

# Quizz



WHEN WILL A VIOLIN OBTAINED IN FRANCE BE CONSIDERED AS MADE IN FRANCE?

A violin manufactured in France from imported wood will be considered as having a French origin if:

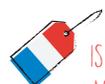
- its parts and accessories (ex: its cords) are manufactured in France;
- or if the added value acquired in France represents at least 45% of its final price.



CAN THE SEWING OF BUTTONS, ON A SHIRT IMPORTED FROM BANGLADESH, IF DONE IN FRANCE, ALLOW THE SHIRT TO BE CONSIDERED AS MADE IN FRANCE?

**No.** Sewing of buttons in France on a shirt manufactured somewhere else is considered as an insufficient transformation.

In this case, the applicable origin rule is *complete confection*. To be considered as *Made in France*, all transformations of the shirt following fabric cutting should have been conducted in France.



IS MADE IN FRANCE THE SAME THING AS A PRIVATE LABEL SUCH AS «ORIGINE FRANCE GARANTIE» (OFG)?

**No.** You should always make the difference between origin marking and voluntary labels created by private structures and delivered according to specifications different from the legislation.

Getting one of this label does not exempt you from respecting origin rules if you intend to apply a *Made in France* marking on your product.

# MORE INFORMATION

- French Customs website: [douane.gouv.fr](http://douane.gouv.fr)
- **Infos Douane Service (IDS)** call center advisers can answer your questions:
  - By **phone**:  
**0 811 20 44 44** Service 0,06 €/mn + prix d'appel  
**+33 1 72 40 78 50** If overseas
  - By **email**: [ids@douane.finances.gouv.fr](mailto:ids@douane.finances.gouv.fr)
  - On **Twitter**: [@douane\\_france](https://twitter.com/douane_france)
  - **#IDS**
- If in France, get advice for free from the French Customs **services dedicated to companies of your Customs Regional Directorate** (please check [douane.gouv.fr](http://douane.gouv.fr) to get their contact details):



- **General Directorate of Customs and Excise:** Please send your requests for Made in France Information (MFI) to: **Bureau E1** - Politique tarifaire et commerciale — 11, rue des deux communes - 93558 Montreuil



[douane.gouv.fr](http://douane.gouv.fr)



[@douane\\_france](https://twitter.com/douane_france)



Sur iPhone et Android :  
[douaneFrance.mobi](http://douaneFrance.mobi)



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ORIGIN DETERMINATION

PERSONALIZED ADVICE

ORIGIN MARKING PROTECTION



## MADE IN FRANCE: WHAT IS IT EXACTLY?

The *Made in France* (or *Manufactured in France*) is the **origin marking** companies may indicate on their products.

In the European Union (EU) member states, origin marking is **optional and voluntary**. Only a few agricultural or food products must bear such an indication.

## WHY MARK THE ORIGIN OF A PRODUCT?

The *Made in France* marking is perceived as a way of preserving savoir-faire (know-how) and quality, satisfying norm compliance as well as maintaining jobs on the national soil. It can be a **marketing tool** and a way for companies to boost their international growth.

If you decide to put *Made in France* on your product, it has to comply with the non preferential origin legislation.

## WHAT DOES THE ORIGIN OF A PRODUCT MEAN WHEN TALKING ABOUT MADE IN FRANCE?

The origin of a product can be considered as its «citizenship».

A product always has a general law origin which is called **non preferential origin**. It determines the implementation of European trade policy measures such as anti-dumping duties, quotas but also serves for foreign trade statistics calculation as well as **origin marking (*Made in*)**.

This origin is different from the **physical provenance** (where was the product potentially imported from), the **customs status** (related to the payment of customs duties) and the **preferential origin** (this one allows reduced customs duties if a trade agreement has been signed between countries of import and export).

## HOW TO DETERMINE THE ORIGIN OF A PRODUCT IN ORDER TO APPLY AN ORIGIN MARKING?

Non preferential origin determination is based on:

- articles 59 to 63 of the EU Customs Code;
- articles 31 to 36 of the European Delegated Act 2015/2446 and its annex 22-01;
- articles 57 to 59 of the European Implementing Act 2015/2447 and its annex 22-14;
- the EU position to the WTO published on the Europa website.



Origin marking is different from:

- **a marking based on technical standards** for specific or sensitive products (the «CE» marking for example).
- **intellectual property rights: infringement** of origin marking rules is not the same thing as infringement of intellectual property rights. A *Made in France* inscription cannot be equated with a brand nor a fake *Made in France* with counterfeiting.
- **a label** : labels are created by private structures to promote production or skills (for example : the *Origine France Garantie* or OFG label). They are not compulsory and are based on independent and private specifications.

## HOW CAN THE FRENCH CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION HELP YOU WITH THE MADE IN FRANCE?

### Personalized advice

French Customs can provide personalized advice on origin rules and origin marking. You can contact the dedicated services called *cellules conseil aux entreprises* in each French Customs Regional Directorate.

### The *Made in France* Information (MFI): a dedicated procedure

The Customs administration delivers a free MFI to let you know if you can apply a *Made in France* origin marking on your product.

This procedure is simple and free and the average delay to get an official answer is 30 days.

## HOW DOES THE FRENCH CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION PROTECT THE MADE IN FRANCE?

Article 39 of the French national Customs Code prohibits any marking leading to believe that a product has been produced in France whereas it has not.

In practice, when an infringement of this article is notified, products cannot be imported and enter the country in their unaltered state.