



### **ICCF – legal identity and management**

The International Council for Capital Formation (ICCF) is registered under Belgian law as an ASBL (non-profit making organization) with a legal identity.

As required by Belgium legislation:

- The 2006 expenses, incomes and assets of the association are filed at the Brussels commercial court and as such available for public scrutiny. The revenue for ICCF in 2006 was €107,000 funded by voluntary contributions from corporations, associations, individuals and foundations.

This budget figure bears no relationship to the \$1.6 million misleadingly quoted in the CEO allegations.

- An ASBL needs to have a registered office in Belgian. As the ICCF annual revenue is not sufficient to rent a dedicated office and hire permanent staff, the ICCF uses the services of a business centre at 50 rue Wiertz and retains the services of the consultancy Cabinet Stewart on an hourly basis.

A Management Board is responsible for the management decisions for the ICCF. Cabinet Stewart is not a member of this Management Board and therefore is not responsible for running ICCF.

### **Cabinet Stewart consultancy services to ICCF**

Cabinet Stewart is retained by ICCF to provide 5 hours of monitoring services per month on EU policy on energy, intellectual property and pensions.

In addition Cabinet Stewart organises contact programmes for ICCF representatives to meet with EU officials and MEPS (on average 2 per year) and logistical support for conferences (approximately one every 18 months).

Fees for all work performed for ICCF are exclusively invoiced to ICCF asbl and paid out of the annual budget of ICCF. No fees are received from other sources, Cabinet Stewart has no access to or control over the rest of the ICCF budget.

Cabinet Stewart consultants identify themselves by the name of Cabinet Stewart when contacting EU legislators and stakeholders on behalf on ICCF. On no occasion have Cabinet Stewart consultants “posed” as an ICCF official. Therefore we do not believe that any deception has been practised

This consultancy relationship was fully and openly confirmed in response to enquiries by CEO Observatory.

### **Workshops in the European Parliament**

ICCF held 4 workshops in the European Parliament between 2004 and 2006 to discuss strategies for tackling climate change from a European perspective. We believe that they were open, accessible and transparent and no deception was practiced.



The workshops were advertised widely, open to the public and free of charge. Each workshop was attended by about 80 people from the European Commission, the Permanent Representations, industry and environmental NGOs. In 2004 CEO partners "Friends of the Earth Europe" registered to attend the conference.

The workshops received cross-party support and sponsorship from the following MEPs:

Edit Herczog (PSE)  
Alejo Vidal Quadras-Roca (EPP), Vice- President  
Pilar del Castillo Vera (EPP)  
Gilles Chichester (EPP)  
Anne Laperrouze (ADLE)

Panelists represented a diverse range of opinions and were drawn from:

- DGs Environment, Transport & Energy, Research,
- Cabinets of European Commissioners,
- Representatives of non EU governments
- Industry representatives

There was a full and open debate and all presentations given at the last two conferences expressed in these workshops can be found at:

<http://www.iccfglobal.org/research/climate/globalenergychallenges.html>

<http://www.iccfglobal.org/research/climate/conference101805.html>

### **ICCF position on climate change**

Contrary to the allegations, ICCF does not question the science of climate change or the need to take urgent action to tackle it. However ICCF challenges the view that the Kyoto Protocol is the most effective way of reducing global greenhouse gas emissions.

Promoting existing and new technologies for cleaner, less emitting technology and encouraging energy efficiency are more cost-effective alternative strategies to reduce global emission in GHGs.

According to ICCF, the practical strategy to tackle climate change effectively should be:

- to increase R&D for new technologies to reduce energy intensity
- to develop sequestration through both natural and man-made technologies
- to give the developing world access to more energy and cleaner technology by promoting economic freedom and market reforms
- to expand bilateral cooperation with developing countries

Many of these concepts have now entered into the mainstream thinking on tackling climate change.

For more information see: <http://www.iccfglobal.org/research/climate/berlin-warsaw-rome.html>