THE ROAD TO COP25

We Make Climate Action Everyone’s Business
“We recognise that climate change is a growing emergency, and we wholly endorse the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on the urgent need to keep the global temperature increase below 1.5 degrees Celsius.

Through our global network, we will advocate for policy frameworks that support the alignment of business operations with this target and help us to reach the additional goal of netzero emissions in many countries by 2050.

We readily acknowledge that this will require deep economic transformations and a significant shift in financial markets to meet the imperatives of long-term sustainability and environmental preservation.”

ICC DECLARATION ON THE NEXT CENTURY OF GLOBAL BUSINESS
28 May 2019

“ICC will continue to play a crucial role in identifying opportunities for governments and businesses to work together to build a shared agenda of solutions and actions for a more sustainable future for all.”

— PAUL POLMAN
Chair, International Chamber of Commerce

“Taking serious and bold action to mitigate climate change is an urgent business issue. Failure to do so will hurt us all. Countries must go beyond the bare minimum and take transformative action if we are to achieve the goals set out in the Paris Agreement.”

— JOHN W.H. DENTON
AO, Secretary General, International Chamber of Commerce
THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) is the world’s largest business organization representing more than 45 million companies in over 100 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.

ICC is the UNFCCC Focal Point for Business and Industry.

PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS FOR MORE THAN 40 YEARS

1972 Creation of ICC International Centre for Industry and Environment (ICIE)
1974 1st edition of the ICC Environmental Guidelines for World Industry
1981 2nd edition of the ICC Environmental Guidelines for World Industry
1986 3rd edition of the ICC Environmental Guidelines for World Industry
1991 Launch of ICC Business Charter for Sustainable Development
1992 Launch of ICC World Industry Council (WICE) for Environment
1997 Launch of ICC Business Charter for Sustainable Development
2000 2nd edition of the ICC Business Charter for Sustainable Development
2010 ICC granted Observer Status to the Green Climate Fund ICC becomes an Advisory Board Member of UNEP’s Green Industry Platform
2011 ICC World Industry Council for Environment becomes an Advisory Board Member of UNEP’s Green Industry Platform
2012 Launch of the ICC Green Economy Roadmap
2015 Launch of the 3rd edition of the ICC Business Charter for Sustainable Development
2017 ICC advocates climate action on behalf of business at the United Nations Oceans Conference
2018 ICC launches the Business Action for Sustainable and Resilient Societies at the High Level Political Forum
2019 Launch of the Chambers Climate Coalition ICC Declaration on the Next Century of Global Business
2016 ICC grants Observer Status at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), becoming the first private sector organization to be admitted formally into the United Nations system
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For more detailed ICC policy recommendations visit www.iccwbo.org

Business strongly supports the use of international market-based approaches and calls on Parties to complete guidance on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement through the Paris Rulebook.

Business stands ready to inform the process of identifying the best ways forward to build-up a framework for Article 6. ICC’s recommendations are outlined in “Business Views on Market Mechanisms—Articles 6(1) to 6(7) of the Paris Agreement” and include:

- Building a framework for MRV of emissions that takes into consideration generally accepted existing international and national MRV frameworks\s and that is linked to the transparency framework being developed under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.
- Creating ambition and predictability by developing comparable and measurable standards for emission reduction for NDC reviews so as to allow evaluation of mitigation actions, raise ambition and understand and avoid impacts such as carbon leakage.
- Consulting with experts of specific economic activities to establish further global emission reduction approaches on a sectoral basis.
- The rules must be clear and flexible to incentivise business participation while protecting environmental integrity and avoiding double-counting/ claiming.
- Transaction costs must be minimised to encourage the involvement of small and medium-sized enterprises.
- It is essential that Article 6 takes into account learnings from the Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation.

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**ICC CARBON PRICING PRINCIPLES**

To maximize the effectiveness of carbon pricing instruments, ICC recommends that policymakers should:

1. Create reliable and predictable frameworks for cost-effective energy and climate policies
2. Promote consistency between climate and energy policies
3. Prevent carbon leakage
4. Create a clear and robust transparency framework
5. Maintain accessibility to and affordability of energy
6. Promote international linking of carbon pricing instruments
7. Recognise there is no “one-size-fits-all” instrument
8. Re-invest carbon pricing revenues in climate mitigation efforts
The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), as the voice of global business, is committed to supporting the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement in accelerating the transition to an inclusive and sustainable low-carbon future.

More companies than ever before are acting to place the climate challenge at the heart of their business strategy, investments and operations.

**To achieve our collective climate goals and secure an inclusive and sustainable low-carbon future, business urges governments to:**

- Keep climate change high on the political agenda and provide the short and long-term policy coherence required to stimulate investments in a low-carbon economy.
- Raise the ambition of NDC targets to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement and foster global efforts to reach net greenhouse gas (GHG) neutrality as soon as possible in light of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C.
- Include business in developing climate change policy at national and international levels given the role of business as a key actor and source of experience, advice and resources in tackling the climate challenge while also increasing competitiveness, creating jobs and promoting sustainable economic growth.
- Encourage an open and transparent international framework on the use of market-based approaches, such as emissions allowance and credit trading, as well as other forms of carbon pricing.
- Prioritise the design of mechanisms, including through national public finance instruments, to de-risk flows of private capital into climate change adaptation and mitigation investment opportunities, particularly in developing countries.
- Accelerate and encourage private sector innovation and break-through technologies, as well as the scale-up of technology research, development and deployment—including through appropriate fiscal policies.

- Work towards energy access for all and promote and support energy efficiency through education, incentives and forward-looking policy frameworks.
- Ensure that climate change policy considers how the transition to a low-carbon future will affect employment and communities and include a just transition of the workforce and decent jobs in the NDCs.
- Develop regulatory frameworks that are integrated across government portfolios, and that support and stimulate the transition to a low-carbon future, including the use of low-carbon materials throughout the supply chain.
- Align and integrate trade and climate rules, frameworks, institutions and policies to be mutually consistent, mutually supportive and mutually reinforcing.
- Encourage alignment with natural capital protocols and other conservation agreements and ensure the vitality of natural carbon sinks.
- Establish a recognised platform for business engagement as an interface to the UNFCCC that would serve as a resource for Parties, the UNFCCC and other stakeholders.
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