



HANDELS- OCH INVESTERINGSKOMMITTÉN

Den 6 maj 2025





Mötets öppnande

Återrapportering från ICC

Henrik Blomqvist, ICC Sverige

Jesper Labardi, ICC Sverige

ICC:s roll i en ny handelspolitisk verklighet

Ordf. Paul Palmstedt, Electrolux

Valerie Picard, ICC Global

Handel och säkerhet

Erik Lagerlöf, Lunds universitet och St Edmund's College, Cambridge University

Nästa möte och avslut



Återrapportering från ICC

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ICC:S SVAR PÅ TRUMPS HANDELSPOLITIK

1. Påverkansarbete.
2. Pedagogisk ansats – t.ex. om skillnaden mellan tullar och moms.
3. Uppmaning om återhållsamhet från andra länder.
4. Regelbundna medlemsuppdateringar om den handelspolitiska utvecklingen.

Delegationsresa till Bryssel



18/2
Möte med Jörgen Warborn (M)



19/2
**Seeking Common Cause 2025:
The Future of Transatlantic
Relations**



The Meeting – ICC

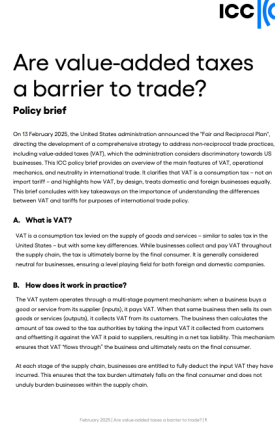


Titta på  YouTube

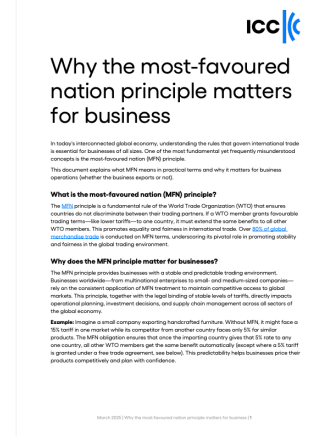
Nya policypapper



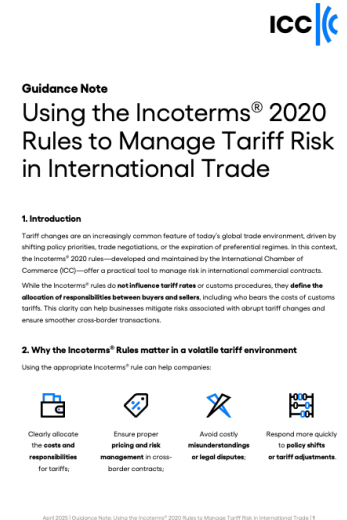
Global Trade Outlook



Are Value-Added Taxes a Barrier to Trade?



Why the MFN principle matters for business



Using the Incoterms to Manage Tariff Risks

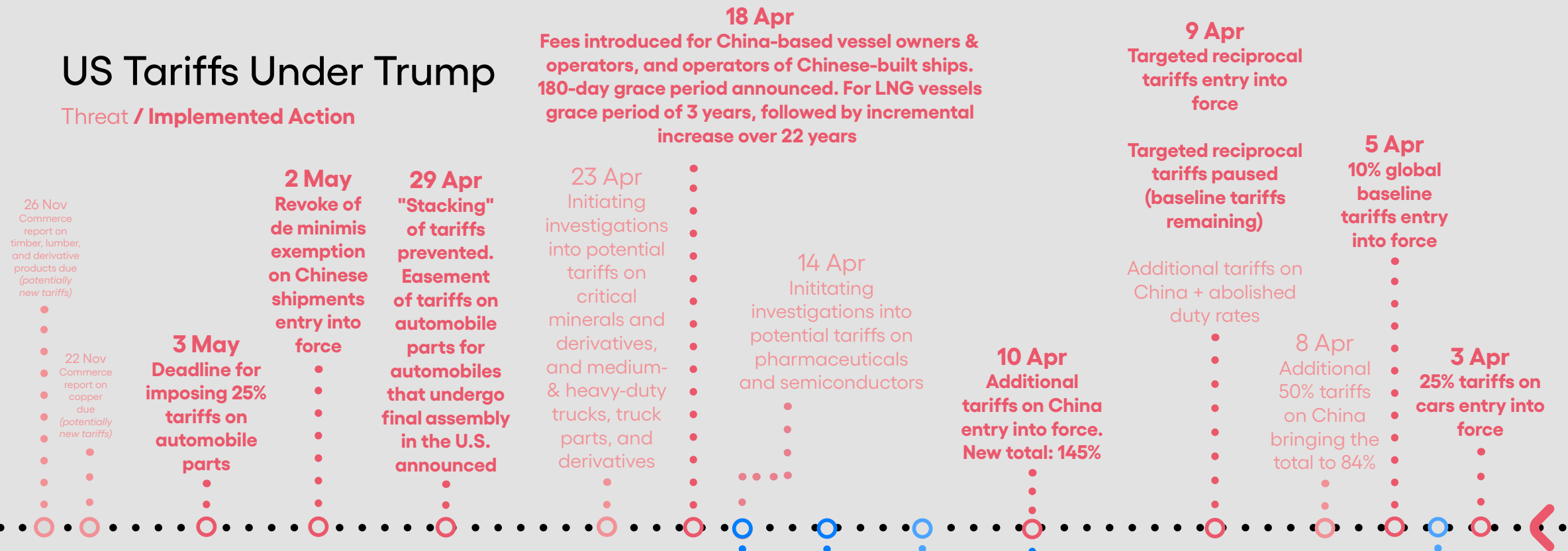


Hur påverkas företag i praktiken av de amerikanska tullarna? Det kan ni läsa mer om i vår undersökning [Business reactions to the new U.S. tariffs](#), med respondenter från 68 länder.



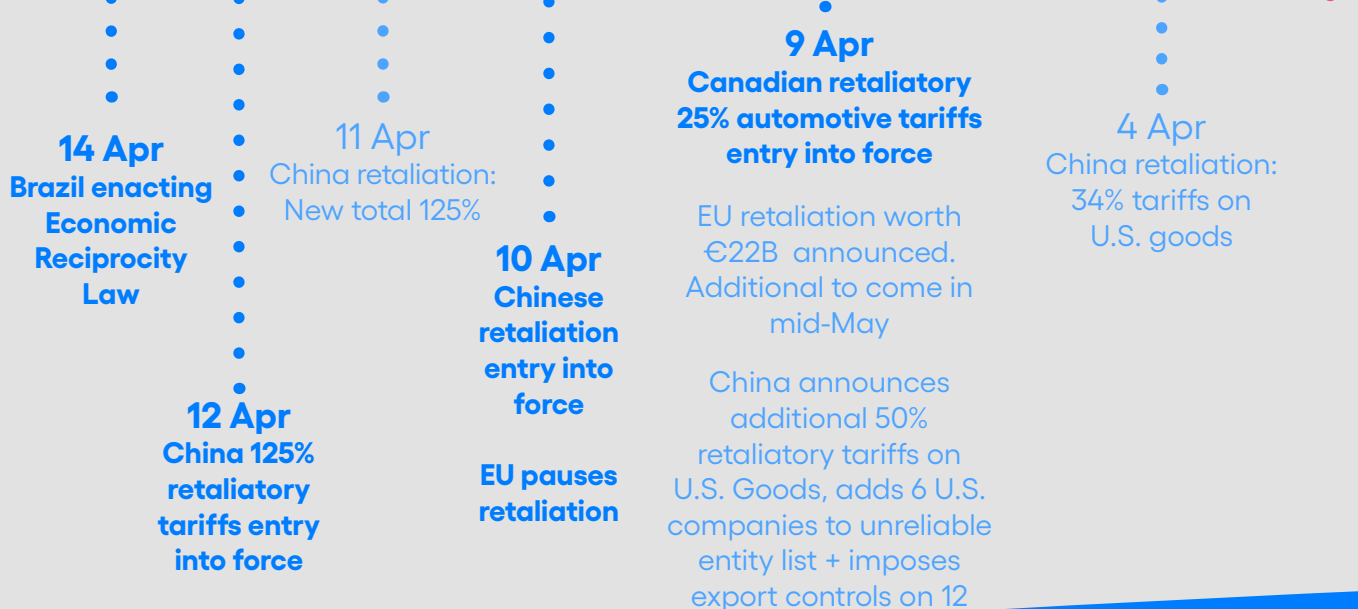
US Tariffs Under Trump

Threat / Implemented Action



Retaliatory Actions Against the US

Threat / Implemented Action





Trade under siege – how is ICC stepping up?

På icc.se/globaltrade har vi samlat annan relevant information såsom uttalanden, analyser och pedagogiskt stöd för företag att navigera i utvecklingen.



Keika Lee, IKEA

Vice Chair, ICC Trade & Investment Commission

A large red oil tanker ship is sailing on the ocean at sunset. The ship is viewed from an elevated angle, showing its long hull and multiple cargo tanks. The water is a deep blue, and the sky is a mix of orange and blue. The ship is moving towards the right, leaving a white wake behind it.

ICC:s roll i en ny handelspolitisk verklighet

Ordf. Paul Palmstedt, Head of External Corporate Communications & Affairs, Electrolux

Valerie Picard, Head of Trade, ICC Global



Global Trade Policy Update

ICC Sweden Trade & Investment Commission
Meeting | 9 May 2025 | Virtual



Global Trade Policy Priorities

- Tariffs, tariffs, tariffs
- Revitalizing the Global Trade System
- Trade Facilitation
- Trade & Digital
- Trade & Environment

ICC Response to U.S. Trade Shifts

A forward-looking trade agenda

Tariffs:

Top-level messaging:

- Constructive tone urging governments to prioritize negotiation and de-escalation. *Don't retaliate, negotiate.*
- Severe risks of tariff escalation, including economic costs and tit-for-tat retaliation.
- Revitalization of the global trade system

ICC publications: Series of short technical papers addressing new proposals from the U.S. and clarifying essential trade policy concepts.

Media: Strong media coverage positioning ICC as an authoritative and reasonable voice with a global perspective - featured on BBC, CNN, Bloomberg, Reuters, FT, and others.

Revitalizing the global trade system:

Government coalition: Advocate for a high-ambition government coalition committed to the trading system and upholding multilateral trade governance.

Business coalition: Provide a structured platform for business-informed, evidence-based engagement with policymakers and negotiators.

Systemic and institutional challenges: Advance pragmatic and politically viable reform proposals to restore trust and functionality in the system while reinforcing economic resilience, fairness, and security.

Inclusive participation: Elevate the voices of developing economies and SMEs to build a more inclusive, responsive, and future-ready trade system.

Revitalizing the Global Trading System

Key issues for coalition engagement

Political starting point:

- High-level reaffirmation of commitment to rules-based system
- ‘Do no harm’ standstill agreement

Systemic reform:

- Consensus decision-making
- Economic security & security exemptions
- Subsidy rules
- Dispute resolution reform

Areas for immediate focus:


- Dispute settlement
- Negotiating function



Can the EU lead?

Revitalizing the Trading System

Government positions to date

- A [group of 40 WTO Members](#) came together to:
 - “recommit to pursue reforms so that the WTO will continue to respond to the needs of its diverse Membership”
 - “reinforce its relevance by responding to the challenges it faces and facilitating free and fair trade”
 - “hold the principles of inclusivity and cooperation, including by enhancing trade capacities.”
- The [EU](#) has made separate statement highlighting the importance of WTO reform.
- EU-CPTPP structured cooperation talks underway
 - Possible “code of conduct” affirming commitment to WTO rules
 - Potential harmonisation of digital and sustainability trade rules
 -  Cumulation of rules of origin not on the table per EU

[Swedish Board of Trade Proposal \(2023\)](#)

Revitalizing the Global Trading System

The Road to MC14

Network advocacy:

- **Amplify policy messages.** Use ICC's policy briefs and tools to inform outreach and local discussions.
- **Engage policymakers:** Connect with key government counterparts and stakeholders to build support for reform.
- **Provide intelligence:** Share national perspectives to help shape ICC global messaging and refine policy tools.



ICC global policy support:

- Bi-monthly global policy updates
- Policy briefs and recommendations
- Strategic messaging and talking points
- Global consensus building through Global Trade Commission
- NC Connects and dedicated discussions
- Policy advocacy pack

Global advocacy:

- **Multilateral fora:** WTO, UN, B20...
- **Global campaigns:** revitalizing the global trading system, WTO E-Commerce Moratorium...
- **Media engagement**
- **MC14 Business Forum**

In Focus: Broader Trade Agenda

Priority areas for continued engagement and monitoring

Trade & Environment:

- EU CBAM & Deforestation
- Circular Economy
- Environmental Goods & Services

Trade & Digital

- WTO E-Commerce JSI : next steps
- WTO E-Commerce Moratorium
- Data flows

And also...

- Industrial policy
- Critical minerals
- Supply chain traceability



ICC Trade Publications – 2025 to date



- [Global Trade Outlook 2025: Industry Insights](#)
- [The implications of a democracies-only trade pact](#)
- [Why the most-favoured nation principle matters for business](#)
- [Are value-added taxes a barrier to trade?](#)
- [Managing Tariff Risk with Incoterms](#)
Practical guidance for navigating rising trade costs.
- [ICC Pulse Survey on Tariffs.](#)
Business insights on recent tariff changes.

ICC Global Trade & Investment Policy Commission

Driving Global Influence: Key Engagements

- **Monthly Trade Commission Dialogues**
Regular expert discussion, experience and intelligence sharing, and strategy shaping.
- **New Global Commission Leadership Call (April 23rd)**
Kickstarted alignment across Trade & Customs Commissions for global coherence.
- **ICC Delegation to WTO (June 12–13)**
High-level business input to shape WTO agenda and amplify private sector voice.
- **WTO Public Forum (September 2025)**
ICC presence to spotlight business priorities
- **MC14 Official Business Forum (March 2026)**

Shaping Trade Policy: Upcoming Publications

- **Making the Case for Mediation at the WTO.** Reimagining WTO Dispute Settlement.
- **Country-level impact of WTO dissolution** (with Oxford Economics)
- **Understanding international trade deficits**
- **ICC Ecoterms – Circular Economy**
Defining trade standards for sustainability.
- **Data Flows in Supply Chains**
Demonstrating real world impacts of data flow barriers.

More to come...



For more information, please contact:

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Handel och säkerhet

Erik Lagerlöf, Lunds universitet och St Edmund's College,
Cambridge University





LUND
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Trade and Security in Contemporary Europe



Security risks, interdependence and trade

- **Russia**
 - Military-industrial production in 2024; 9% of its GDP (up from 6% in 2023)
- **China**
 - Second highest military spending in the world, surpassing all other East Asian countries combined
- **Middle East**
 - Israel/Palestine
 - Iran's direct link with Russia
 - Syria and Lebanon
- **Growing hybrid threats**
 - Cyber-attacks, sabotage (Baltic), electronic interference in global navigation and satellite systems, disinformation campaigns and political and industrial espionage
- **Global technology race**
 - Technology will be the main feature of competition in the new geopolitical environment; AI, quantum, biotech, robotics and hypersonic are key inputs for economic growth and military pre-eminence
- **Critical raw materials**
 - As an example, an escalation of tensions in the Taiwan Strait could cut the EU off from access to key materials, critical technologies and components

USA, Atlanticism and de Gaulle

- the fundamental change of the world order



Trade and Security in Contemporary Europe

- Substantially altered conditions for national security and trade
- Far-reaching legislative measures and executive actions
- Profound consequences for both companies and public institutions

Agenda

- **European Defence Readiness**
- **European Economic Security**
- **Geopolitical (trade) tools**
- **EU trade requirements with geopolitical impact – examples**
- **The complexities exemplified – legal requirements with (very) practical consequences**
- **A Centre for Trade and Security at Lund University**

European Defence Readiness

- Member States in charge of their own defence and national security – what can the EU do?
 - Facilitating **greater collaboration** and efficient scale for the European (defence) industry
 - **Facilitating efficiencies, interchangeability and interoperability, lowering costs** by avoiding competitive purchasing and improving purchasing power for Member States
 - **Supporting dual-use infrastructure** for mobility and space-based communications, navigation, and observation

European Defence Readiness

- Joint White Paper - 2030 on 19 March 2025
 - European Defence Readiness
 - Regulation proposed on 22 April 2025 – incentivise defence-related investments
- The white paper outlines 3 key areas of action:
 - Closing capability gaps and supporting the European defence industry, including **simplifying** regulations and **streamlining** industrial programmes
 - Deepening the **single defence market** and accelerating the transformation of defence through disruptive innovations such as **AI** and **quantum technology**
 - Enhancing **European readiness** for worst-case scenarios, by improving military mobility, stockpiling, and fostering operational cooperation across the EU

European Defence Readiness

- Readiness 2030: the plan to finance EU defence:
 - Activating the **national escape clause** of the Stability and Growth Pact, allowing Member States to increase defence spending; a 1.5% GDP increase in defence budgets could create nearly **EUR 650 billion in fiscal space** over four years
 - Launching a **EUR 150 billion loan instrument** - Security Action for Europe (SAFE) - that will help countries invest in key defence areas
 - Supporting the **European Investment Bank Group** in widening the scope of its lending to defence and security projects and accelerating the Savings and Investment Union to **mobilise private capital**



European Defence Readiness

- What to do and how to do it – examples:
 - Collaborative **procurement** (defence materials; 35% common target agreed)
 - Better access to critical **transport infrastructure** fit for dual-use
 - **Defence Omnibus** regulatory simplification/harmonization (expected in **June 2025**) – including:
 - **cross certification** of defence related products and facilitating **mutual recognition**
 - rapid **grant of construction** and **environmental permits**
 - **removing obstacles** related to access to finance, including ESG investment
 - **Reducing dependencies** and ensuring security of supply
 - **EU-wide Market for defence equipment** (including cross-border industrial collaborations, mergers and acquisitions or start-ups)
 - European Armament Technological **Roadmap** (initial focus AI and quantum; investments in dual-use)

What is security?

- Defence/military security
- But security is a wide concept – it (increasingly) includes:
 - Economic security (trade, investments, innovation)
 - Energy security
 - Health security
 - Technological security
 - Space security
 - And much more

European Economic Security Strategy

- Adopted on 20 June 2023 – updated on 24 January 2024
- Focus on risks to economic security in four areas:
 - **Supply chains**, including **energy security**
 - Physical and cyber security of **critical infrastructure**
 - **Technology** security and technology leakage
 - Weaponisation of **economic dependencies** or economic coercion

European Economic Security Strategy

- Several actions proposed by the Commission, including investments
- Investments (ingoing and outgoing) exposed to risks
 - Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) control
 - Outbound investment control

European Economic Security Strategy

- FDI control:
 - EU Regulation + national regimes
 - 25 of the 27 EU Member States have a screening regime or are about to introduce one (27 March 2025)
- EU Regulation (minimum requirements + cooperation)
- Swedish FDI legislation (Sw. *Lagen om granskning av utländska direktinvesteringar*)
 - Duty to notify sensitive investments – very broad
 - Foreign and Swedish/EU investments included
 - Review of investments by the authority (sensitive information)
 - Conditions – prohibitions – penalties
 - Time/delay – costs – uncertainty
- Protective Security legislation (Sw. *Säkerhetsskyddslagen*)

European Economic Security Strategy

- Sweden – FDI control in 2024:
 - 1,263 notifications
 - Majority of notifications (1,107 or 88%) approved without conditions
 - 26 investments in phase II reviews
 - 12 investments approved unconditionally (phase II)
 - 5 investments subject to conditions
 - 1 investment prohibited
- Sweden – FDI control 1 January to 31 March 2025:
 - 365 notifications (compared to 245 during the same period in 2024, 49 % increase)
 - 383 approved without conditions
 - 7 investments in phase II reviews
 - No approvals subject to conditions, nor any prohibitions

European Economic Security Strategy

- Member States' FDI regimes differ significantly
 - For example, considerable difficulties related to multijurisdictional transactions
- New EU FDI Regulation (proposal 24 January 2024):
 - Ensuring that all Member States have a screening mechanism in place
 - Harmonising national rules – cooperation more effective and efficient
 - Minimum sectoral scope identified
 - Member States free to go beyond the minimum scope
 - Extending scope of EU screening to cover transactions within the EU where the direct investor is ultimately owned by individuals or entities from a non-EU country
 - Complex issues – freedom of establishment + free movement of capital

European Economics Security Strategy

- FDI screening raises important issues
- EU constitution (CCP / single market) vs. Foreign Policy
 - Theoretical foundation will generate practical results
- Several legal problems with the Swedish FDI legislation:
 - Failure to adequately distinguish between Swedish/EU investments and non-EU investments
 - Much too broad (no justification on grounds of national security + disproportionate)
 - No distinction between direct and short term investments
 - Screening procedure lengthy, complicated, sensitive (disproportionate)
- EU FDI Regulation also subject to constitutional requirements (freedom of establishment + free movement of capital)

European Economic Security Strategy

- Outbound investment control
 - Investments in advanced technologies could enhance military and intelligence capacities of hostile actors
- Commission recommendation on outbound investment control published on 15 January 2025:
 - Three technology areas of strategic importance / highest risk:
 - semiconductors, artificial intelligence and quantum technologies
 - Member States asked to assess risks to economic security
 - Progress report by 15 July 2025, final report by 30 June 2026

Geopolitical (trade) tools

- **Anti-Coercion Instrument** (27 December 2023)
 - Empowers the **Commission** to take action in response to “coercion”
 - Wide and heavy toolbox; import/export restrictions, IP rights, FDI restrictions
 - Compatible with general public international law and WTO law?
- **Foreign Subsidies Regulation** (12 July 2023)
 - The **Commission** may address distortions caused by foreign subsidies
 - Mandatory notification and approval requirements for acquisitions of significant EU businesses and large EU public tenders
 - Compatible with WTO law? CJEU yes (December 2024), but really?

Geopolitical (trade) tools

- **International Procurement Instrument** (29 August 2022)
 - Permits the **Commission** to (on its own initiative or following a complaint)
 - Investigate alleged measures or practices negatively affecting access to non-EU procurement markets
 - Impose, as a last resort, IPI measures to restrict access to EU public procurement procedures for businesses, goods and services from non-EU countries
- Sanctions
 - New law on violating sanctions – directive to be implemented by **20 May 2025** (minimum directive)
 - Prison sentences and/or 10 million euro or 15% turnover and exclusion from public tenders
 - Sanctions vs tariffs (unanimity vs QMV)
 - Sanctions rules complex

Geopolitical (trade) tools

- The **Commission's toolbox** significantly strengthened, including:
 - Foreign subsidies regulation
 - Anti-coercion instrument
 - International procurement instrument
- The **mighty Commission** – raises several key questions:
 - Accountability
 - Compatibility with international law
 - Role vis-à-vis Member States, businesses and individuals

EU trade requirements with geopolitical impact – examples

- In parallel with its geopolitical tools, the EU's general trade policy must be considered in view in of the EU's geopolitical interests
- Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (**CBAM**)
 - Importers of certain carbon-intensive products to buy emissions certificates
 - 1 October 2023 – first reporting period ends 31 January 2024
 - WTO / EU constitutional law compatible?
- **Deforestation regulation**
 - 29 June 2023 – starts to apply in December 2025
 - Seven commodities: soy, cattle, oil palm, wood, cocoa, coffee, and natural rubber
 - Shall not be placed or made available on the market or exported unless conditions met

EU trade requirements with geopolitical impact – examples

- **Forced Labour Regulation (“FLR”)**
 - The FLR will apply to a wide range of global companies selling products in and exporting products from the EU
 - All products made with forced labour (products sold online will be covered, if the offer for sale is targeted at consumers in the EU)
 - Entered into force on 13 December 2024 – ban from December 14 2027
- **Critical Raw Materials Act (a Regulation)**
 - Lists 34 materials which are considered strategic, 17 of which are considered critical
 - Envisions a quota of **10% of all critical raw materials consumed in the EU to be produced in the EU** (new exploration projects, including in Kiruna in northern Sweden, will receive increased attention and potentially more accessible extraction conditions)
 - Significant increase in **recycling efforts, totalling up to 25 % of annual consumption** in the EU
 - **Reducing dependency** for any critical raw material on a single non-EU country to less than 65 % by 2030
 - Entered into force on 23 May 2024

The complexities exemplified – legal requirements with (very) practical consequences

- Swedish FDI legislation
 - Incompatible with the freedom of establishment and free movement of capital (EU constitution)
- Sanctions
 - Not only a list of subjected individuals/entities – complex
 - For example, when is a legal entity outside the EU directly or indirectly owned for more than 50 % by a specified entity?
- Energy security
 - May the price of electricity be regulated in a Swedish ordinance?
 - Investments in electricity grids vs consumer prices

How can the university contribute?

- Sweden has historically been a leader in the promotion of free trade – but the world has changed:
 - Lack of comprehensive analysis of the complex trade-offs between free trade, geopolitical challenges, and security policy?
 - Less robust Swedish arguments when this is discussed within the EU?
- The university possesses significant knowledge in this area, but it remains untapped
- Research grants (at least in social science) tend to favour theoretical research ideas rather than policy-relevant research
- Time to shift the focus of both research and education to strengthen Sweden's position
 - With key benefits for individual companies

A Centre for Trade and Security at Lund University

- **European trade and security**
 - Understanding the regulatory framework and legislative initiatives
- **New security partnerships with benefits for trade and investment**
 - Improved relations in matters related to defence and security provide opportunities in areas such as trade, investment and innovation
- **Legislative and executive measures in a multilateral framework**
 - Constraints and opportunities as a member of the EU and the WTO – the moderating effect of EU and international law

Practical and strategic relevance in a competitive environment

- Tailored practical relevance – bridging the gap between theory and practice
 - Working together with partners to benefit their needs
- Significant international network
- The Centre will form part of **Lund University School of Economics and Management** and the **Centre for European Studies** (Sw. *Centrum för europaforskning*)
- Partners and private funding



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Nästa möte och avslut