

Useful information for Indian exporters to France



सत्यमेव जयते

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Foreword

The strategic relationship between India and France is marked by a high level of political understanding based on a firm belief in democratic ethos, a shared vision of international developments and excellent people to people and cultural relations. These are reflected in our strategic partnership with France in sectors like defence, civil nuclear energy, and space sciences.

The commercial relations between India and France have, however, remained below their potential despite the complementarity that exists between India and France. With a diverse and large consumer base and its links to other European Union (EU) economies, France offers a favorable economic environment to potential Indian exporters and over the years some exporters have taken advantage of the opportunities that France presents. The evolving economic conditions in France and wider Eurozone has had a deep impact on the French market and our traditional export items to France, such as textile and apparel, leather goods, marine products and handicrafts are increasingly being supplemented by newer export items like refined petroleum products, machinery, chemicals and agro-food products.

Despite a largely tariff and quota free access, some technical and very specific requirements remain for exporters to fully benefit from the export opportunities to France. Indian exporters to France generally face competition from both Asian and European companies. Indian exporters also have to comply with higher EU quality control norms. Most of these challenges can be overcome when the information on how to access the EU market is more widely available. Building on these considerations, the Indian Embassy in Paris has put together this guide which is meant to act as a source book and a reference directory for potential Indian exporters to France and other EU countries by providing the most needed information in a single volume. The guide not only contains a directory of the French authorities and agencies that regulate the exports into France but also has information about the various EU procedures and regulations affecting exports to EU countries as well as information about online tools that Indian exporters can use to access to better information about the prevailing custom and quality control norms in EU.

I hope that the business community would find this guide useful. Do not hesitate to contact the Economic and Commercial Wing of the Embassy which remains available for providing a range of trade promotion services for Indian exporters who are seeking to expand their operations in France.

(Rakesh Sood)

Paris 15 March 2013

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1. Overview of French Market

France is the fifth largest economy in the world and the second largest in the EU, with GDP of \$1.51trillion in 2012(constant 2000 prices). The country's well-developed infrastructure and strong services sector add strength to the economy. Until the late 1990s, France's economy had grown faster than the European average. France joined 11 other EU members to launch the euro on January 1, 1999, with euro coins and banknotes completely replacing the French franc by early 2002. As a member of the eurozone, France has ceded its monetary policy authority to the European Central Bank (ECB). France's integration with the EU has led to substantial changes in the country's economic policies. Traditionally, France had a mixed economy, but beginning in 2000 it started the process of economic liberalization. Although France is considered to have low levels of poverty and income inequality, the country suffers from relatively high levels of unemployment and high labor costs. France is among the leading industrial economies in the automotive, aerospace, and railways sectors, as well as in cosmetics, luxury goods, insurance, pharmaceuticals, telecoms, power generation, defence, agriculture and hospitality. France is also the world's leading tourist destination. France has one of the highest levels of graduates, and the highest number of science graduates per 1000 workers of any European country. France's EU membership and usage of the euro facilitate the easy movement of people, services, capital and goods. The economy has been adversely effected by the global and Eurozone crises with GDP growth in 2012 being 0%.

Key Data	2010	2011*	2012*
Population (millions)	64.6	65	65.3
GDP (US\$ billions)	2,570	2,778	2,580
Per Capita GDP (US\$)	40,938	44,007	40,690
Real Growth (% GDP)	-1.6	1	0.1
Inflation Rate (% CPI)	1.5	2.1	1.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.7	9.6	10.1
Current Account (% GDP)	-1.5	-1.9	-1.7
Fiscal Balance/ GDP (%)	-7	-5.1	-4.7

Since 1 January 2002 the euro (EUR) is the official currency. For prevailing exchange rate of ₹ - €, please see; <http://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/referenceratearchive.aspx>

** Source: INSEE; ** Source: ECB; Source: IMF - World Economic Outlook October 2012 * Projections*

Economic Structure

Value Added by Sector (2011)

Agriculture, Fisheries, Forests:	2%
Construction:	6%
Industry:	12.5%
Public Services:	22.5%
Market Services:	57%

Main Industries

Automotive, aeronautics, railway, chemical, pharmaceutical, metallurgy, machinery, electrical and electronic equipment, telecommunications, water purification, nuclear, refineries, food processing, tourism, commerce, finance.

Main Imports (2012)

Petroleum and refined products, automobiles, aeronautics and aerospace, chemical, plastics, machinery and equipment, pharmaceuticals, apparel, electrical and electronic, iron and steels.

Main Sources of Imports (2012)

Germany 16.6%, Italy 7.3%, Belgium 7.2%, Spain 6.9%, United Kingdom 6.7%, US 6%, China and Hong Kong 4.9%, Netherlands 4.3%.

Main Exports (2012)

Aeronautics and spatial, pharmaceuticals, automobiles, chemicals, plastics, machinery and equipment, electronic supplies, iron and steel products, beverage and agri-food products.

Main Export Destinations (2012)

Germany 17.4%, China and Hong Kong 8%, Belgium 7.6%, Italy 7.1%, US 6.3%, Spain 5.9%, United Kingdom 4.4%, Netherlands 4.3%.

Sources: Insee, www.insee.fr ; Douanes françaises, lekiosque.finances.gouv.fr

Economic Situation

The French economy has slowed down, and its prospects remain weak and fragile because of poor economic conditions in Europe and France's lack of competitiveness. It is expected that the average annual growth in GDP will not exceed 0.2% in 2012, and remain low in

2013: the government favours a pro-active forecast of +0.8%, while the consensus is +0.4%. Household consumption is still limited by the sustained increase in unemployment (10%) and the continuation of fiscal recovery measures. France had promised to honour its European commitment to bring down its public deficit from 5.2% of GDP in 2011 to 4.5% in 2012 and 3% in 2013, until fiscal balance is achieved in 2017 but citing lower than expected growth in 2012, the Government said that the targets may be revised.

Economic Policies

France's economic recovery is the top priority of the new president, François Hollande, who was elected in May 2012 for five years. The government has focused on the need to pull out of the Euro crisis and point Europe in a new direction. France supports the new crisis management tools (European stability mechanism, European Central Bank rules for intervention), the European budget treaty, the banking union and the Growth and Stability Pact. The government has also sought to put public finances on a sound footing by means of tax reforms targeting high household and corporate incomes as well as by significant cuts to and greater control over spending by all government stakeholders (the state, Social Security and territorial communities). The major policy focus has been to bring down the deficit to 4.4% of GDP by 2012 and to 3.0% by 2013. Initial measures announced by the new government, such as the partial rolling back of the retirement age to 60 for those having worked 41 years, and the creation of new jobs in the public education sector, were followed by the announcement of a tight draft budget in September 2012 as President François Hollande pledged to balance public accounts by the end of his mandate in 2017. In November 2012, the French Government announced that it was partially accepting the recommendations of the former EADS Chief Louis Gallois on enhancing competitiveness of French industry by reducing about € 20 bn in industry's contribution towards social welfare as well as several other incentives to promote innovation and exports. The shortfall in social welfare costs are to be met by enhancing consumer taxes (VAT) and further reduction in public spending. The government also brokered a flexibility pact between the employers and the labour unions (January 2013) and tried to initiate reforms in banking sector to bring the speculative practices of Banks under greater scrutiny. But in January 2013 the government said that in face of forecast that economic growth will be lower than the government's forecast of 0.8% , it would not be possible to meet the budget deficit target of 3% of GDP in 2013.

2. India France Commercial Relations

The economic and commercial linkages are an important component of India's bilateral relations with France.

India-France trade in the last 3 years (figures in million €)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Indian Exports to France</i>	<i>French Exports to India</i>	<i>Total Trade</i>	<i>Balance of Trade for India</i>	<i>% Increase/Decrease(YoY)</i>
2010	4,130	2,900	7,030	(+) 1,227	+30.83%
2011	4,696	2769	7465	(+) 1,927	+6.23%
2012	4656	3256	7912	(+) 1400	+5.98%

Source: Le Chiffre du Commerce Extérieur (Foreign Trade Statistics), French Ministry of Economy, Finance & Industry

India France Trade in Services in the last 3 years (figures in million €)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Indian Exports to France</i>	<i>French Exports to India</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
2009	836	1,162	1,998
2010	900	1,048	1,948
2011	1,328	664	1,992

Source: Banque de France

French exports to India were 0.75% of its global exports in 2012 and French imports from India were 0.91% of its global imports in 2012. The major items of French exports to India comprise of: aircraft & spacecraft; nuclear reactors and boilers, instruments and appliances for measuring, checking & testing; steel and iron alloy products; motors and turbines; electrical equipment and apparatus; non-dangerous waste; basic organic chemicals; chemical products; pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical and botanical products; paper and cardboard; etc. In 2012, the French exports to India showed an increase of 17.3% over 2011 figures.

Indian exports to France were 2.02% of its global exports in 2011-12 and imports from France were about 1% of its global imports in the same period. Indian exports to France consist of a wide range of goods and services spread over a large base of Indian companies, especially from the small and medium sector. While traditional items such as garments, textiles & leather products constitute a major share of India's exports to France, a number

of non-traditional items such as refined petroleum products, food products, gems & jewellery, organic chemicals, etc. are showing growth. In 2012, however, Indian exports to France showed a decline of 2.06% over 2011. Petroleum products remained the top item of export followed by garments and organic chemicals.

Trade in services- Based on annual data provided by Banque de France, the Indian exports of services to France have shown a growth in the last three years, reaching 1.3 billion in 2011. There has been a decline in the export of French services to India for the same period. The major areas for trade in services include; Transport, Travel, Communication Services, Construction Services, Insurance Services, Financial Services, IT Services, Licence Fees & Royalties, Other Services to Businesses, Cultural and Leisure Services.

Bilateral Mechanisms to promote Commerce-

Meetings of the *India-France Joint Committee for Economic & Technical Cooperation*, set up on 26th January 1976 are held at Ministerial level alternately in Delhi and Paris. This Joint Committee is the major institutional mechanism for cooperation in the economic and technical sector. 10 Joint Working Groups (JWGs) at the senior official level have also been constituted through MOUs to deal with specific aspects of economic cooperation. During the visit of French President to India (14-15 February 2013), the two countries further agreed to establish an annual bilateral dialogue between the two Finance Ministries on economic and financial issues.

Bilateral Agreements/MOUs: Indian and France have signed a number of Agreements to facilitate the expansion of commercial relations. Among these are

- Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC)
http://law.incometaxindia.gov.in/Directtaxlaws/cbdt/dta/A1_France.htm
- Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPPA)
<http://finmin.nic.in/bipa/France.pdf>
- Memorandum of Understanding on Intellectual Property
[http://www.dipp.gov.in/English/International_cooperation/MOU's/MOU_IPR/MOU with ministry of economy France.pdf](http://www.dipp.gov.in/English/International_cooperation/MOU's/MOU_IPR/MOU_with_ministry_of_economy_France.pdf)

Agreement on Social Security: An Agreement on Social Security (SSA) exemption was signed during PM's visit in September 2008. The Agreement has been ratified by the two sides and has come into force on 1 July 2011. The agreement will protect the interests of expatriate workers and the companies on a reciprocal basis. It helps workers by (i) providing for exemption from social security contribution in case of short-term contracts; (ii) exportability of pension in case of relocation to the home country or any third country; and (iii) totalization of the contribution periods.

Text of the SSA can be seen at;

http://www.google.fr/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=india%20france%20social%20security%20agreement%20text&source=web&cd=3&ved=0CDkQFjAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.moia.gov.in%2Fpdf%2FSSAFranceEng_versionforIndia.pdf&ei=ZL9AUeLmE4i30QXnhlDQAw&usq=AFQjCNG77qKy2ceCm5cxC2fTz9BXVmcfrQ&bvm=bv.43287494,d.d2k

3. Foreign Direct Investment

France is at the forefront of international investment in both directions, and the economic crisis has not diminished these movements. Reflecting the growing presence of leading French companies in different parts of the world, in 2011 France was the world's 4th largest foreign investor in terms of stock (US\$1,372 billion) and the 9th largest in terms of flow (US\$41 billion). The main destinations were the European Union (58%) and the United States (18%). For many years, regardless of the political party in power, France has pursued a policy of making the country an attractive place for direct investment. France has continued to attract investment at a time of international economic slowdown and heightened intra-European competitiveness: 698 decisions by foreign investors to locate in France were counted in 2011, compared to 782 in 2010 and 639 in 2009. In 85% of these cases, the investments were by European or American companies. In 2011, France was the 4th largest recipient of global investment in terms of both flow (US\$90 billion) and stock (US\$964 billion). Over 20,000 foreign companies are present in France. In 2011, India was the 13th largest foreign investor in France in terms of project numbers. Indian Investments in France have been growing and Indian companies have invested around € 1 billion from April 1996 in different sectors like pharmaceuticals (Ranbaxy and Wockhardt), Software (Tata Consultancy Services, Infosys & Wipro), Wine (Kingfisher), Steel (Tata, Electrosteel), Plastics (Sintex). Railway wagons (Titagarh Wagons), Aerospace (Cades/Axis) & Autoparts (Jyoti) etc. There are nearly 100 Indian companies doing business in France, employing over 5,600 people. In 2011, 12 new projects that will generate 188 jobs were approved. By 2011, almost 50% of all Indian investment projects were in the software and IT services sector.

Source: Invest in France Agency

A study on the experiences of Indian Investors in France can be seen at; <http://www.pwc.fr/investing-in-france.html>

A video link of an interaction programme of the Indian Investors Club on International mobility and technology partnerships can be seen at; <http://www.invest-in-france.org/us/video-library/indian-investors-club--international-mobility-and-technology-partnerships.html>

The Invest in France Agency Brings out a comprehensive guide on doing business in France with sections devoted to local laws related to employment, taxation, enterprise creation etc. It can be accessed at; http://www.google.fr/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=doing%20business%20in%20france&source=web&cd=1&sqi=2&ved=0CCsQFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.invest-in-france.org%2FMedias%2FPublications%2F862%2Fdoing-business-in-france-english-version-october-2012.pdf&ei=2LdAUa3EIqSv0QWhtoBo&usg=AFQjCNEjQLZli76uMUmqE_NQw6Wkcnwbg&bvm=bv.43287494,d.d2k

4. Integration into the EU

France is one of the six founding Member States of the European Union (EU) as it took part in the ratification of the Treaties of Rome, which established the European Communities and became effective in 1958.

The French continental territory, Corsica and the Overseas Departments (Guadelupe, Guyana, Martinique and Reunion) form part of the European Customs Territory. France adheres to EU regulation for standards and tariffs on import of goods from outside EU.

Please see section 16 'France within EU' for EU wide Trade and Tariff regulations and how to obtain information about these issues.

5. Customs Administration

The administrative body in charge of controlling imports from third countries is the *Direction Générale des Douanes et Droits Indirects - DGDDI* (Directorate-General of Customs and Indirect Duties). It is a centralised Customs authority within the *Ministère du Budget, des Comptes Publics, de la Fonction publique et de la Réforme de l'État* (Ministry for the Budget, Public Accounts, the Civil Service and State Reform)

Direction Générale des Douanes et Droits Indirects - DGDDI (Directorate-General of Customs and Indirect Duties)

11, rue des deux Communes

F-93558 Montreuil cedex

Tel: (+33) 1 40 04 04 04

Fax: (+33) 1 57 53 49 37

Website: <http://www.douane.gouv.fr>

English page- <http://www.douane.gouv.fr/menu.asp?id=498>

The French customs have introduced the Approved exporter status (AES), which provides greater security for export operations in terms of the rules of origin. The details can be seen at; <http://www.douane.gouv.fr/data/file/5892.pdf>

Binding Tariff Information is issued on request to economic operators by the customs authorities of the EU Member States (including France). It is valid throughout the ECC, regardless of the Member State which issued it. The main benefit to the holder is legal certainty with regard to tariff classification. This is important as tariff classification is the basis for determining customs duties, export refunds and the application of other related legal provisions (e.g. import/export certificates). For forms and more information on BTI, please see;

http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/common/databases/ebti/index_en.htm

For more information on Value Added Tax payable by French importers please refer to: www.ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/taxation/vat/how_vat_works/index_en.htm

For more general information on taxes (including TARIC) and customs in the European Union please refer to:

www.ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/common/info_country/index_en.htm

French Customs also offers many value added services for importers. You can see the services on offer and how to access them at;

<http://www.douane.gouv.fr/page.asp?id=3541>

Also see Section 16 of this guide for taxation and import related regulations for EU countries.

6. Import Procedure

The Single Administrative Document - SAD (*Document Administratif Unique - DAU*) may be presented either by:

- Physically lodging it at the designated Customs office, or
- The strategic European Electronic Customs Plan has undertaken to replace all hardcopy customs declarations with electronic ones within the next five years. Hardcopy will become the exception. 'Paperless customs' will facilitate trade by simplifying customs formalities with the rollout of the Community's new computerised clearance systems). The French Customs is acquiring an improved computerised system for the entire clearance chain, called DELT@ e-procedures.

See the DELT@ procedures- <http://www.douane.gouv.fr/page.asp?id=3543>

The SAD may be submitted to the customs authorities either by the importer or his representative. The representation may be:

- **direct representation:** representatives act in the name of, and on behalf of, another person.
- **indirect representation:** representatives act in their own name but on behalf of another person. Customs brokers, freight forwarders, and carriers can act as indirect representatives and they have joint responsibility.

Free Zones

Zone franche du Verdon - Port de Bordeaux (Free Zone of Verdon at the Port of Bordeaux)

Direction interrégionale des douanes de Bordeaux

1, Quai de la Douane

BP 60

F-33064 Bordeaux

Tel: (+33) 5 57 81 03 60

Fax: (+33) 5 56 44 82 46

Email: di-bordeaux@douane.finances.gouv.fr

7. Special territories

The French Overseas Territories: Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Wallis and Futuna, French austral and Antarctic territories, New Caledonia, French Polynesia and Mayotte are not part of the European Customs Union. At this respect, they are considered as third countries.

8. Trade Regime and Import Licences

The body in charge of issuing import licences for **iron and steel products and textile products** is:

Ministère du Redressement Productif (Ministry of Productive Recovery)
Direction Générale de la Compétitivité, de l'Industrie et des Services DGCIS (Directorate General for Competitiveness, Industry and Services)
Service de l'Industrie (Industry Service)

12, rue Villiot — Bâtiment LE BERVIL

F-75572 Paris Cedex 12

Tel: (+33) 1 53 44 93 49

Fax: (+33) 1 53 44 91 76

Email: yves.robin@finances.gouv.fr

Website: <http://www.minefe.gouv.fr/> // <http://www.pme.gouv.fr/>

The import licences for **textiles** are issued by the *Bureau Textiles-Importation* (Bureau for Imports of Textiles).

For **agricultural** products:

- All sectors

Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Agroalimentaire (Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Food)

Etablissements publics d'intervention (Establishments of public intervention)

Etablissements National des Produits de l'Agriculture et de la Mer - FranceAgriMer (National Establishment for agricultural and sea products)

12, rue Rol-Tanguy

F- 93555 Montreuil Sous Bois Cedex

Tel: (+33) 1 73 30 20 00

Fax: (+33) 1 73 30 26 12

E-mail: fabien.bova@franceagrimer.fr

Website: <http://www.franceagrimer.fr/>

9. Animal Health

Inspections of live animals and products of animal origin are carried out at the designated Border Inspections Posts (BIPs). The central competent authority in this field is the Directorate General of Nutrition (DGAL) coming under the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries.

Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Agroalimentaire et de la Forêt (Ministry of Agriculture, Agri-food and Forestry)

Direction Générale de l'Alimentation - DGAL (Directorate General of Nutrition)

Service de prévention des risques sanitaires de la production primaire (Sub-Directorate of Animal Health and Welfare)

Sous-Direction de la Santé et de la Protection Animales (Sub-Directorate of Animal Health and Welfare)

251 rue de Vaugirard

F-75732 Paris Cedex 15

Tel: (+33) 1 49 55 84 83

Fax: (+33) 1 49 55 43 98

E-mail: infodoc@agriculture.gouv.fr

Website: <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/sante-protection-animaux/alimentation-animale>

10. Plant Health

The authority responsible for **phytosanitary inspections** is the Directorate General of Nutrition (DGAL) coming under the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries.

Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Agroalimentaire et de la Forêt (Ministry of Agriculture, Agri-food and Forestry)

Direction Générale de l'Alimentation - DGAL (Directorate General of Nutrition)

Service de la prévention des risques sanitaires de la production primaire (Division of prevention of sanitary risks of primary production)

Sous-direction de la qualité et de la protection des végétaux - CPO (Sub-directorate for plant quality and plant protection)

Rue de Vaugirard 251

F-75732 Paris Cedex 15

Tel: (+33) 1 49 55 42 56 /1 49 55 50 30

Fax: (+33) 1 49 55 59 49

E-mail: infodoc@agriculture.gouv.fr / robert.tessier@agriculture.gouv.fr

Website: <http://www.agriculture.gouv.fr/>

11. Food and Feed Safety and Marketing Standards

The competent authority inspections in the field of animal nutrition is the Directorate General of Nutrition (DGAL) coming under the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries.

Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Agroalimentaire et de la Forêt (Ministry of Agriculture, Agri-food and Forestry)

Direction Générale de l'Alimentation - DGAL (Directorate General of Nutrition)

Sous-Direction de la Santé et de la Protection Animales (Sub-Directorate of Animal Health and Welfare)

251 rue de Vaugirard

F-75732 Paris Cedex 15

Tel: (+33) 1 49 55 84 83

Fax: (+33) 1 49 55 43 98

E-mail: infodoc@agriculture.gouv.fr

Website: <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/sante-protection-animaux/alimentation-animale>

In addition, the Directorate General of Competition, Consumer Affairs and Anti-Fraud (DGCCRF), within the Ministry of the Economy, Industry and Employment, has responsibilities in the **food sector**, in the framework of consumer protection and suppression of fraud. This body is also in charge of the **marketing standards** for certain agricultural and fishery products

Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances (Ministry of Economy and Finance)

Direction Générale de la Concurrence, de la Consommation et de la Repression de Fraude – DGCCRF (Directorate General of Competition, Consumer Affairs and Suppression of Fraud)

Service de la protection des consommateurs et de la régulation des marchés (Direction of consumer protection and market regulation)

Sous-Direction des produits alimentaires et des marchés agricoles et alimentaires (Sub-Directorate for food and agricultural markets)

59, Boulevard Vicent Auriol

F-75703 Paris Cedex 13

Tel: (+33) 1 44 87 23 47

Fax: (+33) 1 44 97 30 39

E-mail: sous-direction-4@dgccrf.finances.gouv.fr / jean-louis.gerard@dgccrf.finances.gouv.fr

Website: <http://www.economie.gouv.fr/dgccrf>

12. Environment Protection

A. Ozone-depleting substances and products

The authority responsible for controlling imports of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) is:

Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement durable et de l'Énergie (Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy)

Direction de l'Énergie et du Climat (Directorate for Energy and Climate)

Service Climat et efficacité énergétique (Direction of climate and energy efficiency)

Sous-direction du climat et de la qualité de l'air (Department of climate and air quality)

Arche de la Défense

F-92055 Paris la Défense Cedex

Tel: (+33) 1 40 81 21 22 / 99 31

Fax: (+33) 1 44 97 09 01

Website: <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/>

B. Imports of endangered species (CITES)

The imports of endangered species of fauna and flora under the Washington Convention are controlled by:

Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement durable et de l'Énergie (Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy)

Direction générale de l'aménagement, du logement et de la nature (Directorate General Planning, Housing and Nature)

Direction de l'eau et de la biodiversité (Directorate of water and biodiversity)

Sous-direction de la protection et de la valorisation des espèces et de leur milieux (Sub-division of protection of species and their environment)

Bureau des échanges internationaux d'espèces menacées (Bureau for international trade in endangered species)

Arche Sud

F-92055 Paris la Défense Cedex

Tel: (+33) 1 40 81 21 22/1 40 81 90 84

Fax: (+33) 1 40 81 94 49

E-mail: cites@developpement-durable.gouv.fr

Website: <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/La-CITES.html>

C. Control of trade in chemical products

The competent bodies for controlling imports of **dangerous chemicals** are:

- For **industrial chemicals** and **pesticides**
- *Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement durable et de l'Énergie* (Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy)
Direction Générale de la prévention des risques (Directorate General for the prevention of risks)
Service de la Prévention des nuisances et de la qualité de l'environnement (Direction

of prevention of nuisance and quality of the environment)
Département des produits chimiques, des pollutions diffuses, de l'agriculture (Department of Chemicals, diffuse pollution and agriculture)
Bureau des substances et préparations chimiques (Bureau for Chemical Substances and Preparations)
Arche de la Défense
Paroi Nord 92055 La Défense Cedex
Tel: (+33) 1 40 81 21 22
Fax: (+33) 1 40 81 20 72
E-mail: Pic-import-export@developpement-durable.gouv.fr
Website: <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/>

- Only for **pesticides**
Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Alimentation, de la Pêche, de la Ruralité et de l'Aménagement du territoire (Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Rural Life and Planning)
Direction Générale de l'Alimentation - DGAL (Directorate General for Food)
Service de la prévention des risques sanitaires de la production primaire (Service for the prevention of health risks from primary production)
Sous-direction de la qualité et de la protection des végétaux CPO (Sub-directorate for plant quality and plant protection)
Bureau de la réglementation et de la mise sur le marché des intrants (Bureau for the regulation and the placing on the market inputs)
251, rue de Vaugirard
F-75732 Paris Cedex 15
Tel: (+33) 1 49 55 81 89
Fax: (+33)) 1 45 795 949
E-mail: infodoc@agriculture.gouv.fr / francois.hervieu@agriculture.gouv.fr
Website: [http://www.agriculture.gouv.fr /](http://www.agriculture.gouv.fr/)

Besides, import licences for **persistent organic pollutants** are issued by the *Bureau des substances et préparations chimiques* (Bureau for Chemical Substances and Preparations).

For **detergents**, the competent authorities are:

- *Ministère de l'Ecologie, du Développement durable et de l'Énergie* (Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy)
Direction Générale de la prévention des risques (Directorate General for the prevention of risks)
Service de la Prévention des nuisances et de la qualité de l'environnement (Direction of prevention of nuisance and quality of the environment)
Département des produits chimiques, des pollutions diffuses, de l'agriculture (Departement of Chemicals, diffuse pollution and agriculture)
Bureau des substances et préparations chimiques (Bureau for Chemical Substances and Preparations)
Arche de la Défense, Paroi Nord
F- 92055 La Défense Cedex
Tel: (+33) 1 40 81 21 22

Fax: (+33) 1 40 81 20 72

Website: <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/>

- *Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement durable et de l'Énergie* (Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy)
Direction générale de l'Aménagement, du Logement et de la Nature (General Directorate for Development, Housing and Nature)
Direction de l'eau et de la biodiversité (Water and Biodiversity Directorate)
Sous-Direction de la Protection et de la Gestion des ressources en eau et minérales (Sub-directorate for Protection and Management of Water Resources and Minerals)
Bureau de la lutte contre les pollutions domestiques et industrielles (Bureau against domestic and industrial water waste)

Arche Sud

F-92055 Paris la Défense Cedex

Tel: (+33) 1 40 81 21 22 / 34 41

Fax: (+33) 1 40 81 64 67

Website: <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/>

- *Ministère du Redressement Productif* (Ministry of Productive Recovery)
Direction Générale de la Compétitivité, de l'Industrie et des Services DGCI (Directorate General for Competitiveness, Industry and Services)
Service de l'Industrie(Industry Service)
Sous-direction de l'Industrie de santé, de la chimie et des nouveaux matériaux(Sub-Directorate of Health Industry, chemistry and new materials)
Bureau Chimie (Chemicals Bureau)
12, rue Villiot - Bâtiment Le Bervil
F-75572 Paris cedex 12
Tel: (+33) 1 53 44 96 10
Fax: (+33) 1 53 44 91 72
Email: marc.rico@finances.gouv.fr
Website: <http://www.pme.gouv.fr>

The competent authorities regarding **fertilisers** are:

- *Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Agroalimentaire et de la Forêt* (Ministry of Agriculture, Agri-food and Forestry)
Direction Générale de l'Alimentation - DGAL (Directorate General for Food)
Service de la prévention des risques sanitaires de la production primaire (Service for the prevention of health risks for the primary production)
Sous-direction de la qualité et de la protection des végétaux CPO (Sub-division for plant quality and plant protection)
Bureau de la Biovigilance, des biotechnologies et de la qualité des végétaux (Office of biomonitoring, biotechnology and plant quality)
251, rue de Vaugirard
F-75732 Paris Cedex 15
Tel: (+33) 1 49 55 58 84
Fax: (+33) 1 49 55 59 49
E-mail: infodoc@agriculture.gouv.fr
Website: <http://www.agriculture.gouv.fr/>

- *Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances* (Ministry of Economy and Finance)
Direction Générale de la Concurrence, de la Consommation et de la Repression de Fraude – DGCCRF (Directorate General of Competition, Consumer Affairs and Anti-Fraud)
Bd. Vincent Auriol 59
F-75703 Paris Cedex 13
Tel: (+33) 1 44 87 17 17
Fax: (+33) 1 44 97 30 30
E-mail: dirgen@dgccrf.finances.gouv.fr
Website: <http://www.dgccrf.bercy.gouv.fr/>

D. Control and management of waste

Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement durable et de l'Énergie (Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy)
Direction Générale de la prévention des risques (Directorate General for the prevention of risks)
Service de la Prévention des nuisances et de la qualité de l'environnement (Direction of prevention of nuisance and quality of the environment)
Département de la politique de gestion des déchets (Department of Waste Management Policy)
Bureau de la Planification et de la Gestion des Déchets (Office for Planning and Management of Waste)

Paroi Nord
F-92055 Paris La Défense
Tel: (+33) 1 40 81 21 22
E-mail: olivier.david@developpement-durable.gouv.fr
Website: <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>

Packaging waste

The competent body for **standards** is:

Association française de Normalisation - AFNOR (French Standardisation Association)
AFNOR Certification - (AFNOR Certification)

11 rue Francis de Pressencé
F-93571 La Plaine Saint- Denis Cedex
Tel: (+33) 1 41 62 80 00 / 1 41 62 76 44
Fax: (+33) 1 49 17 90 00
E-mail: certification@afnor.org
Website: <http://www.afnor.org/metiers/certification/>

13. Technical Standardization

A. National authorities

There are several authorities responsible for checking that technical products (such as industrial products, medical devices, radio and telecommunications terminal equipment, vehicles, etc) placed on the French market meet the standardisation requirements.

B. Standardisation body

Association française de normalisation - AFNOR (French Standardisation Association)

11, rue Francis de Pressensé

F-93571 Saint-Denis la Plaine Cedex

Tel: (+33) 1 41 62 80 00 / (+33) 1 41 62 76 44

Fax: (+33) 1 49 17 90 00

E-mail: norminfo@afnor.org

Website: <http://www.afnor.org>

C. Notified bodies

There are several notified bodies in charge of the attestation of compliance of products with the technical standards (conformity assessment), each body is responsible of certain groups of products under a specific directive.

14. Packaging

The competent authority in relation with **package sizing** is:

- *Ministère du Redressement Productif* (Ministry of Productive Recovery)
Direction Générale de la Compétitivité, de l'Industrie et des Services DGCI
(Directorate General for Competitiveness, Industry and Services)
Service de la Compétitivité et du Développement des PME (Competitiveness and SME Development Service)
Sous Direction de la Qualité, de la Normalisation, de la Métrologie et de la Propriété Industrielle (Sub-Directorate of Quality, Standardization, Metrology and Industrial Property)
Bureau de la Métrologie (Metrology Bureau)
61, boulevard Vincent-Auriol
F-75703 Paris Cedex 13
Tel: (+33) 1 44 97 09 60
Fax: (+33) 1 44 97 09 65
E-mail: corinne.lagauterie@finances.gouv.fr
Website: http://www.industrie.gouv.fr/portail/index_metrologie.html
- *Laboratoire National de Métrologie et d'Essais - LNE* (National Laboratory of Metrology and Test)
1, rue Gaston Boissier
75724 Paris Cedex 15
Tél : 01 40 43 37 00
Fax : 01 40 43 37 37
E-mail: info@lne.fr
Website: <http://www.lne.fr>

The competent authority in relation with **materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs** is:

Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances (Ministry of Economy and Finance)
Direction Générale de la Concurrence, de la Consommation et de la Répression des Fraudes (Directorate-General of the Competition, Consumer Affairs and Anti-Fraud)
59, Boulevard Vincent Auriol
F-75103 Paris Cedex 13
Tel: (+33) 1 44 87 17 17
Fax: (+33) 1 44 97 30 30
E-mail: dirgen@dgccrf.finances.gouv.fr
Website: <http://www.dgccrf.bercy.gouv.fr/>

15. Labelling

The contents of the labelling must be at least in French. In line with the EU legislation, there are specific provisions for the different types of products (foodstuffs, textiles, cosmetic products, medical devices, etc.) Please see section 16 of this guide for EU regulations on labeling.

16. France within EU

France, with its developed economy, is one of the most active participants in world trade. After World War II, the French government saw that closer ties to Germany would bring it political security and greater economic strength. Thus, the European Coal and Steel Community was formed, which brought the 2 countries and other European nations into a consultative body to discuss the production of steel and coal. The EU, which France was instrumental in creating, has helped it to liberalize trade. In 1992, the Treaty of Maastricht was signed, which was the watershed event in bringing Europe into political and economic union. On a practical level, the lower trade barriers and fewer restrictions that integration has brought have opened doors to French products to be sold in many European countries and has allowed a wider freedom of movement of capital in Europe, all of which has benefitted France. The downside is that France, sharing common trade and tariff policies with the rest of the EU countries, will follow EU policy as a whole whenever the EU establishes control measures on quality and health issues related to import of foreign goods and firms. The EU has made it clear that it will erect such barriers in cases involving health, safety, and environmental issues, for instance.

The EU is a single trading area with a unified customs law where all goods (subject to exceptions such as certain limited health and safety exceptions and military items) circulate freely, whether made in an EU Member State or imported from outside. Internal customs duties, fees and barriers are removed within the EU, although Member State customs authorities retain the right to check goods at the border. Moreover, businesses are required to fill out a goods trade declaration (*déclaration d'échange de biens*) reporting all trade between France and another Member State if the purchases represent more than €460,000 per calendar year.¹ There is a common external customs tariff for products imported from outside the EU. That tariff is levied on an *ad valorem* basis and is intended to be applied and interpreted uniformly by all the Member States, although there are differences in interpretation and administration.

For an introduction to doing business in EU please see;

http://europa.eu/eu-life/index_en.htm

The EU has adopted a Community Customs Code,² which sets out the general rules and all the customs procedures applicable to goods traded between the EU and non-EU countries, including in respect of import relief in the form of dumping and countervailing duties and quotas. In addition, the EU has adopted a more detailed implementing Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 which created a Modernized Customs Code that creates a new electronic customs system and will replace the 1992 Community Customs Code once the necessary provisions are adopted and made applicable³. A Safety and Security Amendment was also introduced to the Community Customs Code aimed at ensuring an equivalent level of protection

¹ Article 467 of the French Customs Code, Articles 289 C of the French Tax Code and 41 séries B of its Annex 4.

² Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92.

³ Article 188 of the Regulation (EC) No 450/2008: "Notwithstanding the entry into force of the implementing provisions, the provisions of this regulation referred to in this paragraph shall enter into force on June 24, 2013 at the latest.

through customs controls for all the goods brought into or out of the EU's customs territory. One of the main changes is that an advance declaration (security data) must be provided before the goods enter or leave the Community customs territory.

The Customs Code and the Customs Regulations are directly applicable in the Member States and are administered and enforced by Member State customs authorities. The national customs authority in France is the General Directorate for Customs and Excise Duties (DGDDI). [See section 5 of this guide] Relevant legislation is found in the **French Customs Code** which can be seen at (Only French)-

<http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCode.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006071570>

In some cases, imports may require a national or EU license. These can include Common Agricultural Policy licenses for certain foodstuffs, licenses for the importation of livestock, blood, plant life, and other items subject to health and safety controls.⁴

EU Harmonized Standard

A harmonised standard is a European standard elaborated on the basis of a request from the European Commission to a recognised European Standards Organisation to develop a European standard that provides solutions for compliance with a legal provision.

You can access to the latest lists of references of harmonised standards and of other European standards published in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU), by sector, at;

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/european-standards/harmonised-standards/index_en.htm

The following sectors are covered (with links to concerned EU website) ;

Chemicals

- [Chemical substances \(REACH\)](#)
- [Explosives for civil uses](#)
- [Pyrotechnic articles](#)

Conformity assessment and management systems

- [New Legislative Framework \(NLF\) and Eco-Management and Audit Scheme \(EMAS\)](#)

Construction

- [Construction products \(CPD/CPR\)](#)

Consumers and workers protection

- [Cosmetics products](#)

⁴ See for instance Regulation 1221/2008 relating to the commercialisation of fruits and vegetables.

- General product safety
- Personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Toys safety

Energy efficiency

- Ecodesign and energy labeling

Electric and electronic engineering

- Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)
- Equipment for explosive atmospheres (ATEX)
- Low Voltage (LVD)
- Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment (RTTE)
- Restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances (RoHS)

Healthcare engineering

- Active implantable medical devices
- In vitro diagnostic medical devices
- Medical devices (MDD)

Measuring technology

- Measuring instruments (MID)
- Non-automatic weighing instruments (NAWI)

Mechanical engineering and means of transport

- Cableway installations designed to carry persons
- Equipment for explosive atmospheres (ATEX)
- Gas appliances (GAD)
- Lifts
- Machinery (MD)
- Pressure equipment (PED)
- Rail system: interoperability
- Recreational craft

- **Simple Pressure Vessels (SPVD)**

Services

- **Community postal services**

Sustainability

- **Packaging and packaging waste**

REACH in detail

REACH is the Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals. It entered into force on 1st June 2007. It streamlines and improves the former legislative framework on chemicals of the European Union (EU). The main aims of REACH are to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment from the risks that can be posed by chemicals.

You can find the updated information regarding REACH at;

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/chemicals/reach/registration/key_info_index_en.htm

A review of the regulations and all Annexures can be found at;

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/chemicals/documents/reach/review-annexes/index_en.htm

Export Controls and Sanctions

Exports of dual-use goods, including technology and software from the EU, and certain intra-EU transfers of such items, are controlled under EU Regulation No.428/2009, which is directly applicable in the EU Member States. Individual Member States have implemented legislation to exercise options under the EU Regulation, and to establish administrative procedures and penalties with respect to violations, details of which legislation may vary from state to state. In general, the competent authority of the Member State in which the exporter is established is the relevant licensing and enforcement authority with respect to the EU Regulation, even though the items to be exported may be located in another Member State. In addition, Member States are also permitted to establish national licensing requirements for reasons of public security or human rights considerations for dual-use items not controlled by the Regulation. The Regulation also imposes licensing requirements for exports to destinations outside the EU of items listed on the EU Dual-Use List which is attached to the Regulation,⁵ and licensing or notification requirements if the exporter is informed or aware that items may be intended for use in connection with certain nuclear, chemical or biological weapons or missile activities (weapons of mass destruction or WMD activities) or for certain military end-uses.

Exports of military items are controlled by each individual Member State.

⁵ http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2009/june/tradoc_143390.pdf

Export licensing of dual-use and military items in France is administered by the Export Control of Dual Use Goods and Technology Unit (SBDU), belonging to the General Directorate for Competitiveness, Industry and Services (DGCIS). France has established general licenses in addition to individual licenses for exports of certain items to certain destinations. The EU Regulation also established Union General Export Authorizations (UGEA) for exports of many EU Control List items to certain countries. The document can be seen at;

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:134:0001:0269:en:PDF>

Exports may be subject to controls under legislation other than that relating to dual-use items administered by different agencies. Restrictions to exportations can also concern specific countries and under certain conditions.

The EU and its Member States also participate in various economic sanctions and arms embargo regimes pursuant to UN, EU and OSCE (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe) initiatives. These include financial sanctions relating to terrorists and other persons and destinations and may affect the ability to export as well.

In France, the Directorate General of the Treasury (Direction Générale du Trésor) administers and enforces financial sanctions and maintains a consolidated list of persons subject to financial sanctions designated by the UN, the EU and France.⁶

⁶ See for instance Regulation CE 1027/2010 imposing certain specific restrictive measures against certain persons and entities associated with the Al-Qaeda network and the Tal ban.

17. The EU Export Helpdesk portal

The Export Helpdesk is an online service, provided by the European Commission, to facilitate market access to the European Union. This free, comprehensive and user-friendly service provides relevant information required by exporters interested in supplying the EU market. The portal can be accessed at;

http://exporthelp.europa.eu/thdapp/index_en.html

The portal has links to matters relating to Requirements and Taxes, Import Tariffs, Trade statistics and links to other useful sites.

The portal under its Requirements and Taxes explains which requirements you must meet to import goods into the EU and market them. It also gives you the internal taxes that you will have to pay for your product in the destination country. You will find information on general requirements applicable to all products, as well as on product-specific requirements. It provides a detailed overview of EU import procedures, EU VAT rules and EU rules on excise duties, as well as General requirements including the documents you require for customs clearance.

The portal also has a section under Specific requirements, where detailed information on the product-specific import requirements as well as internal taxes (VAT and excise duties) applicable in the destination country can be obtained for specific country of origin, product HS code and destination country in EU using an input form;

<http://exporthelp.europa.eu/thdapp/display.htm?page=rt%2ft InputForm.html&docType=main&languageId=en>

18. Online customs tariff database (TARIC)

The EC provides an excellent tool called the online customs tariff database, or the TARIC, which is a multilingual database in which are integrated all measures relating to tariff, commercial and agricultural legislation. By integrating and coding these measures, the TARIC gives all operators a clear view of all measures to be undertaken when importing or exporting goods. It also makes it possible to collect EU-wide statistics for the measures concerned. The TARIC covers the following main categories: Tariff measures, Third country duty rates, as defined in the Combined Nomenclature, Suspensions of duties; Tariff quotas; and Tariff preferences. Agricultural measures including Agricultural components; Additional duties on sugar and flour contents; Countervailing charges; and Refunds for export of basic and processed agricultural products. Commercial measures such as Antidumping measures; and Countervailing duties measure. Measures relating to restriction of movements like Import and export prohibitions; Import and export restrictions; and Quantitative limits & Measures for gathering of statistical data like Import and Export surveillance

TRIAC portal can be accessed at;

http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/dds2/taric/taric_consultation.jsp?Lang=en

19. EU requirements on Health and Food Safety

If you are exporting food products or animal feed to France (or any EU country), there is a requirement to satisfy the standards set in place by the European Commission's food safety policy, which is implemented by DG Health and Consumer Protection. The stated aim of the policy is to 'ensure a high level of protection of human health and consumers' interests in relation to food, taking into account diversity, including traditional products, whilst ensuring the effective functioning of the internal market.'

The Commission's principle, primarily set out in its White Paper on Food Safety, is to apply an integrated approach from farm to table covering all sectors of the food chain, including feed production, primary production, food processing, storage, transport and retail sale.

You can see the white paper at;

http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/health_consumer/library/pub/pub06_en.pdf

The European Food Safety Authority portal can be accessed at;

<http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/pesticides/mrls.htm>

Approved establishments

Businesses in the EU handling food products, whether for human consumption or not, must be registered. In some cases, they cannot operate unless approved by their country's competent authority. EU countries draw up public lists of the approved establishments.

List of approved establishments in India (section wise) can be seen at;

https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/sanco/traces/output/non_eu_listsPerCountry_en.htm#

Maximum Residue Limits (MRL)

Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) are the upper legal levels of a concentration for pesticide residues in or on food or feed based on good agricultural practices and to ensure the lowest possible consumer exposure.

Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 establishes the MRLs of pesticides permitted in products of plant or animal origin intended for human or animal consumption.

The EU Pesticide database lists the active ingredients and product wise and pesticide wise MRLs. It can be accessed at;

http://ec.europa.eu/sanco_pesticides/public/index.cfm?event=homepage&CFID=7937749&CFTOKEN=364a379d66eae104-69B0A74B-C9F0-FCFD-DC0CA323E182F942&jsessionid=24058dd919a021633157TR

You may wish to note however that the MRL levels change and the above listings are only indicative. The official applicable MRLs at any given time are those published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

For EU Maximum pesticide limits for food products for human consumption and animal feed, see http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/food_safety/plant_health_checks/l21289_en.htm

Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF)

Launched in 1979, the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) is a tool available to EU members to exchange information between competent authorities on consignments of food and feed in cases where a risk to human health has been identified and measures have been taken. Measures include: withholding, recalling, seizing or rejecting products. This implies that if once case of risk has been identified in one consignment, then the information is shared among all EU members and they can all take the same measure against similar consignments. The RASFF portal that lists the risks and actions initiated based on type of produce, country of origin and the initiating EU country lists all risk and action measures within 24 hours of its notification. Meant essentially for EU members, the portal is open to public and can be accessed at;

<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/rasff-window/portal/index.cfm?CFID=3085058&CFTOKEN=3d34202d42a8723b-B23A2151-A8FE-5342-DEF6DF7E617D2F2D&jsessionid=f430a358d3c7421e3a56TR#>

20. Services offered by Embassy of India, Paris

Embassy of India, Paris is there to assist you in exporting to France

The Economic and Commercial Wing (E&C Wing) at the Embassy of India in Paris offers Indian companies interested in exporting to France a wide range of services designed to promote the export of Indian goods and services to France. The Embassy provides assistance and guidance in assessing market potential, dealing with trade barriers or in identifying trade opportunities and new business partners. Some areas where you can seek our assistance include;

Local Intelligence and Market analysis-

We can work in a number of ways to help introduce or develop your company's activity in France. The following are examples of work we could help you with.

- Market research
- Lists of importers in various sectors and ranges
- Locating agents or distributors
- Identifying business partners
- Product launches

Help with Trade Fairs-

The E&C Wing of Embassy has years of knowledge and experience in dealing with trade fairs throughout France, and can assist with all aspects of exhibiting at a Trade Fair in France.

Economic, Market and Sector reports-

Our Officers work to create and find reports that provide key market information on specific sectors, to act as an introduction to the market. The most recent reports can be obtained by writing to us with your requirements and other required details.

The Embassy maintains a Calendar of upcoming Commercial events in France;

<http://www.ambinde.fr/economic-and-commerce/publications-and-events-mainmenu/in-france>

For a Calendar of Important Trade Fairs in France, please see;

<http://www.biztradeshows.com/france/>

For any further information regarding how the Embassy of India, Paris can help Indian companies export to France, please contact us on **eco.paris@mea.gov.in**

21. Links to other useful resources

Embassy of India, Paris

www.amb-inde.fr

IFFCI

www.ifcci.org.in

CCIFI

<http://www.ccifi.com>

State Bank of India, Paris

www.sbiparis.net

Air India, Paris

<http://www.airindia.fr/>