet environmental and social obligations. ICC will present a world business perspective on these issues to governments, intergovernmental organizations and the broader public.

> Paris 20.06.2006 > > > > > > Paris 27.06.2006 > > > > > > Geneva 30.06.2006 > > > > > > Moscow 04.07.2006 > > > > > > Paris 07.07.2006 > > > > > > London 30.08.2006 > >



ICC unveils new initiative, Business Action to Support the Information Society (BASIS)



ICC celebrates 70 years of Incoterms



ICC Chairman Marcus Wallenberg appears on CNBC and Bloomberg news programmes calling for progress on the Doha Round



Russian President Vladimir Putin assures ICC that global business concerns will be on G8 agenda



ICC releases issues paper on Internationalized Domain Names



IMB launches online piracy map to help seafarers pinpoint piracy attacks

Global agenda 2007 (continued)

Business in society

Planetary debate

The role of business is crucial to arriving at durable solutions to ensure energy security, improve energy efficiency and deal with atmospheric pollution and climate change. ICC will contribute business input on these critical issues at the 15th session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development.

Whistle-blowing guidance

With the aim of promoting more uniform and effective methods to tackle corruption in its many guises, ICC will issue recommendations on corporate whistle-blowing schemes.

Spurring electronic business

ICC will develop new policy positions to encourage legal, regulatory and policy environments that facilitate the use of information and communication technologies for economic growth and social development.

ICC will advocate business positions on key international initiatives, including the removal of regulatory barriers to the deployment of new technologies, telecoms liberalization, technical coordination of the Internet, and information and network security.

Business "Biennale"

The Fifth World Chambers Congress to be held in Istanbul in July will address some of the most pressing issues for globalization, from energy security to migration. This biennial event generates major worldwide press attention and is attended by some 1000 business decision-makers.

A showcase for entrepreneurial diversity, the World Chambers Competition is a global awards programme which recognizes the most innovative projects by chambers of commerce and industry from all over the world – a global cross-fertilization of business success stories. The awards ceremony will be held during the World Chambers Congress.

Corporate responsibility

ICC will continue to track developments and provide world business input on major international initiatives on corporate responsibility, including the Global Compact, the ISO Working Group on Social Responsibility, and the mandate of the UN Special Representative on business and human rights.

Preventing fraud

Through its International Maritime Bureau, ICC will work to better disseminate its renowned



ICC will contribute business input at the 15th session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development.

piracy information by using mapping software. ICC will also develop a model for the exchange of fraud information for liner companies and will launch an online risk management application for shipowners and charterers.

Through its Financial Investigation Bureau, ICC will develop an online member forum for the prompt exchange of information relating to suspicious financial transactions. ICC will also develop a database for financial institutions on companies involved in counterfeiting and other frauds.

Outreach

Encouraging excellence

To foster standards of excellence in legal writing on international business with an emphasis on

arbitration and to forge closer ties between the law community and academia, ICC will award its first-ever World Business Institute Law Prize to the most promising new voice.

Supplying training

ICC will continue to bring its expertise to a wider audience through the organization of events such as seminars and conferences, helping to make the international economic community aware of the ICC's main policy products and tools. Several key events will provide training in international commercial arbitration, the protection of intellectual property, and UCP 600.

Spreading messages

ICC will continue to make business views heard through the media via news reports and interviews on television, in print and on radio, and by maintaining the flow of bylined ICC opinion pieces and letters to leading publications.

ICC will further develop its website as the most effective way of communicating with the media and public, and will encourage the steady increase in the use of the site each year. In 2006, the ICC website achieved 22.6 million total page views, representing an increase over total page views for 2005.

> Paris 01.01.2007 > > > > > > London 22.01.2007 > > > > > > Davos 26.01.2007 > > > > > > Geneva 29.01.2007 > > > > > > Geneva 30-31.01.2007 > > > > > > Nairobi 05-09.02.2007 > >



Victor Fung commences his term as Vice-Chairman of ICC



ICC International Maritime Bureau releases 2006 annual piracy report



ICC Chairman in Davos urges progress in trade talks



ICC unveils results of first annual BASCAP Global Survey on Counterfeiting and Piracy



3rd Global Congress on Combating Counterfeiting and Piracy



ICC contributes to the 24th Session of the UNEP Governing Council

Special projects / BASCAP

The drain on businesses and the global economy from counterfeit goods and piracy of intellectual property is of great concern to ICC member companies worldwide. In response, ICC launched BASCAP (Business Action to Stop Counterfeiting and Piracy) in 2004. More than 150 companies and associations are now actively engaged in a set of projects designed to defeat the pirates and increase public and political awareness of the economic and social harm caused by this illegal activity. A Global Leadership Group of CEOs from among the world's top companies leads these efforts. BASCAP uses ICC's global media network and national committee structure to spread the word.

2006 achievements

Information on counterfeiting and piracy is often difficult to find. BASCAP has developed a range of online tools to pull together existing information, generate new sources of reliable data and facilitate the exchange of information among industry players, policymakers and enforcement officials.

BASCAP online tools include:

- **Information clearinghouse.** Supplies the latest information on legislation and enforcement

activity and provides a global directory linking actors engaged in the fight against piracy. Information is searchable by country and sector. The clearinghouse also details strategies the business community can employ to safeguard its brands through investigation or use of anti-counterfeiting technologies.

- **Case studies database.** Catalogues thousands of reports, facts and experiences that clarify the need for better enforcement of intellectual property rights and deepen public understanding of the harm counterfeiting and piracy impose on society, including loss of employment and risks to consumer health and safety.
- **Intelligence reports.** Provide daily statistics on counterfeiting and piracy incidents, identifying brands involved, country locations and seizure values. In addition to the daily reports, monthly summaries list and compare incidents among sectors.

BASCAP launched a campaign to compel governments to improve protection of intellectual property. In one such action, the Global Leadership Group corresponded with EC President José Manuel Barroso, urging the EC to prioritize efforts to tackle



At the Cannes Film Festival, ICC's conference on piracy in the film industry attracted major industry leaders.

intellectual property theft and proposing joint business-government action.

ICC presented a statement to the G8 President, Russian President Vladimir Putin, outlining the need for tougher intellectual property enforcement, which became the subject of a post-G8 Summit declaration and action plan.

At the Cannes Film Festival, ICC hosted a conference involving major industry leaders on piracy in the film industry.

2007 goals

To increase understanding of the scope of intellectual property theft and arm policymakers with better information, BASCAP's global business perceptions survey on counterfeiting and piracy will be published early in the year. BASCAP will also release quarterly reports on the damage caused by counterfeiting and piracy.

In January, BASCAP will co-organize the Third Global Congress on Combating Piracy and Counterfeiting with the World Intellectual Property Organization, Interpol, the World Customs Organization and industry partners. On the policy front, BASCAP will help draft communiqués for the G8 Summit and APEC Ministerial meeting; tackle counterfeiting markets in Europe; address IP problems in Russia; and work towards global IP protection standards.

In advance of the G8 Summit, ICC Chairman Marcus Wallenberg will meet with the G8 Summit host, German Chancellor Angela Merkel, to present ICC policy positions and advocate for enforcement of IP rights to feature prominently on the G8 agenda.

For more information and to use BASCAP's online tools, visit www.iccwbo.org/bascap

> Geneva 12.02.2007 > > > > > > Paris 16-19.02.2007 > > > > > > Houston 12.03.2007 > > > > > > Paris 12-13.03.2007 > > > > > > Paris 31.03.2007 > > > > > > Dubai 22-23.04.2007 > >



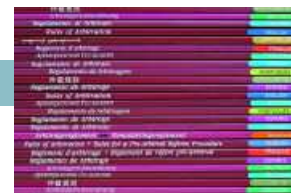
Business sets priorities for next Internet Governance Forum



ICC Dispute Resolution Services organizes International Mock Mediation Competition



ICC International Commercial Dispute Resolution event



International Advanced Arbitration Practice Workshop



ICC issues 2007 edition of Intellectual Property Roadmap



ICC/FIDIC conference *The Resolution of Disputes under International Construction Contracts*

Special projects / BASIS

ICC set up BASIS (Business Action to Support the Information Society) in mid-2006 to serve as the voice of businesses from around the world on Internet governance and information and communications technologies (ICTs) issues. These tools are key drivers of the global economy, essential for the development of companies and countries.

Governments and other actors are demanding a far greater voice in how these technologies are managed. Sharing experiences and pooling the expertise of governments, business and civil society are crucial to building understanding on these issues. Through the networks of ICC, BASIS ensures that business perspectives are taken into account.



ICC set up BASIS in mid-2006 to serve as the voice of businesses from around the world on Internet governance and ICTs issues.

BASIS speaks out on a wide range of critical issues, including:

- › Internet governance matters such as data protection, privacy, security, and the technical management and coordination of the Internet
- › liberalization of the telecoms market
- › entrepreneurship
- › innovation
- › ICTs as a tool for development

2006 achievements

By the end of 2006, 45 companies and associations had become actively involved in BASIS, providing expertise on policy issues and contributing project funding.

ICC's Secretary General became a member of the steering committee of the UN Global Alliance for ICTs and Development (GAID) and helped to set objectives for this global discussion forum, established to promote the use of ICTs as a tool for economic growth and social development.

At the first meeting of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) in Athens, BASIS represented the views of business and held a workshop, co-organized with the Canadian government, on how to get more people involved in Internet governance issues.



BASIS draws on the substantive policy and practical work of ICC's Commission on E-Business, IT and Telecoms, and the experience of ICC's members.

ICC India hosted the first BASIS meeting and a conference on promoting the information society, with top Indian IT executives and key government officials attending.

ICC's Secretary General addressed the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Telecoms World 2006 in Hong Kong in December, to raise awareness of the frameworks needed to spur business investment in information technology infrastructure. ICC presented case studies and public-private ICT partnerships that widened access to these technologies.

2007 goals

BASIS will represent business at stock-taking and IGF advisory group meetings in February, in preparation for the second IGF in Rio de Janeiro, and will ensure a strong voice for business at the IGF.

BASIS will contribute in February to a GAID strategy council meeting in Silicon Valley, California and will raise awareness within the technology community of UN activities on technology issues. BASIS will participate at the second GAID in Cairo mid-year.

To spur awareness among CEOs of the importance of Internet and ICTs issues for businesses and governments, BASIS and ICC Germany will hold a CEO-government roundtable in March at CeBIT, the world's largest information and telecommunications trade show, in Hanover, Germany.

BASIS will furnish input to other follow-up initiatives to the UN World Summits on the Information Society (WSIS).

BASIS will communicate through various media outlets to emphasize the conditions that are needed for business to continue investing in these technologies and infrastructures.

> Geneva 24-26.04.2007 >



ICC meets with senior officials from WIPO and WTO and hosts discussion on the role of IP in development

> > > New York 30.04-11.05.2007 >



ICC showcases Business Action for Energy project at the 15th session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD15)

> > > Heiligendamm 06-08.06.2007 >



ICC's statement to the G8 Summit focuses on issues of strategic importance for world business

> Paris 11.06.2007 >



Understanding the UCP 600 event

> > > Kuala Lumpur 12-13.06.2007 >



5th International Maritime Bureau tri-annual piracy conference

> > > Istanbul 03.07.2007 >



ICC governing bodies meeting

National Committees

ICC's influence around the world is due in large part to its global network of national committees, located in more than 90 countries. It is their job to voice the interests of business to their national governments, and also to provide input to ICC's policy work. ICC membership is further bolstered by direct members in some 30 additional countries.

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> Istanbul 04-06.07.2007 >

> Istanbul 06.07.2007 >

> Miami 04-06.11.2007 >

> Rio de Janeiro 12-15.11.2007 >

> Paris 26.11.2007 >

> Bali 03-14.12.2007 >



5th World Chambers Congress



World Chambers Competition awards



International commercial arbitration event in Latin America



ICC participates in the Internet Governance Forum



Inaugural Institute Prize presented during the annual meeting of the ICC Institute of World Business Law



ICC contributes input to UN Climate Change Conference (CoP13)

Executive Board

<p>Talal Abu-Ghazaleh (Jordan) 2007-2009 Founder and Chairman, Talal Abu-Ghazaleh Organization; Chairman, Evian Group Arab Region Board of Trustees; Chairman, ICC Commission on Electronic Business, IT and Telecoms</p>	<p>Barry Desker (Singapore) 2006-2008 Chairman, Jurong Port; Vice-Chairman, Singapore Business Federation; Chairman and Director, Singapore Technologies Marine; former Chief Executive Officer, Singapore Trade Development Board (now known as IE Singapore); former Ambassador of Singapore to Indonesia</p>	<p>Martin Granholm (Finland) 2007-2009 Chairman, VR-Group Ltd, Finnish Railways; Member of the Board: Algol Group, Rettig Group, Norcar-BSB; former Deputy CEO and Senior Executive Vice-President, UPM-Kymmene Corporation; former Vice-Chairman of the Board, Pohjola Group Insurance Corp.; Vice-Chairman, German-Finnish, Finnish-American Chamber of Commerce; Member of the Advisory Board, Helsinki University of Technologies and The Swedish Academy of Technology in Finland; Vice-Chairman, ICC Finland</p>	<p>László Parragh (Hungary) 2006-2008 President, Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry; CEO, Parragh Trading and Holding Share Company; President of the Supervisory Board, KA-VOS Financial Services Trading Close Co.; Vice-President, GyCER-Sopron-Ebenfurt Railway Corporation; Member of the Board of Directors: Hungarian Export-Import Bank, Hungarian Export Credit Insurance Co.; Member of the Economic Council, University of West Hungary</p>	<p>Tariq Rangoonwala (Pakistan) 2003-2008 Chairman of the Board, Rangoonwala Group of Companies; Trustee, ZVMG Rangoonwala Trust and Foundation; Chairman, ICC Pakistan</p>	<p>Pere Vicens (Spain) 2006-2008 Chairman and CEO, Editorial Vicens Vives; President: Committee of Cultural Industries and Intellectual Property, Barcelona Chamber of Commerce; former Chairman, International Publishers Association</p>	<p>Ex officio members</p> <p>Travis Engen Chairman: World Business Council for Sustainable Development, Prince of Wales International Business Leaders Forum; Retired President and CEO, Alcan; former Chairman and Chief Executive, Lyondell Chemical Company</p>	<p>Pierre Tercier Chairman, ICC International Court of Arbitration; Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Fribourg; Dr honoris causa, University of Paris II; Visiting Professor: University of Paris II, University of Torino, Law Faculties of Lausanne and Geneva</p>
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Chairmanship



Marcus Wallenberg, Chairman

Chairman of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken and Saab. Mr Wallenberg is also the Vice-Chairman of L M Ericsson. From 1999 to 2005 he was President and CEO of Investor, having previously been Executive Vice-President of the company. Prior to this he was Director of Stora Feldmühle, Düsseldorf. He serves on the boards of AstraZeneca, Electrolux, Thisbe AB, Stora Enso Oyj and the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation.



Jean-René Fourtou, Honorary Chairman

Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Vivendi Universal. Mr Fourtou was Chairman and CEO of Vivendi Universal from 2002 to 2005. Prior to this, he was Vice-Chairman of Aventis (1999-2002), following the merger of Rhône-Poulenc and Hoechst, and Chairman and CEO of Rhône-Poulenc Group (1986-1999). Mr Fourtou serves on the boards of Axa, Capgemini, Sanofi-Aventis and Nestlé.

International Secretariat



Victor Fung, Vice-Chairman

Chairman of the Li & Fung Group of companies and Chairman of the Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council, the Hong Kong Airport Authority, and the Hong Kong University Council. Mr Fung is also Co-chair of the Lausanne-based Evian Group. From 1991 to 2000 he was Chairman of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council. He became ICC Vice-Chairman in December 2006.



Guy Sebban, Secretary General

Guy Sebban became Secretary General of the International Chamber of Commerce on 1 July 2005. Prior to joining ICC, he held a variety of leadership positions within international corporations, most recently at Aventis and then as Senior Advisor to the CEO of Vivendi Universal.

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