



*Sixth Annual International Symposium
Europe: Business, Economy and Culture
August 8 to 15, 2015*

PES-IUP Management Programs

Sixth Annual International Symposium
August 8 to 15, 2015

Day One August 8 Saturday	BRUSSELS-AMSTERDAM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Tour of Brussels including Parliamentarium and Atomium • Arrival at Amsterdam • Canal Tour • Discussion based on booklet and related research
Day Two August 9 Sunday	AMSTERDAM-DUSSELDORF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Tour of Amsterdam-Windmill, Cheese Factory, Volendam, Dam Square. • Arrival at Dusseldorf
Day Three August 10 Monday	DUSSELDORF <p>University visit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Duisburg-Essen, Mercator School of Management(Duisburg Campus) <p>Company visits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schmersal, Wuppertal • Duisburg Harbour/ Duisport Group
Day Four August 11 Tuesday	DUSSELDORF-PARIS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deutsche Bank,Dusseldorf:Financial Services • Arrival at Paris • Seine River Cruise, Eiffel Tower

<p>Day Five August 12 Wednesday</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PARIS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit Disneyland- Entertainment resort in Marne-la-vallee
<p>Day Six August 13 Thursday</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PARIS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City tour of Paris, Notre-Dame Cathedral, Bastille Square, Latin Quarter, Arch of Triumph, Concorde Square, Madeleine Church, Opera Square , Place des Pyramides • Visit Louvre Museum- Largest museum and a historical monument. • Eiffel Tower
<p>Day Seven August 14 Friday</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PARIS-BRUSSELS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St. Germain- Champs-Elysees • Arrival at Brussels
<p>Day Eight August 15 Saturday</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">BRUSSELS-JFK or BANGALORE</p>

Hotels

Amsterdam

August 8 to 9, 2015

Holiday Inn Express Amsterdam-Arena Towers

Address and Telephone:

Hoogoordeef 66, 1101 Be Amsterdam,

The Netherlands

Tél.: +00 31 20 820 4550

Dusseldorf

August 9 to 11, 2015

Park Inn by Radisson Dusseldorf Sud

Am Schonenkamp 9,

40559 Dusseldorf, Germany

Tél. +0049 211 875750

Paris

August 11 to 14, 2015

Ibis Gare Du Nord Chateau London

197-199 Rue Layayette, 75010 Paris

Tel: +0031 144 65 7000

Brussels

August 14 to 15, 2015

Thon Hotel Airport

Berkenlaan 4, 1831 Diegem, Belgium

Tel: +0032 2 721 77 77



Approximate Temperature High – 84 F Low – 60 F	8 August, 2015 Saturday Brussels-Amsterdam		
Time	Activities	Important Instructions (if any)	Dress Code
6:15 AM	<i>Arrive into Brussels</i>	Freshen-up at the airport breakfast at the airport	Sneakers and comfortable clothing recommended for all sight-seeing
09:00 AM	City Tour of Brussels with guide including Parliamentarium and Atomium		
01:30 PM	Lunch		
03:00 PM	Depart to Amsterdam		
06:00 PM	Arrival at Amsterdam, Transfer to Hotel		
07:00 PM	Canal Tour		
08:00 PM	Dinner		
	Return back to Hotel/Overnight in Amsterdam		

GERMANY- FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

General information

- Anthem: The third stanza of *Lied der Deutschen*
- Motto: Unity and justice and freedom
- National holiday: October 3rd (commemorating German reunification)

Geography

- Area: 357,021 km² (slightly smaller than Rajasthan)
- Capital: Berlin
- Main cities of North Rhine-Westphalia state: Düsseldorf (capital), Cologne, Dortmund, Essen, Duisburg, and Bochum

Political system

- Federal parliamentary constitutional republic
- President: Joachim Gauck (since 2012)
- Chancellor: Angela Merkel (since 2005)
- Bundesrat (Upper house) - Bundestag (Lower house)

Economic sectors

- The service sector contributes approximately 71%
- Main companies: Mercedes Benz, BMW, SAP, Siemens, Volkswagen, Adidas, Audi, Allianz, Porsche, Bayer, Bosch, and Nivea

Economy

- GDP: \$3.401 trillion (4th worldwide rank) (2013)
- GDP: per capita: \$41,513 in 2013
- Currency: Euro (since 2002)

Population

- 80,399,500 inhabitants (2012)
- Fertility rate: 1.41 (2012)
- Density: 225/km²

Flag:



Country coat of arms:



Maps:



As Europe's largest economy and second most populous nation (after Russia), Germany is a key member of the continent's economic, political, and defence organizations.

A region named Germania, inhabited by several Germanic peoples, was documented before AD 100. During the Migration Period, the Germanic tribes expanded southward and established successor kingdoms throughout much of Europe. Beginning in the 10th century, German territories formed a central part of the Holy Roman Empire. During the 16th century, northern German regions became the centre of the Protestant Reformation while southern and western parts remained dominated by Roman Catholic denominations, with the two factions clashing in the Thirty Years' War, marking the beginning of the Catholic–Protestant divide that has characterized German society ever since. Occupied during the Napoleonic Wars, the rise of Pan-Germanism inside the German Confederation resulted in 1871 in the unification of most of the German states into the German Empire, which was Prussian dominated. European power struggles immersed Germany in two devastating World Wars in the first half of the 20th century. After the German Revolution of 1918–1919 and the subsequent military surrender in World War I, the Empire was replaced by the Weimar Republic in 1918, and partitioned in the Treaty of Versailles. Amidst the Great Depression, the Third Reich was proclaimed in 1933. The latter period was marked by Fascism and World War II. In 1945, Germany is occupied by the victorious Allied powers of the US, UK, France, and the Soviet Union. With the advent of the Cold War, two German states were formed in 1949: the western Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and the eastern German Democratic Republic (GDR). The democratic FRG embedded itself in key Western economic and security organizations, the EC, which became the EU, and NATO, while the Communist GDR was on the front line of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact. The decline of the USSR and the end of the Cold War allowed for German unification in 1990. Since then, Germany has expended considerable funds to bring Eastern productivity and wages up to Western standards.

Germany was a founding member of the European Community in 1957, which became the EU in 1993. It is part of the Schengen Area and since 1999 a member of the Eurozone. In January 1999, Germany and 10 other EU countries introduced a common European exchange currency, the euro. Germany is a Great Power and member of the United Nations, NATO, the G8, the G20, the OECD and the Council of Europe. In January 2011, Germany assumed a non permanent seat on the UN Security Council for the 2011-12 terms.

The German economy is a leading exporter of machinery, vehicles, chemicals, and household equipment and benefits from a highly skilled labour force. Like its Western European neighbours, Germany faces significant demographic challenges to sustained long-term growth. Low fertility rates and declining net immigration are increasing pressure on the country's social welfare system and necessitate structural reforms.

Reforms launched by the government of Chancellor Gerhard SCHROEDER (1998-2005), deemed necessary to address chronically high unemployment and low average growth, contributed to strong growth in 2006 and 2007 and falling unemployment. These advances, as well as a government subsidized, reduced working hour scheme, help explain the relatively modest increase in unemployment during the 2008-09 recession - the deepest since World War II - and its decrease to 6.0% in 2011. GDP contracted 5.1% in 2009 but grew by 3.6% in 2010, and 2.7% in 2011. The recovery was attributable primarily to rebounding manufacturing orders and exports - increasingly outside the Euro Zone. Germany's central bank projects that GDP will grow 0.6% in 2012, a reflection of the worsening euro-zone financial crisis and the financial burden it places on Germany as well as falling demand for German exports. Domestic demand is therefore becoming a more significant driver of Germany's economic expansion. Stimulus and stabilization efforts initiated in 2008 and 2009 and tax cuts introduced in Chancellor Angela MERKEL's second term increased Germany's budget deficit to 3.3% in 2010, but slower spending and higher tax revenues reduce the deficit to 1.7% in 2011, below the EU's 3% limit. A constitutional amendment approved in 2009 limits the federal government to structural deficits of no more than 0.35% of GDP per annum as of 2016.

Following the March 2011 Fukushima nuclear disaster, Chancellor Angela Merkel announced in May 2011 that eight of the country's 17 nuclear reactors would be shut down immediately and the remaining plants would close by 2022. Germany hopes to replace nuclear power with renewable energy. Before the shutdown of the eight reactors, Germany relied on nuclear power for 23% of its energy and 46% of its base-load electrical production.

Germany has developed a very high standard of living and a comprehensive system of social security. Germany has been the home of many influential philosophers, scientists and inventors, and is known for its cultural and political history.

Brussels: Parliamentarium - The European Parliament's Visitors' Centre



Brussels is at the heart of the European Union. Along with the European Council and the Commission, Brussels also hosts the Parliament. Dynamic, interactive multimedia displays guide our visitors through the journey of European integration and the impact this has on our everyday lives. The Centre caters to all 23 official languages of the European Union and admission is free. The facilities have been designed to make them fully accessible to those with special needs.

The EP represents the interests of the 500 million citizens who today comprise the European Union. With the Council of Ministers, MEPs legislate for the EU.

Basic information on the European Union

The EU is a unique economic and political partnership between 27 European countries that together cover much of the continent.

It was created in the aftermath of the Second World War. The first steps were to foster economic cooperation: the idea being that countries that trade with one another become economically interdependent and so more likely to avoid conflict.

Since then, the EU has developed into a huge single market with the euro as its common currency. What as a purely economic union has evolved into an organization spanning all policy areas, from development environment. It has delivered half a century of peace, stability, and prosperity, helped raise living standards, and launched a single European currency. Thanks to the abolition of border controls between countries, people can travel freely throughout most of the continent. And it's also become much easier and work abroad in Europe.



began
aid to
EU
to live

The EU is based on the rule of law. This means that everything that it does is founded on treaties, voluntarily and democratically agreed by all member countries. These binding agreements set out the EU's goals in its many areas of activity. One of its main goals is to promote human rights both internally and around the world. Human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights: these are the core values of the EU. Since the 2009 signing of the Treaty of Lisbon, the EU's Charter of Fundamental Rights brings all these rights together in a single document. The EU's institutions are legally bound to uphold them, as are EU governments whenever they apply EU law.

The single market is the EU's main economic engine, enabling most goods, services, money and people to move freely. Another key objective is to develop this huge resource to ensure that Europeans can draw the maximum benefit.

EU symbols

The EU is recognizable by several symbols, the most well-known being the circle of yellow stars on a blue background.

This site introduces other symbols such as the European anthem and motto.

The European flag

The 12 stars in a circle symbolize the ideals of unity, solidarity and harmony among the peoples of Europe.



The European anthem

The melody used to symbolize the EU comes from the Ninth Symphony composed in 1823 by Ludwig Van Beethoven.

Europe Day

The ideas behind the European Union were first put forward on 9 May 1950 by French foreign minister Robert Schuman. This is why 9 May is celebrated as a key date for the EU.

The EU motto

"United in diversity" is the motto of the European Union. It signifies how Europeans have come together, in the form of the EU, to work for peace and prosperity, while at the same time being enriched by the continent's many different cultures, traditions and languages.

**Approximate
Temperature
High – 90 F
Low – 63 F**

**8 August, 2015
Sunday**

Amsterdam – Dusseldorf

Time	Activities	Important Instructions (if any)	Dress Code
08:00 AM	<i>Breakfast at the hotel</i>	Assemble in the lobby by 8:00 AM	Sneakers and comfortable clothing recommended for all sight-seeing
09:30 AM	Half day City tour of Amsterdam with guide Windmill, Cheese Factory, Volendam, Dam Square.		
12:00 PM	Shopping/Leisure		
02:30 PM	<i>Lunch at the hotel</i>		
05:00 PM	Transfer to Dusseldorf		
07:00 PM	Arrival at Dusseldorf Transfer to Hotel		
08:00 PM	Dinner		
Overnight at Dusseldorf			

AMSTERDAM (Republic of the Seven United Netherlands)



Amsterdam is the capital city and most populous city of the Kingdom of Netherlands.

Its status as the Dutch capital is mandated by the Constitution of the Netherlands. Amsterdam has a population of 825,080 within the city proper, 1,317,663 in the urban area and 1,590,520 in the metropolitan area.

The city region has an approximate population of 2,431,000. The city is located in the Province of North Holland in the west of the country.

It comprises much of the northern part of the Randstad, one of the larger Conurbations in Europe, with a population of approximately 7 million.

Flag:



Country coat of arms:



Maps:



Amsterdam Canals



The history of Amsterdam is intimately connected with water. Its 165 canals were created over the centuries to stimulate trade and transport and reclaim land to expand the city. They continue define the city's landscape and in 2010 Amsterdam's canal ring was recognized as a UNESCO world heritage site. Besides providing a stunning backdrop to the city's historical center, floating down Amsterdam's canals is one of the most memorable ways to discover the city. Whether you're a first-time or frequent visitor, everything in Amsterdam seems a bit more magical when viewed from a boat.

Amsterdam is the most watery city in the world. Its canals and harbours fill a full quarter of her surface. Its waterways have always been its essence and its source of wealth

The 17th century Canal Belt was placed on UNESCO's World Heritage list in 2011 and the medieval center of the city (The Red light district) is undergoing an extensive renovation with Project 1012. That name refers to the postal area code of that section of the city. That project aims to reduce prostitution in the area with at least 30 percent and to highlight the historical aspects of the oldest section of Amsterdam.

The oldest canals in the city - The Red light district

Amsterdam is the only ancient city in the world where the medieval centre is not a museum but a Red light district. Already in the middle ages, drinking houses were established around the first harbours in the city. The first brothels here were opened in the 15th century, mainly in the Warmoesstraat and the alleys around it. But along the first canals in the area, rich merchants and regents established residence. Among many other famous occupants of the oldest canal in the city, our 17th century national hero admiral Maarten Hapertsz. Tromp lived here. The photograph of his house reveals that today a sex company has set up shop there. It symbolizes the dualistic nature of the area, which is crossed by the oldest and most beautiful canals in the city. The municipal project "1012" aims at reducing prostitution in the area and highlights the historical importance of these canals. For that reason, on this page you find a description of a canal cruise through medieval Amsterdam. For the first time in the hundred year history of Amsterdam Canal cruises, it is now possible to buy a ticket for a regular scheduled cruise on the oldest and most beautiful canals in Amsterdam. The new Friendship Cruise Company made that possible.

Canal Cruises

An Amsterdam Canal Cruise is most popular tourist attraction in the country. A diverse fleet of around 200 tour boats carry more than 3 million passengers a year, offering a waterborne variety of almost every form of entertainment that's available in Amsterdam.

Herengracht (Gentlemen's Canal)

The Gentlemen's canal is considered to be the most important canal in Amsterdam. In the 17th century, the richest merchants, the mayors and the most influential regents of the city resided on this canal. An address on the Gentlemen's canal is still considered to be prestigious. The official residence of the mayor of Amsterdam is on this canal at nr. 502

Keizersgracht (Emperor's canal)

The Emperor's canal is the middle one of the three main canals of the city. It was named after emperor Maximilian of Austria. The canal is 31 metres wide, which makes it the widest canal in the city centre. Digging this canal started in the year 1612, simultaneously with the Gentlemen's canal and Prince's canal. Originally a wide boulevard without water was planned here, but the future residents wanted a canal in front of their houses, so they could reach their house by boat.



Prinsengracht (Prince's canal)



The Prince's canal is the third and outermost of the three main canals of Amsterdam. Together these three canals form the "Fourth outlay" of the city, an extension project that was started in 1612 and completed 50 years later. It made the city four times as big as it was when the project was started. During the 17th century the population of the city grew from 50 000 to 200 000, which made Amsterdam the 3rd biggest city in the world, after London and Paris. In 2009, the Amsterdam canal belt was placed on the world heritage list of UNESCO.

DÜSSELDORF



Düsseldorf is the capital city of the German state of North Rhine-Westphalia and center of the Rhine-Ruhr metropolitan region.

Düsseldorf is an international business and financial center and renowned for its fashion and trade fairs. Located centrally within the European Megalopolis, the city is headquartering to five Fortune Global 500 and several DAX companies. Messe Düsseldorf organizes nearly one fifth of all world's premier trade shows.



Culturally, Düsseldorf is known for its academy of fine arts (Kunstakademie Düsseldorf, e.g. Joseph Beuys, Emanuel Leutze, August Macke, Gerhard Richter, Sigmar Polke and Andreas Gursky), its pioneering influence on electronic music (Kraftwerk) and its large Japanese community. As a city by the river Rhine, Düsseldorf is a stronghold for Rhenish Carnival celebrations. Every year in July more than 4.5 million people visit the city's Largest Fair on the Rhine funfair.

As the seventh most populous city in Germany by population within city limits and an urban population of 1.5 million, Düsseldorf is one of the country's five global cities. The Mercer's 2011 Quality of Living survey of cities with the highest quality of life ranked Düsseldorf fifth worldwide and second in Germany.

Flag :



City coat of arms :



Map :



<p>Approximate Temperature High – 90 F Low – 63 F</p>	<p>10 August, 2015 Monday</p>		
<p>Time</p>	<p>Activities</p>	<p>Important Instructions (if any)</p>	<p>Dress Code</p>
<p>8:00 AM to 8:30 AM</p>	<p><i>Breakfast at the hotel</i></p>	<p>Assemble in the lobby by 9:00 AM</p>	<p>Business Suit (white shirt red tie/scarves)</p>
<p>10:00 AM to 11:30 AM</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Duisburg Harbor / duisport Group The duisport Group is the owner of the public port of Duisburg and the parent company of the Duisburger Hafen Group.</p>	<p>Carry required stationery to take notes</p>	
<p>12:00 PM to 1:30 PM</p>	<p>Working lunch/snack</p>		
<p>3:00 PM to 5:00 PM</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Schmersal GmbH & Co. KG The Schmersal Group offers its customers the largest range of safety switching appliances and systems worldwide for the protection of human life and machines</p>		
<p>7:00 PM</p>	<p>Free time in the evening Düsseldorf Old town</p>		
<p>8:00 PM</p>	<p>Dinner/Overnight at Dusseldorf</p>		

Mercator School of Management



The Mercator School of Management is the business school affiliated to the University of Duisburg-Essen in North Rhine, Westphalia, Germany. It was established in the year 2005. The Mercator School of Management (MSM) combines a strong commitment to its region with a broad international orientation. Its focus on business and economic research with international appeal ensures a position among the top faculties in Germany. Outstanding

scientific achievements promote excellent teaching that dovetails theory-driven competencies with application-oriented approaches.

The close cooperation with globally operating companies of the region assures a practice-oriented and state-of-the-art education for future business leaders and researchers with an international focus. Business degree programs at the MSM are designed to enable students to reach graduation in an effective and efficient way. In their professional career, graduates stay in contact with their school and give back to the MSM community.

Schmersal

The **KA Schmersal GmbH & Co. KG**, headquartered in Wuppertal is a global manufacturer of safety switchgear and systems. Also develops and manufactures the company, which is led in the second and third generation of the founding family, switchgear for industrial automation and lift technology.

Product areas and target industries

The product range expanded gradually to a portfolio of now more than 25,000 switching devices, which all current technologies (electromechanical , optoelectronics , sensor covers, and safety-related control systems). These include safety switchgear and systems that meet the requirements of the Machinery Directive and meet the standards of its dependent, as well as lift switchgear and switchgear for industrial automation. A traditionally strong market position has the Schmersal Group in safety switches , solenoid interlocks and safety sensors .

In all fields of technology and product areas, the company offers more and complete system solutions. Another trend is the development of safety switchgear that the requirements of individual sectors such as packaging machinery , food processing technology , machine tool manufacturing and heavy industries are adapted. Thus, among other things, a comprehensive range of safety switchgear developed that the high hygiene -requirements the food industry met.

For the latest product innovations include non-contact, electromagnetic interlocks and new generations of Sicherheitssteuerungen and systems

Services

In complex task field of machine safety must be observed from the perspective of producers and users numerous directives and standards. The Schmersal Group is engaged in the development of these standards on EU plane and provides in their event centre tec.nicum regularly at seminars and training sessions on specific topics of machine safety.

In addition, the business area of "Safety Services" is growing, that is, the services continually. Consulting engineers Schmersal support mechanical engineering companies, among others, at the risk analysis , which according to the EU rules on the conditions for the application of the CE mark include. They also provide advice on conformity assessment and lead - in cooperation with a specially established network of engineering - security analysis and other skilled services of machine safety by. This includes custom programming of programmable safety systems and the safety evaluation of existing machinery and equipment.



- World's largest inland port
- Main functions:
 - property management (lease services)
 - surveying, engineering, design and construction
 - environmental, licensing and approval functions
 - railroad infrastructure management
 - consulting services regarding public funding
 - public relations and marketing

DISPORT

Duisport is situated in an excellent geographic position and along with that offers an intelligent network of logistic services. Duisport clients benefit from the infra- and suprastructural advantages of the multi-purpose-port as well as from numerous value-added-services like multimodal transshipment terminals, warehouse and storage resources, shuttle-transports, elaborate packing and intelligent contract-services and market- and client orientated service concepts.

Overall 700 employees in a range of companies implement the business objectives offering answers and solutions to the clients' questions and queries. They work in organizational units as corporate development, human resource, purchasing, legal, finance and accounting, auditing and IT.

Duisburger Hafen AG is the owner of the public Port of Duisburg and the parent company of the Duisburger Hafen Group. The Federal Republic of Germany, the State of North-Rhine Westphalia and the City of Duisburg each hold one third of the shares.



Approximate Temperature High - 72 F Low – 59 F	11 August, 2015 Tuesday		
Time	Activities	Important Instructions (if any)	Dress Code
7:00 AM to 7:30 AM	<i>Breakfast at the Hotel</i>	Assemble in the lobby by 8:30 AM	Uniforms (without the blazer)
	Depart from the hotel		
10:00 AM to 12:00 PM	Deutsche Bank(Financial Services)	Carry required stationery to take notes	
<i>Working Lunch/snack</i>			
1:30 PM	Transfer to Paris		
3:00 PM	Arrival at Paris		
Upon arrival	River Seine Cruise		
	Dinner		
Overnight at Paris			



Total assets (as at 31.03.2012): € 2.012 trillion

Revenue: € 33.70 billion

Rating (Fitch): A+, since December 2007

Headquarters:

Deutsche Bank Twin Towers,
Frankfurt
Hesse, Germany

Number of employees: around 98,218

DEUTSCHE BANK

HISTORY

1870: Founded by G. Siemens and L. Bamberger as a specialist bank for foreign trade.

1871 & 1872: Bank's first domestic branches opened in Bremen and Hamburg.

1929: Post war created Deutsche Bank und DiscontoGesellschaft

1952: Was broken into three major banks: Norddeutsche Bank AG; Süddeutsche Bank AG; and Rheinisch-Westfälische Bank AG.

1957: These three banks merged to form Deutsche Bank AG with its headquarters in Frankfurt.

1986: Acquired "the Banca d'America e d'Italia", the Italian subsidiary that Bank of America

1985: Trinkaus & Burkhardt was converted into a partnership limited by shares (KGaA) and brought to the stock exchange.

1992: HSBC Holdings plc acquired Midland Bank giving it a majority holding in Trinkaus & Burkhardt.

1999: the Bank was renamed HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt KGaA.

2006: HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt changed the legal form of the Bank from a KGaA to an AG (German Stock Corporation).

Deutsche Bank AG ("German Bank") is a German global banking and financial services company with its headquarters in the Deutsche Bank Twin Towers in Frankfurt, Germany. It employs more than 100,000 people in over 70 countries, and has a large presence in Europe, the Americas, Asia-Pacific and the emerging markets. In 2009, Deutsche Bank was the largest foreign exchange dealer in the world with a market share of 21 percent. Deutsche Bank has offices in major financial centers including London, New York City, Singapore, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Paris, Moscow, Sydney, Toronto, Istanbul, Dublin, Warsaw, Mumbai, Kuala Lumpur, São Paulo, Dubai, Riyadh, Bangkok, Karachi, Belgrade, Manila, Amsterdam, Madrid and George Town (Cayman Islands).

The bank offers financial products and services for corporate and institutional clients along with private and business clients. Services include sales, trading, research and origination of debt and equity; mergers and acquisitions (M&A); risk management products, such as derivatives, corporate finance, wealth management, retail banking, fund management, and transaction banking.

FRANCE – FRENCH REPUBLIC

General information

- Anthem: The Marseillaise
- Motto: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
- National holiday: July 14th (Bastille day)

Geography

- Area: 260,711 mi², (209,970 mi² Metropolitan France)
- Capital: Paris
- Main cities: Bordeaux, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Nice, Nantes, Strasbourg, Toulon, Toulouse

Political system

- 5th Republic since 1958 - Presidential election every 5 years
- President: François Hollande (since May 6th 2012)
- Legislature: Parliament
- Senate (Upper house) - National Assembly (Lower house)

Economic sectors

- Services sector employs 70% of the French population
- Leading tourist destination in the world
- Global leader in the production of wines and spirits

Economy

- GDP: 2.69 trillion dollars (5th worldwide rank) (2012)
- GDP: per capita: \$41,141 (2012)
- Currency: Euro (since 2002)

Population

- 65,350,000 inhabitants (2012)
- Fertility rate: 2.08 (2011) (one of the higher rates among the European countries)
- Density: 114 inhab/km²

Flag:



Country coat of arms:



Maps:



France today is one of the most modern countries in the world and is a leader among European nations. It plays an influential global role as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, NATO, and the G-8, the G-20, the EU and other multilateral organizations. France re-joined NATO's integrated military command structure in 2009, reversing de Gaulle's 1966 decision to take French forces out of NATO.

Over the past 500 years, France has been a major power with strong cultural, economic, military and political influence in Europe and around the world. During the 17th and 18th centuries, France colonized great parts of North America and Southeast Asia. During the 19th and early 20th centuries, France built the second largest colonial empire of the time, including large portions of North, West and Central Africa, Southeast Asia, and many Caribbean and Pacific Islands.

Since 1958, it has constructed a hybrid presidential-parliamentary governing system resistant to the instabilities experienced in earlier more purely parliamentary administrations. France was transitioning from an economy that has featured extensive government ownership and intervention to one that relies more on market mechanisms but is in the midst of a euro-zone crisis. The government has partially or fully privatized many large companies, banks, and insurers, and has ceded stakes in such leading firms as Air France, France Telecom, Renault, and Thales. It maintains a strong presence in some sectors, particularly power, public transport, and defence industries.

In recent decades, its reconciliation and cooperation with Germany have proved central to the economic integration of Europe, including the introduction of a common exchange currency, the euro, in January 1999. France has several overseas territories and islands. Metropolitan France extends from the Mediterranean Sea to the English Channel and the North Sea, and from the Rhine to the Atlantic Ocean. It is often referred to as The Hexagon because of the geometric shape of its territory. It is the largest country in Western Europe and the third-largest in Europe as a whole, and it possesses the second-largest exclusive economic zone in the world, covering 11,035,000 km² (4,260,000 sq. mi), just behind that of the United States (11,351,000 km² / 4,383,000 sq. mi). In the early 21st century, five French overseas entities – French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, and Reunion – became French regions and were made part of France proper.

France's leaders remain committed to a capitalism in which they maintain social equity by means of laws, tax policies, and social spending that reduce income disparity and the impact of free markets on public health and welfare. France's real GDP contracted 2.6% in 2009, but recovered somewhat in 2010 and 2011. The unemployment rate increased from 7.4% in 2008 to 9.3% in 2010 and 9.1% in 2011. Lower-than-expected growth and increased unemployment have cut government revenues and increased borrowing costs, contributing to a deterioration of France's public finances. The government

budget deficit rose sharply from 3.4% of GDP in 2008 to 7.5% of GDP in 2009 before improving to 5.8% of GDP in 2011, while France's public debt rose from 68% of GDP to 86% over the same period. Under President SARKOZY, Paris implemented austerity measures that eliminated tax credits and froze most government spending in an effort to bring the budget deficit under the 3% euro-zone ceiling by 2013 and to highlight France's commitment to fiscal discipline at a time of intense financial market scrutiny of euro-zone debt levels. Socialist Francois HOLLANDE won the May 2012 presidential election, after advocating pro-growth economic policies, as well as measures such as forcing banks to separate their traditional deposit taking and lending activities from more speculative businesses, increasing taxes on bank profits, introducing a new top bracket on income taxes for people earning over \$1.3 million a year, and hiring an additional 60,000 civil servants during his five-year term of office.

France has its main ideals expressed in the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. The French Republic is defined as indivisible, secular, democratic and social by its constitution. France enjoys a high standard of living as well as a high public education level, and has also one of the world's longest life expectancies. France has been listed as the world's "best overall health care" provider by the World Health Organization. It is the most visited country in the world, receiving 82 million foreign tourists annually.

France has the world's fourth largest nominal military budget, the third largest military in NATO and EU's largest army. France also possesses the third largest nuclear weapons stockpile in the world – with around 300 active warheads as of 25 May 2010 – and the world's second largest diplomatic corps (second only to that of the United States). France is a founding member of the United Nations, one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, and a member of the Francophonie, the G8, G20, NATO, OECD, WTO, and the Latin Union. It is also a founding and leading member state of the European Union and the largest EU state by area. In 2011, France was listed 20th on the Human Development Index and 24th on the Corruption Perceptions Index (2010).

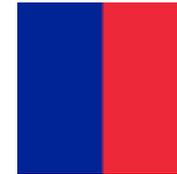
PARIS

Paris is the capital and largest city of France. It is situated on the river Seine, in northern France, at the heart of the Île-de-France region (or Paris Region). As of January 2009 the city of Paris, within its administrative limits (the 20 arrondissements) largely unchanged since 1860, has an estimated population of 2,234,105 and a metropolitan population of 12,161,542, and is one of the most populated metropolitan areas in Europe. Paris was in the largest city in the Western world for about 1,000 years, prior to the 19th century, and may have been the largest in the entire world between the 16th and 19th centuries.

Paris is today one of the world's leading business and cultural centres, and its influences in politics, education, entertainment, media, fashion, science, and the arts all contribute to its status as one of the world's major global cities. It hosts the headquarters of many international organizations such as UNESCO, the OECD, the International Chamber of Commerce or the European Space Agency. Paris is considered one of the greenest and most liveable cities in Europe. It is also one of the most expensive.

Paris and the Paris Region, with US\$759.9 billion in 2010, produce more than a quarter of the gross domestic product of France. According to 2008 estimates, the Paris agglomeration is Europe's biggest or second biggest city economy and the sixth largest in the world. The Paris region is the first in Europe in terms of research and development capability and expenditure and through its 17 universities and 55 grandes écoles has the highest concentration of higher education students in the European Union. With about 42 million tourists annually in the city and its suburbs, Paris is the most visited city in the world. The city and its region contain 3,800 historical monuments and four UNESCO World Heritage Sites

Flag :



City coat of arms :



Map :

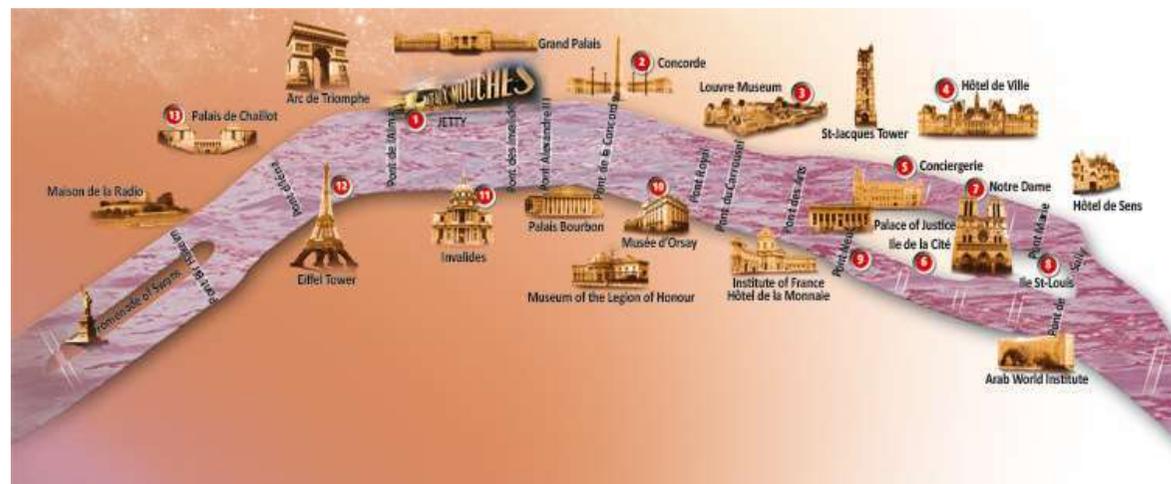


River Seine

At the end of the war, Jean Bruel, who loved Paris, wanted to allow the Parisians to be able to enjoy themselves again and lead a carefree existence. He knew that Paris appeared to be even more beautiful when it was seen from the River Seine. Up until then, it had been used as a thorough-fare to transport goods and people (by river boat). He designed and built really modern and avant-garde boats, including 9 cruise boats and 5 boat restaurants. They are encased in glass and bathed in light and represent the company's the current fleet.

The Compagnie des Bateaux Mouches® was created in 1949 and since then it has become a name which is known throughout the world! Jean Bruel was ingenious, creative and had sensed that the end of the Second World War would mark the beginning of a new concept of travelling, leisure activities and international meetings. It was by buying one of the last steam boats, a relic from the 1900 Universal Exhibition, and by launching a communication operation whose fictional hero was Jean-Sébastien Mouche, the supposed founder of the Bateaux-Mouches®, that Jean Bruel created the most famous cruise line on the River Seine: the Compagnie des Bateaux-Mouches.

Jean Bruel loved Paris and wanted to transform the City of Light into a perfect place and promote it through its most beautiful avenue: the River Seine. This concept has won over more than a million passengers since its creation. It is within this unique structure that his daughter, Charlotte Bruel Matovic, and Radé Matovic perpetuate this wonderful adventure.



Eiffel tower

The Eiffel Tower, nickname the iron lady is an iron lattice tower located on the Champ de Mars in Paris, named after the engineer Gustave Eiffel, whose company designed and built the tower. Erected in 1889 as the entrance arch to the 1889 World's Fair, it has become both a global cultural icon of France and one of the most recognizable structures in the world. The tower is the tallest building in Paris and the most-visited paid monument in the world; 7.1 million people ascended it in 2011. The third level observatory's upper platform is at 279.11 m the highest accessible to public in the European Union and the highest in Europe as long as the one of Ostankino Tower, at 360 m, will remain closed as a result of the fire of August 2000. The tower received its 250 Millionth visitor in 2010.

The tower stands 320 meters (1,050 ft.) tall, about the same height as an 81-story building. During its construction, the Eiffel Tower surpassed the Washington Monument to assume the title of the tallest man-made structure in the world, a title it held for 41 years, until the Chrysler Building in New York City was built in 1930. However, because of the addition, in 1957, of the antenna atop the Eiffel Tower, it is now taller than the Chrysler Building. Not including broadcast antennas, it is the second-tallest structure in France, after the Millau Viaduct.

The tower has three levels for visitors. Tickets can be purchased to ascend, by stairs or lift, to the first and second levels. The walk from ground level to the first level is over 300 steps, as is the walk from the first to the second level. The third and highest level is accessible only by lift – stairs exist but they are not usually open for public use. Both the first and second levels feature restaurants.

The tower has become the most prominent symbol of both Paris and France, often in the establishing shot of films set in the city.



Approximate Temperature High - 75F Low - 61F	12 August, 2015 Wednesday Paris		
Time	Activities	Important Instructions (if any)	Dress Code
7:00 AM to 7:30 AM	<i>Breakfast at the hotel</i>	Assemble in the lobby by 7:45 AM	Sneakers and comfortable clothing recommended for all sight-seeing
08:00 AM	Disney Land		
<i>Lunch on your own</i>			
19:00 PM	Dinner		
Transfer back to hotel. Overnight in Paris			

DISNEYLAND PARIS

Disneyland Paris, originally Euro Disney Resort, is an entertainment resort in Marne-la-Vallée, a new town located 32 km (20 mi) east of the centre of Paris and is the most visited attraction in all of France and Europe. It is owned and operated by Euro Disney S.C.A., a publicly traded company in which The Walt Disney Company owns a minority stake. The resort covers 4,800 acres and encompasses two theme parks, several resort hotels, a shopping, dining, and entertainment complex, and a golf course, in addition to several additional recreational and entertainment venues. Disneyland Park is the original theme park of the complex, opening with the resort on 12 April 1992. A second theme park, Walt Disney Studios Park opened in 2002.

The resort is the second Disney park to open outside the United States, following Tokyo Disney Resort, and the first to be owned and operated by Disney (through Euro Disney S.C.A.). The resort was designed specifically to follow the model established by Walt Disney World in Florida.

Disneyland Paris consists of two parks, Disneyland Park and Walt Disney Studios Park, and a shopping district, Disney Village. Disneyland Park is the park everybody has heard of and expects, and Walt Disney Studios Park has a more general movie making theme - but it's still very Disney. The Village is comprised of stores and restaurants.

Disney's theme parks are famous for their "Audio-Animatronics," attention to detail, service mentality, crowds, and high prices.

The best times to visit Disneyland Paris are on weekdays outside public holidays and school vacations. The least-visited times seem to be September-October and May-June. Considering the French weather, June is likely the safest bet



Approximate Temperature Paris Hi- 23C° - 74F Low-16C° - 61F	13 August, 2015 Thursday Paris		
Time	Activities	Important Instructions (if any)	Dress Code
08:00 AM	<i>Breakfast at the hotel</i>	Assemble in the lobby by 8:00 AM	Sneakers and comfortable clothing recommended for all sight-seeing
09:30 AM	Half day City tour of Paris with guide Notre-Dame Cathedral Hotel de Ville- Bastille Square Sorbonne - Latin Quarter - St-Germain-des-Pres Champs-Élysées- Arch of Triumph- Eiffel Tower - Invalides - Concorde Square- Madeleine Church- Opera Square –Place des Pyramides		
13:30 PM	<i>Lunch at the hotel</i>		
14:30 PM	Louvre Museum		
	Visit Eiffel Tower		
18:45PM	Dinner		

Louvre Museum

The Louvre Museum or simply the Louvre—is one of the world’s largest museums, the most visited art museum in the world and a historic monument. A central landmark of Paris, France, it is located on the Right Bank of the Seine in the 1st arrondissement (district). Nearly 35,000 objects from prehistory to the 19th century are exhibited over an area of 60,600 square meters (652,300 square feet).

The museum is housed in the Louvre Palace which began as a fortress built in the late 12th century under Philip II. Remnants of the fortress are visible in the basement of the museum. The building was extended many times to form the present Louvre Palace. In 1682, Louis XIV chose the Palace of Versailles for his household, leaving the Louvre primarily as a place to display the royal collection, including, from 1692, a collection of antique sculpture. In 1692, the building was occupied by the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres* and the *Académie Royale de Peinture et de Sculpture*, which in 1699 held the first of a series of salons. The Académie remained at the Louvre for 100 years. During the French Revolution, the National Assembly decreed that the Louvre should be used as a museum, to display the nation’s masterpieces.



The museum opened on 10 August 1793 with an exhibition of 537 paintings, the majority of the works being royal and confiscated church property. Because of structural problems with the building, the museum was closed in 1796 until 1801. The size of the collection increased under Napoleon and the museum was renamed the Musée Napoléon. After the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo, many works seized by his armies were returned to their original owners. The collection was further increased during the reigns of Louis XVIII and Charles X, and during the Second French Empire the museum gained 20,000 pieces. Holdings have grown steadily through donations and gifts since the Third Republic.

As of 2008, the collection is divided among eight curatorial departments: Egyptian Antiquities; Near Eastern Antiquities; Greek, Etruscan, and Roman Antiquities; Islamic Art; Sculpture; Decorative Arts; Paintings; Prints and Drawings.

Notre Dame de Paris



Our Lady of Paris, also known as Notre Dame Cathedral or simply Notre Dame, It is the cathedral of the Catholic Archdiocese of Paris: that is, it is the church that contains the cathedra (official chair) of the Archbishop of Paris, currently André Vingt-Trois. The cathedral treasury houses a reliquary with the purported Crown of Thorns.

Notre Dame de Paris is widely considered one of the finest examples of French Gothic architecture in France and in Europe, and the naturalism of its sculptures and stained glass are in contrast with earlier Romanesque architecture. The first period of construction from 1163 into 1240s coincided with the musical experiments of the Notre Dame school.

The cathedral suffered desecration during the radical phase of the French Revolution in the 1790s, when much of its religious imagery was damaged or destroyed. An extensive restoration supervised by Eugène Viollet-le-Duc removed remaining decoration, returning the cathedral to an 'original' gothic state.



Champs Élysées and Arc de Triomphe



The Avenue des Champs-Élysées is a street in Paris, France. With its cinemas, cafés, luxury specialty shops and clipped horse-chestnut trees, the Avenue des Champs-Élysées is one of the most famous streets and one of the most expensive strips of real estate in the world. Several French monuments are also on the street, including the Arc de Triomphe and the Place de la Concorde. The name is French for Elysian Fields, the place of the blessed dead in Greek mythology. The Avenue des Champs-Élysées is known as “The most beautiful avenue in the

world”.

The Arc de Triomphe is one of the most famous monuments in Paris. It stands in the centre of the Place Charles de Gaulle (originally named Place de l’Étoile), at the western end of the Champs-Élysées. There is a smaller arch, the Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel, which stands west of the Louvre. The Triumphal Arch honors those who fought and died for France in the French Revolutionary and the Napoleonic Wars, with the names of all French victories and generals inscribed on its inner and outer surfaces. Beneath its vault lies the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier from World War I.



The Arc de Triomphe is the linchpin of the historic axis— a sequence of monuments and grand thoroughfares on a route which goes from the courtyard of the Louvre, to the Grande Arche de la Defence. The monument was designed by Jean Chalgrin in 1806, and its iconographic program pitted heroically nude French youths against bearded Germanic warriors in chain mail. It set the tone for public monuments, with triumphant patriotic messages.

The monument stands 50 meters (164 ft.) in height, 45 m (148 ft.) wide and 22 m (72 ft.) deep. The large vault is 29.19 m (95.8 ft.) high and 14.62 m (48.0 ft.) wide. The small vault is 18.68 m (61.3 ft.) high and 8.44 m (27.7 ft.) wide. It was the

largest triumphal arch in existence until the construction of the Arch of Triumph in Pyongyang, in 1982. Its design was inspired by the Roman Arch of Titus.

The Arc de Triomphe is so colossal that three weeks after the Paris victory parade in 1919, (marking the end of hostilities in World War I) Charles Godefroy flew his Nieuport biplane through it, with the event captured on newsreel.

Approximate Temperature High - 74F Low - 56F	14 August, 2015 Friday		
Time	Activities	Important Instructions (if any)	Dress Code
7:00 AM to 7:30 AM	<i>Breakfast at the Hotel</i>	Assemble in the lobby by 8:45 AM	Sneakers and comfortable clothing recommended for travelling
9:00 AM	Arc de Triomphe : The Arc de Triomphe is one of the most famous monuments in Paris.		
9:30 AM	Champs Elysees : Avenue des Champs-Élysées is one of the most famous streets and one of the most expensive strips of real estate in the world. Shopping time		
01:00 PM	<i>Lunch</i>		
2:00 PM	Transfer to Brussels		
	Arrival at Brussels and Overnight at Brussels		

Champs Élysées and Arc de Triomphe



The Avenue des Champs-Élysées is a street in Paris, France. With its cinemas, cafés, luxury specialty shops and clipped horse-chestnut trees, the Avenue des Champs-Élysées is one of the most famous streets and one of the most expensive strips of real estate in the world. Several French monuments are also on the street, including the Arc de Triomphe and the Place de la Concorde. The name is French for Elysian Fields, the place of the blessed dead in Greek mythology. The Avenue des Champs-Élysées is known as “The most beautiful avenue in the world”.

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<p>Approximate Temperature Hi- 25C° - 77F Low-15C° - 59F</p>	<p><i>15 August, 2015</i> <i>Saturday</i></p>		
<p>Time</p>	<p>Activities</p>	<p>Important Instructions (if any)</p>	<p>Dress Code</p>
<p>6:00 AM to 6:30 AM</p>	<p><i>Breakfast/Packed Breakfast</i></p>	<p>Assemble in the lobby by</p>	<p>Sneakers and comfortable clothing recommended for travelling</p>
<p>7:00 AM</p>	<p>Check out</p>		
	<p>Leave for Charles de Gaulle airport</p>		

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*LIST OF PES - IUP MBA STUDENTS PARTICIPATING
IN THE SYMPOSIUM*



Aanup Praatam
Abhilash Gopalakrishna
Ainesh Jha
Ajay Rajendra
Amogh Mysore Dattatreya
Anushree Byrapatna Shivalingaiah
Ashwin Richard Peter
Bhargavi Shankar Mittalu
Divansu Dinesh Bansal
Gourav Surendra Mehta
Kiran Kumar Lal
Kunal Lal
Kundan Rajendra
Meghana Srinivas
Modala Manikanta
Nanjappa Babu
Niranjan Reddy
Nishanth Kunjuraman Murugesan
Pooja Subramani
Pramila Rayageri
Prateek Balwant
Pratishtha Agasar
Ranjana Hans
Shashank Vijay Kumar Tambre
Shifa Kulsum
Shivyogesh Jatti
Spoorthi Suresh
Swathi Shetty
Tameem Mohammed
Teena Merlain
Varsha Vijayaraghava Reddy
Vinod Karnati
Zindy Maleeva

