

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.

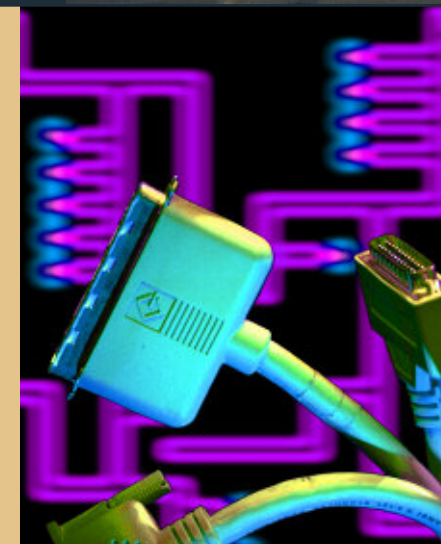
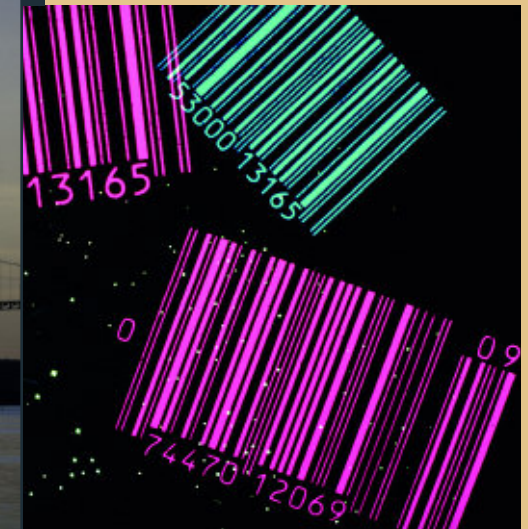


International Chamber of Commerce
The world business organization

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International Chamber of Commerce
The world business organization



ICC in 2008
Achievements, goals
and leadership

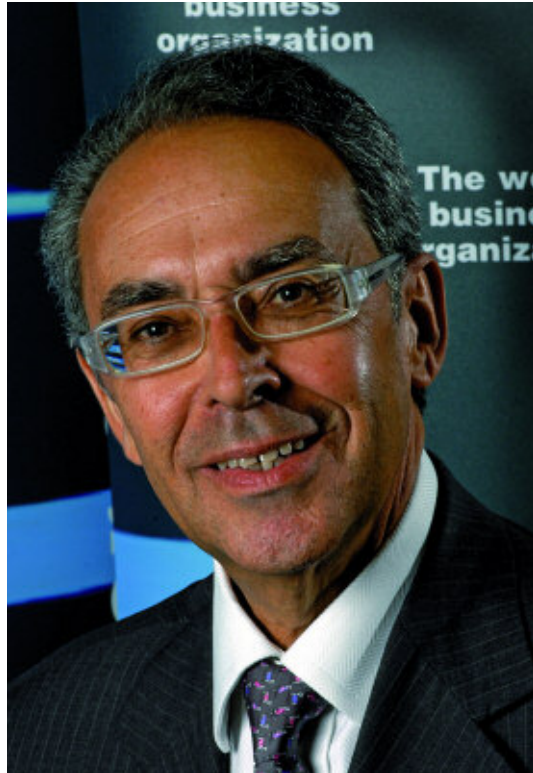


ICC in 2008

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The World Chambers Congress in 2007 drew a record 1,600 participants.
First row, from third right: Former US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, ICC Chairman Marcus Wallenberg, Nur Yircali, ICC World Chambers Federation Chairman Rona Yircali, and Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan.

Strategic priorities



2008 will be the first year of a new era for ICC – a major turning point in its long history. For, as 2007 drew to a close, ICC's governing bodies moved to introduce a more businesslike governance and decision-making structure to enable the organization to adapt rapidly and flexibly to a fast-changing world being shaped by globalization.

This far-reaching reform is intended to:

- › reinforce ICC's global leadership role in trade and investment policy and advocacy, rules-writing and dispute resolution;
- › enable ICC's renowned arbitration service to meet the growing pressures of competition and enlarge its presence in emerging economies, especially in Asia;
- › promote a global network of strong national committees that can evolve with the times and reflect the growing economic strength of parts of the world outside North America and Western Europe;
- › make more productive use of ICC's chambers network, through the World Chambers

Federation, to access the growing number of small and medium-sized enterprises that are being affected by globalization;

- › bring ICC closer to its ultimate clients – its member companies, chambers and business organizations;
- › encourage more top executives to be active in ICC, notably through an annual CEO forum to be launched in June 2008 in Stockholm, the *ICC World Business Summit*; and
- › foster more outreach activities to increase ICC's visibility, recognition and impact and to reinforce its reputation as the voice of world business among national governments and intergovernmental organizations.

Above all, the reform reaffirms ICC's dedication to the fundamental mission of its founding fathers: to promote trade and investment across frontiers.

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 limited itself to policy advocacy, waiting for governments to solve problems. Our 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' – that facilitate business across borders and help spread best practice among companies. A newly revised version of ICC's universally accepted rules on the use of documentary credits came into force in mid-2007. In 2008, ICC will begin the latest updating of its famous standard trade terms, known as Incoterms.

Further assets of ICC are 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. This is an area of policy-making with a huge impact on business in which ICC will be increasingly active during 2008. 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 both 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. 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 lengthy delay in concluding the World Trade Organization's Doha round of multilateral trade negotiations continues to pose a threat to trade liberalization and is sending an encouraging signal to the ever-present forces of protectionism across the world. Meanwhile, the serious credit crisis gripping the US and Europe as 2007 drew to a close has reinforced the fear of globalization. Without a doubt, ICC's principal challenges in 2008 will be to maintain our strong advocacy in favour of a successful completion of the Doha round, to defend the multilateral trading system, to fight protectionism in all its forms, and to challenge misguided efforts to roll back globalization.

Guy Sebban
Secretary General

What ICC achieved for business in 2007

In 2007, 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

On 1 July, ICC's revised Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits (UCP) came into force. These rules, which are written into virtually all letters of credit, have been periodically updated since ICC first published them in 1933. Accepted worldwide as the essential ground rules for billions of dollars in trade each year, UCP are the most successful private rules for trade ever developed. The latest revision, UCP 600, is a must-have reference for practitioners worldwide. Training sessions were held around the globe to help professionals adjust to using the new rules, and a commentary was published to explain new treatment of sensitive issues. To date, more than 7,000 professionals have also completed UCP 600 training online. UCP 600 is now available in 25 languages in book, leaflet and eBook formats, including a bilingual English-French edition. A companion publication, International Standard Banking Practice, encourages uniform practice in documentary credits.

Resolving disputes

The ICC International Court of Arbitration, the most respected venue for resolving commercial disputes, continued to expand its global presence and diversify its corps of arbitrators. A total of 599 new cases were filed, compared to 593 in 2006. In 2007, the number of cases received by the Court since its inception in 1923 reached 15,000. The Court further extended its training programme, co-hosted conferences in Tunis, New York and Rio de Janeiro, launched a new seminar on amicable dispute resolution, and hosted delegations from numerous countries including Vietnam, Uzbekistan and the United States. The ICC Commission on Arbitration produced a report on "Techniques for Controlling Time and Costs" that was published in booklet form. The second annual ICC mediation competition broadened its participation, with 20 legal teams from 14 countries vying for the prize.

Leading self-regulation in advertising

ICC promoted the Consolidated ICC Code on Advertising and Marketing Communication Practice within the EU and North America as well as in emerging markets and high growth areas. Translations in French, Russian, Serbian, Spanish, Swedish and Turkish were added. The Code of Direct Selling was also revised and made available to business, consumers and regulators.



In 2007, ICC continued to pursue its campaign for progress in the WTO's multilateral trade negotiations.

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.

Guidance on global sourcing

To help small and medium-sized enterprises build better business plans for global sourcing, ICC published *ICC Legal Handbook on Global Sourcing Contracts*, a step-by-step guide to evaluating the costs, risks and performance of potential new suppliers.

Treaty triumph

ICC helped promote the Hague Convention on Choice of Court Agreements, a multilateral treaty on the forum and rules for enforcing decisions in private party pacts. ICC had played a consulting role in formulating the treaty, which came into force in 2007.

Minimizing mega project risk

ICC introduced a model turnkey contract for major projects, the latest in a series of model contracts that facilitate billions of dollars in international commercial transactions each year.

Supporting multilateral trade negotiations

In 2007, ICC continued to pursue its long-standing campaign for progress in the Doha round of WTO multilateral trade negotiations. ICC brought together the CEOs and chairmen of 85 leading companies from around the world who – in a letter published in the *Financial Times* in March – called on member governments to make completing the Doha round their highest priority. During the World Chambers Congress in July, leaders of chambers of commerce from around the globe issued a statement, at ICC's initiative, urging governments to make concessions to reach agreement. That same month, ICC published a statement in strong support of compromise texts issued by the chairs of the Doha round's agriculture and non-agricultural market access negotiating groups. In September, ICC recommended a way forward in trade facilitation. ICC Chairman Marcus Wallenberg discussed Brazil's key role in the Doha round with the

> Paris 01.01.2007 > > > > > > London 22.01.2007 > > > > > > Davos 26.01.2007 > > > > > > Geneva 29.01.2007 > > > > > > Geneva 30-31.01.2007 > > > > Geneva 12.02.2007 > >



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 WTO's Doha round of multilateral trade negotiations



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



3rd Global Congress on Combating Counterfeiting and Piracy



Business sets priorities for next Internet Governance Forum

What ICC achieved for business in 2007 (continued)

country’s president, Lula da Silva, and co-hosted a panel discussion with WTO Director-General Pascal Lamy in Stockholm, which was attended by top Swedish business leaders.

Certificates of Origin

A hard-copy version of *International Certificates of Origin Guidelines* was released in July. First published as an eBook, the guidelines help traders and customs administrators ensure that Certificates of Origin (COs) are correctly verified and issued following global best practice. Chambers of commerce play a valuable role in issuing and validating COs in a global marketplace with widely varying rules of origin. The work by ICC’s World Chambers Federation in educating the chamber community on these important documents has been lauded by many organizations, including the EU and the WTO.

Spreading best practices on intellectual property

ICC’s Intellectual Property Roadmap, now in its eighth edition, has become an indispensable tool for providing information to business and policymakers on current and emerging intellectual property (IP) issues. This year’s report was translated into Chinese, Arabic, Spanish and Portuguese. ICC provided invaluable business cases demonstrating the role of IP in promoting development at a debate in the World

Intellectual Property Organization. It also submitted proposals to the Convention on Biological Diversity for a certificate of provenance of biological and genetic materials and the protection of local knowledge. Moreover, ICC advised the Chinese government on revisions to its patent and trademark laws.

Advocating fair competition

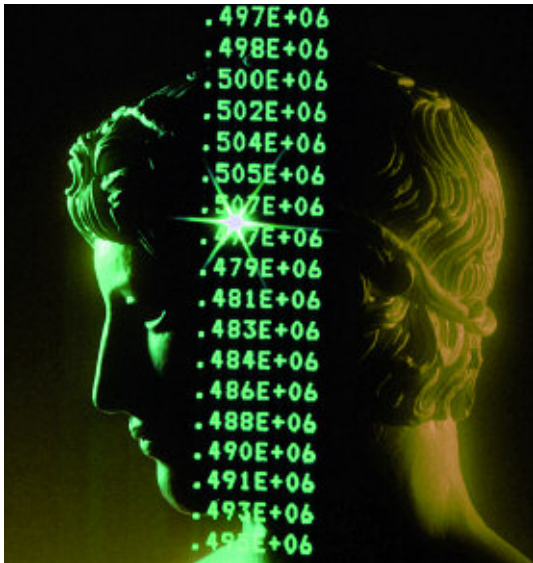
The US Antitrust Modernization Commission adopted ICC’s views on positive comity, designed to improve competition law enforcement in international cases, in its annual report. ICC ensured business views were considered in governmental policy decisions by supplying comments to the European Commission on its draft notice on merger remedies and on reform of its competition rules for vertical and conglomerate mergers. ICC also provided comments to the US Federal Trade Commission’s review of the Sherman Act on monopolization.

Open skies

After waging a long and tireless campaign, ICC welcomed a landmark EU-US agreement liberalizing air transport as a stepping stone towards multilateral liberalization of the sector.

Emissions advisory

ICC advised the EU on its plans to include the aviation sector in the EU Emissions Trading



ICC’s Intellectual Property Roadmap has become an indispensable tool for business and policymakers on current and emerging IP issues.

Scheme, stressing that an emissions trading regime should be discussed at international level under the auspices of the International Civil Aviation Organization. It also emphasized the importance of voluntary measures by the aviation industry, and the need for improvements in air traffic management.

Transport liability

During a meeting of the international trade body UNCITRAL, ICC called for measures to harmonize liability systems and to safeguard leeway for business to negotiate contracts with minimal government interference.

Flagging fraud

ICC’s International Maritime Bureau used its numerous sources of information to supply member banks with intelligence

on potential trade finance fraud, which helped the banks re-evaluate their relationships with high-risk customers.

Safer sea lanes

Dedicated surveillance of the high seas by ICC’s International Maritime Bureau and its Piracy and Reporting Centre in Kuala Lumpur identified key maritime piracy risk areas and contributed to the reduction of attacks in Bangladesh and Indonesia.

Facilitating goods transit

Pakistan became the 65th country to join the ATA Carnet System, which permits goods transported across borders to be temporarily exempt from customs duties. ICC staged two workshops for businesses operating overseas at the World Chambers Congress in July, urging those from non-member countries to encourage their governments to start the legal process for adopting the ATA Carnet System.

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 in the developing world is a key goal in the fight against poverty. Here, ICC’s work

> New York 02.03.2007 > > > > > > Paris 31.03.2007 > > > > > > Dubai 22-23.04.2007 > > > > > > Paris 27.04.2007 > > > > > > New York 30.04-11.05.2007 > > > > > > Heilighendamm 06-08.06.2007 >



ICC Secretary General Guy Sebban and UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon agree to intensify cooperation between business and the UN



ICC issues 2007 edition of Intellectual Property Roadmap



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



UN Special Representative John Ruggie presents his report on business and human rights at ICC headquarters



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



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

What ICC achieved for business in 2007 (continued)

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.

Energy and climate change

ICC provided policy guidance to governments on the role of business in energy security and efficiency, and published two papers on the subjects detailing the need for more cooperation between business and government. ICC advocated business views in a series of global meetings – including the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change conference in Bali in December, where it co-organized a Global Business Day. ICC also lauded the governmental and scientific consensus contained in the summary of the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Working Group, which works in partnership with ICC.

Inspiring chambers

The World Chambers Congress, held in Istanbul in July, doubled its previous attendance records as 1,600 chamber of commerce executives and business leaders discussed the most challenging issues for global business, from reducing poverty to staying abreast of rapidly changing technologies. Madeleine Albright, former US Secretary of State, and Mohammed Yunus, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, delivered

keynote addresses on global economic development. The World Chambers Competition recognized the most creative projects by chambers of commerce and industry from around the globe. The biennial congress made headlines worldwide and spread new business ideas.

Securing data transfers

In an important step to protect personal data transferred outside the European Union, the EU working group recognized ICC's Binding Corporate Rules, which provide a legal basis for these transactions.

Corruption crackdown

To unite global business in its campaign against corruption, ICC brought together 50 representatives of businesses large and small to talk about new solutions. ICC also asked the OECD to expand the scope of its highly effective anti-corruption convention and called for continuous monitoring of it. A letter penned by ICC and other groups asked the World Bank to introduce anti-corruption requirements into its procurement system. Finally, the UN Convention against Corruption adopted a review mechanism proposed by an ICC-led business delegation.

Supply chain responsibility

ICC published recommendations on how a company can integrate social and environmental

considerations into its regular purchasing practices and supplier relationships.

Business and human rights

At the invitation of the UN Special Representative on business and human rights, ICC and two other business organizations contributed a paper on the role of business in weak governance zones.

Outreach

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

Meeting hub

ICC held conferences and meetings in 2007 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, including a sold-out dispute resolution seminar for the oil and gas industry.

Encouraging academic excellence

The ICC Institute of World Business Law awarded its first annual Law Prize. The competition, for scholars under the age of 40,

was designed to contribute to the understanding and progress of international commercial law around the world.

Extending ICC's global network

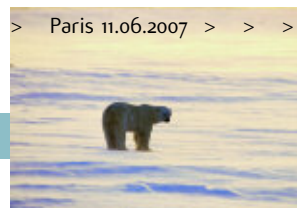
ICC influences governments and mobilizes businesses worldwide through its global network of national committees. In 2007, ICC added national committees in Bulgaria and Bolivia, and embarked on a membership drive in Central Asia.

Raising visibility

ICC further empowered its national committees to promote ICC and its products in their countries by providing them with a new charter agreement and workshops on selling ICC books, recruiting members and using Incoterms, the standard trade definitions used in international contracts.

Media exposure

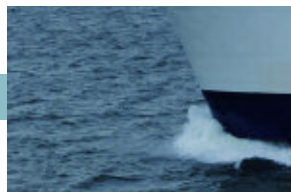
ICC's views on key business issues – including the Doha round, the spread of counterfeiting and piracy, and climate change – were regularly expressed through the international and national news media. ICC's Chairman, the Secretary General and other ICC representatives made appearances on CNN, BBC, CNBC and Bloomberg; published op-eds and letters in leading newspapers; and were interviewed by a variety of media around the world.



ICC applauds G8 agreement on climate change



The number of cases filed since the creation of the ICC International Court of Arbitration tops 15,000



5th International Maritime Bureau tri-annual piracy conference



ICC publishes views on role of UN in promoting corporate responsibility



ICC's revised rules on documentary credits, also known as UCP600, take effect



ICC governing bodies meet

> Paris 11.06.2007 > > > > > > Paris 11.06.2007 > > > > > > Kuala Lumpur 12-13.06.2007 > > > > > > Paris 29.06.2007 > > > > > > Paris 01.07.2007 > > > > > > Istanbul 03.07.2007 > >

Global agenda 2008

In 2008, 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 ICC's projects and goals in 2008.

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

Extending global reach of dispute settlement

In recognition of the growing importance of the Asia Pacific region to ICC Dispute Resolution Services and the ICC International Court of Arbitration, the ICC Court and the Secretariat of the ICC Court will open new offices in Hong Kong and Singapore. A branch of the Secretariat of the Court will be located in Hong Kong with a case management team to administer cases in the region under the ICC Rules of Arbitration. The Director of ICC Arbitration and Amicable Dispute Resolution Asia will be located in Singapore, where ICC will open a liaison office dedicated to ICC Dispute Resolution Services. Seminars and educational activities on ICC dispute resolution will continue to be held around the world.

ICC's Court will distribute information in more languages and in paper and electronic form, including its rules, standards clauses, and sanitized awards, decisions and rulings that remove certain details, such as the name of the parties involved.

ICC Hearing Centre to open in Paris

In response to a growing demand from the business and legal communities, ICC will open

a dedicated facility for arbitration hearings and other forms of commercial dispute resolution. It will be the first such facility in Paris.

Facilitating dispute resolution

ICC's Commission on Arbitration will: compile the national rules of procedure for recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards in a practical guide covering as many countries as possible; study the role of arbitral tribunals when acting as *amiables compositeurs*; develop explanatory notes for the use of experts in the conduct of expertise proceedings; and study and identify specific issues related to trusts and arbitration.

ICC's International Court of Arbitration will upgrade its popular NetCase platform, which allows arbitrations to be conducted online 24 hours a day from any computer in the world.

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 licenses for products manufactured by enterprises other than the owner; technology transfers; and an asset purchase agreement for mergers and acquisitions.



ICC will revise Incoterms 2000, the most referenced list of trade terms.

Incoterms revise

ICC will revise Incoterms 2000, the most referenced list of trade terms, which has provided much-valued legal certainty for many years.

Export-import expertise

ICC will release its third edition of *Export-Import Basics* to help keep business abreast of important new developments in the rapidly-evolving, \$14 trillion arena of world trade.

Promoting ATA Carnets

Technical assistance programmes and promotional campaigns will be held throughout the year to help countries in Asia and Latin America become part of the ATA Carnet system. ICC will also spread the use of ATA Carnets by participating in a working group set up by the World Customs Organization to study the feasibility of a global e-Carnet.

Trade finance at your fingertips

ICC is revising its widely used Uniform Rules for Demand Guarantees. The World Bank has adopted this model document which provides guarantees that protect an importer from delay or non-performance by an exporter. ICC is also expanding its range of trade finance publications to include a French translation of the handy Commentary on ICC's universally used rules on documentary credits, UCP 600.

Anti-money laundering

A new ICC task force will develop a business viewpoint on regulatory initiatives to rein in money laundering.

Promoting marketing standards

ICC will continue to encourage high ethical standards in marketing by business self-regulation. It will promote the ICC Consolidated Code on Advertising and Marketing Communication Practice and will bring business and organizational partners together to encourage free and open markets in marketing and advertising. The revised ICC/ESOMAR Code on Market and Social Research will be made available to business, consumers and regulators.

> Istanbul 04-06.07.2007 > > > > > Istanbul 04.07.2007 > > > > > Istanbul 06.07.2007 > > > > > Paris 17.07.2007 > > > > > Paris 31.07.2007 > > > > > Hong Kong 03-07.09.2007 >



Record numbers turn out for 5th World Chambers Congress



Former US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright addresses 5th World Chambers Congress



World Chambers Competition awards



World business supports issuance of compromise texts on WTO Doha round



ICC issues guidelines to promote energy security and efficiency



ICC Secretary General Guy Sebban meets with Timothy Tong, Commissioner of the Independent Commission Against Corruption

Global agenda 2008 (continued)

Trade, investment and globalization

Clinching Doha

There is no single undertaking more important to increase global, rules-based trade than reaching agreement in the Doha round of WTO trade talks. ICC will continue to argue strongly and publicly for bringing these negotiations to a successful conclusion, feeding policy recommendations and making the business case at the highest levels to inform and energize these discussions.

Competition policy

To help raise the profile of business when competition laws and policies are drafted, ICC will reinforce its input into the International Competition Network, an organization which seeks convergence in antitrust enforcement.

Abuse of dominant position

ICC will prepare comments in anticipation of guidelines to be drafted by the European Commission on abuse of dominant position.

Minimizing risk

ICC's Commercial Crime Services (CCS) will develop an alert system on criminal risk for banking, trading and shipping. To facilitate pre-contract negotiations, CCS is also creating



ICC will advise governments on reinforcing supply chain security in a non-trade restrictive way.

a database on the current trading behavior of charterers and ship owners.

Live piracy tracking

CCS will create a live piracy map which will provide up-to-the minute tracking of piracy attacks worldwide.

Flagging fraud

To keep up with the rapid evolution of world financial markets, ICC's Financial Investigation Bureau will issue an updated manual on detecting and preventing financial instrument fraud.

Streamlining taxes

To ensure consumption taxes will not hamper cross-border trade and investment, ICC is drawing up recommendations for the Organization

of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), in conjunction with BIAC, the OECD's Business and Industry 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.

Intellectual property

An intellectual property toolkit for chambers of commerce will be published online, complete with a model guide for local adaptation by companies and a compilation of chamber activities related to intellectual property. In partnership with the World Intellectual Property Organization, ICC will also conduct training programmes on intellectual property for chambers. ICC will contribute views to discussions at the Convention on Biological Diversity on intellectual property issues relating to access and benefit sharing with respect to genetic resources.

Shoring up supply chains

The smooth flow of international commerce depends on secure transport and logistics systems for cargo. ICC will advise governments on the importance of reinforcing supply chain security in a non-trade restrictive way and will promote the use of mutual recognition, in which two or more countries agree to

recognize each other's security procedures. ICC will also work to influence new regulations for transport security through the World Customs Organization and others.

Keeping extraterritoriality in check

Application of laws and regulations outside a home country is on the rise, seriously hampering global commerce. ICC's report "Extraterritoriality and Business" will include a review of industry experiences and recommendations on how to prevent problems.

Long-tail risks

Policy recommendations will be developed which detail environmental, employer and product liability risks from the long-tail economy, where companies with distribution power sell hard-to-find items in smaller volumes.

Business in Society

Anti-corruption aids

ICC will publish a new edition of its *Fighting Corruption* handbook to take into account changes in the areas of corporate governance and business ethics. ICC will also produce guidelines on corporate whistle-blowing schemes, which can vary widely from country to country, and will develop a training tool to help managers react to bribery attempts.

> Stockholm 12.09.2007 > > > > > Paris 01.11.2007 > > > > > Miami 04-06.11.2007 > > > > > Rio de Janeiro 12-15.11.2007 > > > > > Paris 26.11.2007 > > > > > Bali 03-14.12.2007 > >



ICC Chairman and President of Brazil discuss Doha round



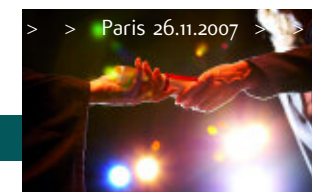
Jason Fry becomes Secretary General of the ICC International Court of Arbitration



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 (CoP 13) and organizes Global Business Day

Corporate responsibility

To encourage companies to better integrate corporate responsibility programmes into their overall business model, ICC will study the impact of corporate responsibility issues on companies' economic and financial performance. ICC will also publish an expanded web-based guide to the nine steps a company can take to build a corporate responsibility programme, integrating ICC's recent policy work on social and environmental reporting and supply chain responsibility. ICC will continue to track developments and provide input on major international initiatives on corporate responsibility, including the Global Compact, the development of an ISO guidance standard on social responsibility, and the mandate of the UN Special Representative on business and human rights.

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, including an emphasis on education and skills training. ICC will advocate business positions on key international initiatives, including the removal of regulatory barriers to the deployment of new technologies and services, telecoms liberalization, technical coordination

of the Internet, information and network security, and data protection and privacy.

World business awards

In recognition of the role business plays in helping meet UN targets for reducing global poverty by 2015, ICC will honor 10 projects for their outstanding contributions to development in an awards ceremony in New York City in September.

Business and the environment

ICC will continue to develop and advocate business positions on major environmental and energy issues and will maintain its role as the primary representative of business in key intergovernmental negotiations in these areas, including the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). ICC will lead the business delegation at the UNFCCC's 14th Conference of the Parties in Poland in December to help establish a clear long-term global framework to reduce carbon emissions. ICC will also work to ensure that business continues to produce more efficient and sustainable processes, products and services.

Contest to host Congress

The biennial World Chambers Congress, a prestigious forum for chambers of commerce executives to exchange best practices, has become a hotly-contested event for the world's



ICC will continue to develop and advocate business positions on major environmental and energy issues.

cities to host. Preparations are underway for the next Congress, to be held in Kuala Lumpur in 2009. In 2008, the ICC World Chambers Federation will review bids from the US, Mexico and others and will decide who will host the 2011 Congress in the Americas.

Certificates of origin

The ICC World Chambers Federation will develop an international training programme to raise the proficiency of chambers in issuing certificates of origin, which state where goods are made, and will set up an international accreditation system to build closer ties with the European Union, the World Customs Organization, and the World Trade Organization to help promote this role of chambers as agents.

Outreach

Supplying training

ICC will offer its world-class expertise to the widest possible audience by organizing seminars and conferences, and familiarizing

the international economic community with ICC's main policy tools and products. Several new seminars will focus on documentary credits, Incoterms, and export-import basics. ICC will publish a catalogue of its conferences and training programmes for purchase by national committees, and will offer assistance to national committees on securing speakers.

Off the presses

Some 20 new and updated books from ICC Publications this year will cover topics such as: export-import basics, corruption, extraterritoriality, resolving international intellectual property disputes, and experts' views on UCP 600 documentary credits.

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 continue to develop its website as the most powerful way of communicating with the media and public, with the goal of steadily increasing use of the site each year. In 2007, the ICC website achieved 12 million total page views, according to a new measuring system put in place. This figure will be used as a baseline to compare total page views in subsequent years.

> Paris 01.01.2008 > > > > > > Monaco 24-25.01.2008 > > > > > > New York 31.01.2008 > > > > > > Dubai 03-05.02.2008 > > > > > > Paris 15.02.2008 > > > > > > Paris 15-18.02.2008 > >



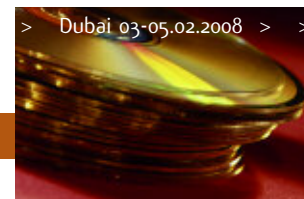
10th anniversary of the ICC International Court of Arbitration rules



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



ICC International Court of Arbitration conference with the American Arbitration Association



4th Global Congress on Combating Counterfeiting and Piracy



ICC publishes *We Must Talk Because We Can: Mediating International Intellectual Property Disputes*



ICC 3rd International Commercial Mediation Competition

Special projects / BASCAP

Counterfeiting and piracy have become a global epidemic, creating a significant drain on businesses and the global economy, jeopardizing investments in creativity and innovation, undermining recognized brands and creating consumer health and safety risks. This surge in intellectual property theft has created a major challenge for businesses to manage and protect their intellectual property rights. Clearly, the business community needs to take more aggressive action against counterfeiters and pirates, who have become increasingly sophisticated and organized.

The International Chamber of Commerce launched Business Action to Stop Counterfeiting and Piracy (BASCAP) to unite the global business community across all product sectors in the fight against counterfeiting and piracy. BASCAP makes compelling arguments to governments and media that the problem is critical to businesses.

2007 achievements

BASCAP played an instrumental role in shaping a new OECD report assessing the global impacts of counterfeiting and piracy. BASCAP also led the development of key messages for positioning the findings of the report within a broader context of losses to society and economic development.



BASCAP endorsed plans by the US, EU and Japan to negotiate a new anti-counterfeiting and piracy treaty.

BASCAP continued to expand its case study database and associated reports, which quantify direct and indirect losses such as impacts on employment, technology transfer, health and safety and organized crime.

In a letter to the G8 heads of state, BASCAP member companies called for strong action at the G8 Summit in Heiligendamm and outlined eight concrete tasks that could be immediately undertaken. BASCAP followed up the G8 recommendations by identifying areas that required greater attention within national intellectual property protection programmes and pressed governments for tangible improvements.

The first edition of *BASCAP Digest* was launched in April. The weekly report distils the most important news articles, policy developments

and studies, providing a summary of key issues and developments.

Information on counterfeiting and piracy is often difficult to find. BASCAP continued to develop its 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 endorsed plans by the US, EU and Japan to negotiate a new anti-counterfeiting and piracy treaty.

More than 150 companies and trade associations championed the BASCAP initiative through their participation in a BASCAP strategy meeting, public outreach or funding contributions. BASCAP's global leadership group of CEOs grew to include top executives from 28 companies.

2008 goals

BASCAP will survey and benchmark standards of performance for governments to implement an effective intellectual property rights enforcement regime.

BASCAP will create and promote intellectual property guidelines demonstrating the business

commitment to building a value chain for intellectual property protection.

To better educate policymakers on how investment in intellectual property rights enforcement can pay tangible dividends to economic development and society, BASCAP will compile case studies and in-depth reports on losses to governments and national economies.

BASCAP will develop a global public education campaign to combat counterfeiting and piracy.

By maintaining its online global information clearinghouse, BASCAP will connect and leverage other significant efforts to provide current information on counterfeiting and piracy incidents, brand protection strategies, government initiatives, and cases across sectors and geographies.

BASCAP will ensure the voice of business is fed into all relevant initiatives of intergovernmental organizations.

BASCAP will co-organize the Fourth Global Congress on Combating Piracy and Counterfeiting with the World Customs Organization, Interpol, World Intellectual Property Organization and industry partners. The event will be held in February in Dubai, UAE.

> Paris 18-21.02.2008 > > > > > >



ICC training seminar: *Negotiating, Drafting, Managing International Contracts & Conflict Resolution*

> New York 03.03.2008 > > > > > >



CEOs advance strategy to fight counterfeiting and piracy through ICC's BASCAP project

> Paris 13.03.2008 > > > > > >



ICC publishes 2008 edition of Intellectual Property Roadmap

> Singapore 02-04.04.2008 > > > > > >



Amicable Dispute Resolution workshop

> Paris 08.04.2008 > > > > > >



Arbitration day: "the deliberations begin"

> Cannes 16.05.2008 > >



22nd Annual Conference on Audiovisual Law

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 and addressing these issues effectively. Through

the networks of ICC, BASIS ensures that business perspectives are taken into account.

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

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

2007 achievements

By the end of 2007, 61 companies and associations had become actively involved in BASIS, providing expertise on policy issues and contributing project funding.

ICC Secretary General Guy Sebban served as a member of the steering committee of the UN Global Alliance for ICTs and Development (GAID). The committee worked to help meet the objectives of GAID, which is a global discussion forum, established to promote the use of ICTs as a tool for economic growth and social development.

At the second meeting of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) in Rio de Janeiro,

BASIS represented the views of business and co-organized two workshops: one on authentication and digital identity management, the other on multi-stakeholder policy development processes. ICC's Secretary General addressed the opening ceremony of the IGF, which drew an audience of more than 1,000 people. BASIS members participated throughout the programme, speaking out on essential business issues and contributing business expertise to the discussions.

A high-level conference and BASIS meeting were held in Dubai; these focused on ICTs as drivers of economic growth. The conference attracted business leaders and government officials from the region and around the world.

ICC's Secretary General also addressed a Global Youth Forum in Geneva organized by GAID. He underscored the importance of education, skills training and entrepreneurship to bring the benefits of ICTs and the information society to more people worldwide.

In addition, ICC's Secretary General addressed the UN Commission for Science and Technology for Development, telling the group that stakeholder involvement must be enhanced and business requirements addressed to build an information society accessible to all.

BASIS promoted business positions and priorities on key Internet and ICT issues at several forums, including preparatory IGF meetings in Geneva and Tokyo and a CEO roundtable at CeBIT, the world's largest information technology trade fair of its kind in Hannover, Germany. There were also meetings with academics, high-tech industry leaders and members of the venture capital community in Silicon Valley.

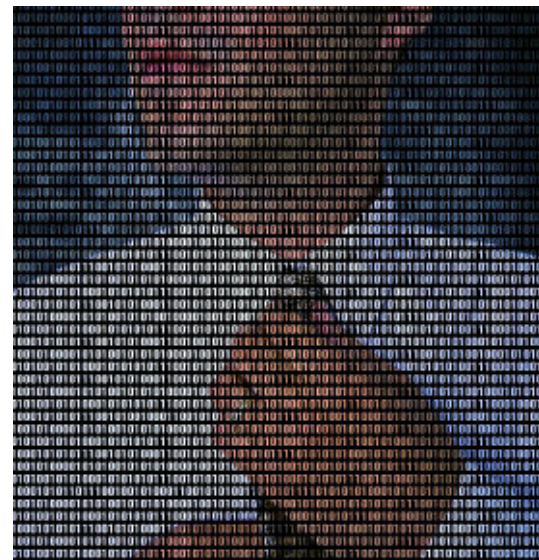
2008 goals

BASIS will represent business at stocktaking and IGF advisory group meetings in February, and at a seminar in New Delhi, to ensure a strong voice for business at the third IGF in India in December 2008.

BASIS will contribute to GAID steering committee and strategy council meetings in May in Kuala Lumpur in order to raise awareness about business initiatives and key policy positions.

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

Through various media outlets, BASIS will convey the overarching message of the conditions required for business to continue investing in these technologies and infrastructures.



At the Internet Governance Forum, BASIS co-organized a workshop on digital identity management.

> Bonn 19-30.05.2008 > > > > > > Paris 28.05.2008 > > > > > > Houston 02-04.06.2008 > > > > > > Stockholm 11-13.06.2008 > > > > > > Paris 16-19.06.2008 > > > > > > Stockholm 18.06.2008 > >



9th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity



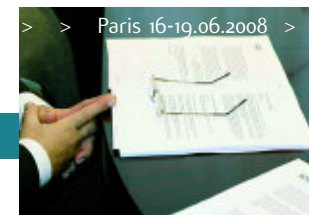
ICC Global Conference on Data Processing



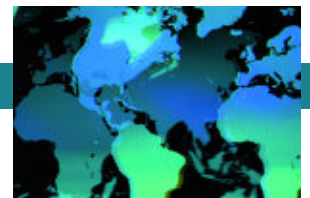
Arbitration conference on construction contracts



ICC World Business Summit



ICC advanced-level International Commercial Arbitration PIDA workshop in Spanish



2011 World Chambers Congress candidates present bids

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 41 additional countries.

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ICC Australia brett.hogan@melb.acci.asn.au	ICC Costa Rica cci@cci-cr.org	ICC Greece iccgr@otenet.gr	ICC Lebanon iccleb@sodetel.net.lb
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ICC direct members:

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- Antigua & Barbuda
- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Belize
- Bermuda
- Bolivia
- Bosnia & Herzegovina
- Cape Verde
- Cambodia
- Djibouti
- Eritrea
- Estonia
- Ethiopia
- Gambia
- Gibraltar
- Iraq
- Jamaica
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kyrgyzstan
- Latvia
- Macedonia
- Malta
- Mauritius
- Moldova
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Montserrat
- Mozambique
- Myanmar
- North Korea
- Peru
- Tajikistan
- Uganda
- Uzbekistan
- Vietnam
- Zimbabwe

> Paris 01.07.2008 > > > > > > Hokkaido Toyako 07-09.07.2008 > > > > > > Miami 02-04.11.2008 > > > > > > New York 14.11.2008 > > > > > > Paris 24.11.2008 > > > > > > Hyderabad 03-06.12.2008 >



Victor Fung becomes Chairman of ICC



ICC issues statement to G8 leaders outlining business priorities



ICC holds event on international commercial arbitration in Latin America



25th AAA/ICC/ICSID Joint Colloquium on International Arbitration



Annual meeting of the Institute of World Business Law



ICC participates in the Internet Governance Forum

Executive Board

Talal Abu-Ghazaleh (Jordan) 2007-2009 Founder and Chairman, Talal Abu-Ghazaleh Organization; Chairman, Evian Group Arab Region Board of Trustees	Guillermo de la Dehesa (Spain) 2008-2010 Chairman: Centre for Economic Policy Research, The Observatory of the European Central Bank; Chairman of the International Advisory Board, IE Business School; Advisor, Goldman Sachs International; External Director, Aviva; Member of the Board and the Executive Committee of Santander; Member of the Group of Thirty; Chairman: ICC Spain, ICC Finance and Audit Committee	charge of International Affairs, Mexican Employers Federation (Coparmex); Vice-Chairman, National Chamber of Cement; Member of the Board of Directors: Fundes - Mexico, Private Sector Research Centre for Sustainable Development (CESPEDES); Chairman, ICC Mexico	The Swedish Academy of Technology in Finland; Vice-Chairman, ICC Finland Rainer S. Masera (Italy) 2007-2009 Managing Director, Lehman Brothers; Professor of Political Economy, Marconi University, Rome; Former Minister of the Budget, Italy
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Victor Chu (Hong Kong, China) 2007-2009 Chairman: First Eastern Investment Group, FE Securities Limited, First Eastern Investment Bank Limited; Chairman, ICC Commission on Financial Services and Insurance	Pierre A. Froidevaux (Mexico) 2008-2010 CEO, Holcim Apasco; Member of the Advisory Board, Banamex Financial Group; Vice-Chairman in	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,	William G. Parrett (United States) 2006-2008 Former CEO, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu; Chairman, United States Council for International Business

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Mahendra K. Sanghi (India) 2006-2008 Chairman and Managing Director, Sanghi Organization; Past President: Indian Merchants' Chambers, Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India, ICC India; Founder Member, Franchising Association of India; Honorary Consul of the Republic of Portugal in Mumbai, India	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	Gérard Worms (France) 2007-2009 Vice-Chairman, Rothschild Europe; Senior Advisor, Rothschild & Cie; former Chairman and CEO, Suez Group; Chairman, Research Centre for Economic Growth and Development of Enterprises; Chairman, ICC France	
Oren Shachor (Israel) 2008-2010 President and Chairman, Eilat-Ashkelon Pipeline Company; Vice-President and Chairman of the International Committee, Federation of Israeli Chambers of Commerce; Public Representative of Employers Organizations, National Labour Court; Member, Federation of Israeli Chambers of Commerce; Chair, ICC Israel	Kees van der Waaij (Netherlands) 2007-2009 Chairman, Unilever Nederland Holdings; Member of the Executive Committee, Dutch Employers' Federation (VNO-NCW); Member, Food & Nutrition Foundation; Advisory Director, Arbo Unie; Chairman, ICC Netherlands	Rona Yircali (Turkey) Chairman: World Chambers Federation, Foreign Economic Relations Board, Balikesir Chamber of Industry; Chairman and CEO, Best Energy Group; President of the Executive Committee, ICC Turkey; Former President, Union of Chambers of Turkey	ICC's Chairmanship and Secretary General are also members of the Executive Board.

Chairmanship



Marcus Wallenberg, Chairman

Chairman of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Saab and Electrolux AB. Mr Wallenberg is also the Vice-Chairman of LM 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, Thisbe AB, Stora Enso Oyj and the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation.



Jean-René Fourtou, Honorary Chairman

Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Vivendi. 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 the Rhône-Poulenc Group (1986-1999). Mr Fourtou serves on the boards of Axa, Capgemini, Sanofi-Aventis and Nestlé.



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 as Senior Advisor to the CEO of Vivendi Universal. Mr Sebban serves on the board of the UN Global Compact, the world's largest voluntary corporate citizenship initiative.

International Secretariat

Published in 2008 by
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ICC Publication No. 845
ISBN 978-92-842-0046-7

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Designed by Louise Brody
Printed in France on recycled paper

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