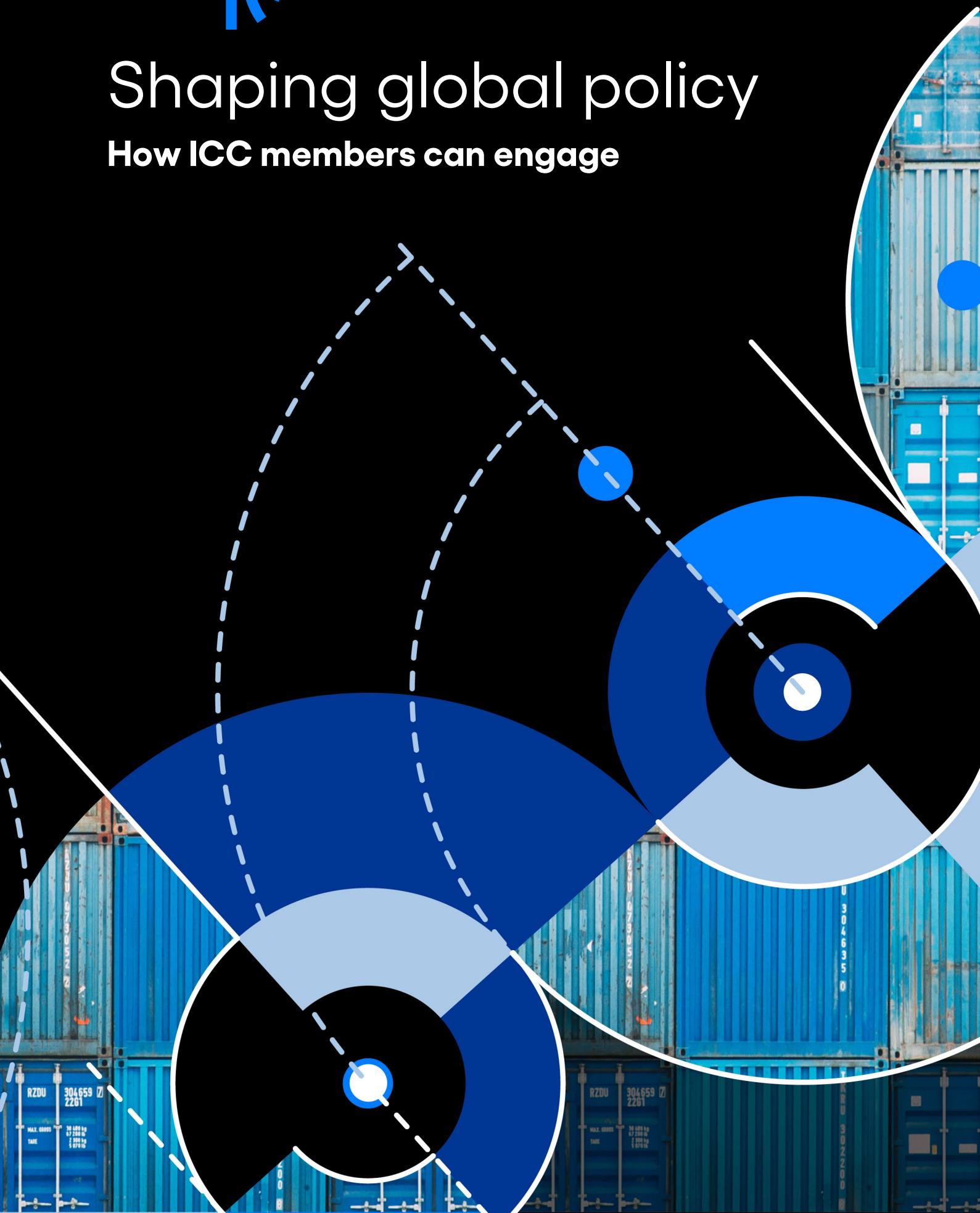




Shaping global policy

How ICC members can engage





How ICC shapes global policy

Through our policy work, the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) offers governments unique business insights to inform their decisions.

At the same time, we provide companies with the tools they need to do cross-border business and drive sustainable development.

We do this by

- **Developing common industry positions** on major public policy issues
- **Delivering business input** to shape key intergovernmental processes by leveraging ICC's official observer status at the United Nations and other multilateral bodies
- **Establishing common rules and self-regulatory standards** for cross-border commerce

This policy work is driven by ICC members from across the globe with leading expertise in different technical disciplines who collaborate in our thematically focused global commissions and working groups.

Why participate in ICC working bodies?

We welcome and value the participation of all existing and new ICC members in our policy work through commissions and other working bodies.

Participation allows members to have:

- **Information** on key policy developments and trends that can help them and their organisation anticipate changes and manage risks
- **Influence** on shaping global business positions, policy outcomes and industry-led solutions, rules and guidance
- **Access** to major multilateral processes and engage with intergovernmental organisations
- **Network** and learning opportunities with leading professional peers from around the world in different sectors

The profile of contributing experts

To ensure that our work benefits from the best experience, expertise and information from different sectors and regions, we particularly value participation from experts who:

- Can represent the private sector
- Have substantive knowledge of and practical experience in the relevant issue area
- Can share cutting-edge information on pertinent policy, business and legal developments
- Can draw from professional networks in their area of expertise
- Are willing to invest time to contribute to ICC's policy work by sharing information, participating in discussions and providing feedback on projects
- Are sufficiently fluent in English (ICC's working language) to participate in discussions and work on documents

How members can get involved

To participate in any of the workstreams below, please reach out to your [national committee](#) to be nominated to the relevant ICC working body. For more information on each workstream, please contact the relevant person from ICC Global Headquarters via the details below.

How small businesses benefit

Through targeted research and advocacy, ICC strives to ensure that the views of smaller businesses are fully reflected across the breadth of our policy initiatives.

We leverage the expertise of the broader SME community, for example through the ICC SME Champions Network, to provide specific [tools and services focused on the needs of smaller businesses](#). This includes practical guidance to enable access to finance, effective digitalisation and ambitious climate action.

Introducing the ICC working bodies that shape global policy

Our global policy commissions and other working bodies are focused on thematic areas and collaborate closely on cross-cutting themes.

In addition to the overview below, you will find more information and the annual workplan on [our website](#), with fact sheets about each commission available upon request. This overview does not include information on the Commission on Arbitration and ADR which can be found on this [dedicated webpage](#).



Global trade

Trade and investment

The commission advocates for policies that facilitate global trade, investment and an open global economy at the World Trade Organization (WTO) and other intergovernmental and regional bodies.

Key focus areas: revitalisation of the global open rules-based trading system; WTO reform and e-commerce moratorium; digital trade rules; trade and environment, including carbon border adjustment mechanisms; circular economy; Ecoterms; measures affecting cross-border investment.

Contact

[Valerie Picard](#), Head of Trade

Customs and trade facilitation

The commission advocates for simplified customs policies and practices that streamline international trade processes, reduce barriers to trade and enhance efficiency in customs procedures. It identifies best practices and works closely with the World Customs Organization (WCO) in ICC's role as official industry observer, to provide global business input on WCO rules and standards.

Key focus areas: customs valuation and product classification; rules of origin; emerging customs challenges, including climate border measures, circular economy, e-commerce and digitalisation; trusted trader programmes; trade facilitation.

Contact

[Valerie Picard](#), Head of Trade

[Paula Baena](#), Global Policy Lead, Customs

Banking (trade, supply chain and export finance)

As the leading standard-setting body for international trade finance transactions, the commission develops and provides guidance on globally recognised ICC banking rules and contributes to major trade finance discussion forums. It undertakes projects in trade finance areas such as digitalisation, sustainability, financial crime, export finance and supply chain finance and advocates to intergovernmental forums.

Key focus areas: ICC banking rules (UCP600, ISBP, URDG 758, ISDGP, URC 522, URDTT and ICC e-rules); global credit risk in trade and export finance data (ICC Trade Register); financial crime and risk policy; digitalisation of trade finance; evolution of digital asset tools; sustainable trade finance framework (ICC Principles); capital treatment of trade finance assets; reduction of the trade finance gap

Contact:

[Tomasch Kubiak](#), Global Policy Manager, Banking

Commercial law and practice

The commission promotes a balanced self-regulatory and regulatory legal framework for international business-to-business (B2B) transactions to help traders everywhere of all sizes and sectors participate in global trade. It develops global business standards and practical tools for international B2B transactions (e.g. Incoterms® rules) and provide global business input on commercial rules developed by intergovernmental organisations, for example, the UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT), The Hague Conference on Private International Law and regional regulators.

Key focus areas: Incoterms® 2020 rules (guidance and tools, revision process); model contracts, model clauses and guidance (development, updating and use in digital ecosystem); advocacy on the modernisation of legal frameworks for trade digitalisation.

Contact:

[Emily O'Connor](#), Director, Trade and Investment

Digital Standards Initiative

This initiative, led by ICC in partnership with Enterprise Singapore, the Asian Development Bank, the World Trade Organisation and the World Customs Organisation, spearheads global efforts to eliminate paper-based processes in trade by accelerating the adoption of interoperable standards and enabling legal frameworks. In 2026, the Digital Standards Initiative (DSI) will build on these efforts to scale implementation worldwide, empowering businesses of all sizes to fully embrace and benefit from trade digitalisation.

Key focus areas: adoption and implementation of interoperable digital trade standards; guidance and tools for interoperable supply chain data; frameworks to support digital trust; legal, policy and regulatory reform to enable digital trade; capacity building on digital trade capabilities.

Contact:

[Pamela Mar](#), Managing Director, Digital Standards Initiative

Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation

This donor-funded public-private partnership initiative, co-led by ICC, the World Economic Forum and the Center for International Private Enterprise, aims to improve trade processes in developing and least developed countries through local, public-private partnerships. Since 2015, the Alliance has designed and implemented sustainable trade facilitation solutions in over 30 developing countries across the globe to streamline trade and strengthen supply chain resiliency.

Key focus areas: digitalisation and other best practices to reduce the time and cost of trade, strengthen supply chains, enhance border controls and promote access to the benefits of international markets, focusing particularly on small businesses; aligning cross-border trade facilitation with key Sustainable Development Goals, including food security, global healthcare provision and disaster preparedness.

Contact:

[Anders Rehnberg](#), Deputy Director, Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation



Sustainability and corporate social responsibility

Environment and energy

The commission promotes sustainable, inclusive and responsible business conduct and advocates for coherent policy frameworks, solutions and tools that enable and scale business ambition and action through ICC's representative roles in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), UN General Assembly, UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and negotiations on an international treaty to curb plastic pollution.

Key focus areas: UN Climate Change negotiations (business focal point); carbon pricing mechanisms; private climate finance; sustainable trade finance framework; Plastics Pollution Treaty negotiations; Convention on Biodiversity (focus on access and benefit sharing); critical minerals (data hub); intersection between sustainability and other policy areas (for example, artificial intelligence, green infrastructure and circular supply chains); small businesses and sustainability.

Contact:

[Raelene Martin](#), Head of Sustainability

[Sandra Hanni](#), Head of Climate Policy

Business integrity (anti-corruption and corporate responsibility)

The commission acts as a leading global private sector body for fighting corruption and advancing corporate responsibility through the development of rules of conduct and best practices, and advocacy to the UN and other key multilateral institutions. It also provides a platform for peer exchange on best practices and constructive engagement with policymakers on business and human rights.

Key focus areas: promotion of revised ICC Rules on Combating Corruption, the updated ICC Anti-Corruption Clause and the report “Business case for integrity”; artificial intelligence to foster integrity; multilateral processes on anti-corruption and responsible business conduct, including on human rights.

Contact:

[Viviane Schiavi](#), Global Policy Lead, Business Integrity

Marketing and advertising

The commission promotes high ethical standards in marketing by business self-regulation through the ICC Code of Advertising and Marketing Communications, the global backbone for all local self-regulatory bodies in the advertising and marketing industry. The commission formulates global business positions and initiatives to address government actions that affect marketing and consumer protection.

Key focus areas: promotion and implementation of the 11th edition of the ICC Advertising and Marketing Communications Code, updated ICC frameworks on environmental claims, food and beverages, alcohol, and new guidance on artificial intelligence; new global guidance on responsible advertising practices for vulnerable audiences such as children and teens; advertising self-regulation on issues of growing interest (for example, influencer marketing, green claims and use of new technologies); ICC Certificate in Responsible Green Marketing Communications.

Contact:

[Georgiana Degeratu](#), Global Policy Manager, Marketing and Advertising



Digital economy

The commission promotes the global development of the digital economy and continued growth of its underlying information and communication technologies (ICTs) and related business models by championing sound regulatory approaches and enabling policy environments through private sector policy leadership, advocacy in intergovernmental forums and best practices.

Key focus areas: reducing regulatory fragmentation and supporting interoperability; inclusive connectivity and access; cybersecurity; secure and trustworthy cross-border data flows; data governance; artificial intelligence; Internet governance (through ICC BASIS).

Contact:

[Timea Suto](#), Global Policy Lead, Digital

ICC Business Action to Support the Information Society

ICC Business Action to Support the Information Society (ICC BASIS) provides a unique platform to facilitate business engagement in major Internet governance processes. It acts as business focal point on Internet governance, information and ICTs, and digital policy issues at the Internet Governance Forum and other post-World Summit on the Information Society activities, and works to preserve a multistakeholder approach.

Key focus areas: advocacy at key UN forums including the Internet Governance Forum, World Summit on the Information Society Forum and UN General Assembly; implementation of the Global Digital Compact.

See also [Digital Standards Initiative](#) above

Contact:

[Timea Suto](#), Global Policy Lead, Digital



Enabling frameworks for business

Competition

The commission advocates to enhance harmonisation and convergence among jurisdictions in key competition policy areas to minimise regulatory costs and increase the efficiency of antitrust enforcement at a global level from a legal and economic perspective. It develops practical tools and guidance to help companies of all sizes in their daily activities. It engages with the International Competition Network and other intergovernmental forums.

Key focus areas: foreign subsidies guidance; antitrust compliance tools; enabling industry collaboration for sustainability; merger control harmonisation; antitrust enforcement in the digital economy.

Contact:

[Caroline Inthavisay](#), Global Policy Lead, Competition

Intellectual property

The commission contributes the business voice to debates on key intellectual property (IP) issues facing the international business community, and engages with intergovernmental organisations involved in IP policymaking, such as the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and World Trade Organization (WTO). It works with governments and other stakeholders to develop solutions to new challenges confronting the IP system, build efficient IP systems, promote IP as a positive force for society and build capacity to use IP as a tool for business.

Key focus areas: emerging IP issues (for example, artificial intelligence); IP tools for small businesses; industry and policy trends; engagement in WIPO processes; interface between research, innovation and biodiversity preservation (access and benefit sharing).

Contact:

[Florence Binta Diao-Gueye](#), Global Policy Lead, Intellectual Property

Taxation

The commission promotes the transparent and non-discriminatory treatment of foreign investments and earnings, eliminating tax obstacles to cross-border trade and investment.

Key focus areas: UN Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation negotiations; OECD tax reform initiatives; regional tax forums (e.g. Latin America, EU Commission); dispute prevention and resolution mechanisms; tax treatment of cross-border teleworkers; tax, sustainability policy and ESG reporting.

Contact:

[Luisa Scarella](#), Global Policy Lead, Taxation

About the International Chamber of Commerce

The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) is the institutional representative of more than 45 million companies in over 170 countries. ICC's core mission is to make business work for everyone, every day, everywhere. Through a unique mix of advocacy, solutions and standard setting, we promote international trade, responsible business conduct and a global approach to regulation, in addition to providing market-leading dispute resolution services. Our members include many of the world's leading companies, SMEs, business associations and local chambers of commerce.



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