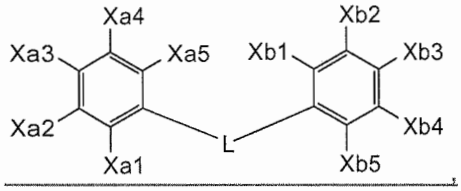
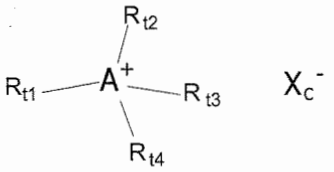
a) Obtaining the compound of General Formula (I_a) 

in which X_{a1}, X_{a2}, X_{a3}, X_{a4}, X_{a5}, L, R_a, R'_b, R''_b, R_L, G_a, and G_b group are defined as for General Formula (I_b); and X_{b1}, X_{b2}, X_{b3}, X_{b4}, and X_{b5} are substituent groups wherein one of them is a R'_b-G_b-H or G_b-H group, and at least one of the substituent groups adjacent to said R'_b-G_b-H or G_b-H group is a halogen or a R''_b group, the remaining groups being independently hydrogen atoms, halogen atoms or R''_b groups;

b) contacting the compound of General Formula (I_a) with a sulfonic acid derivative of General Formula (II) R_s-SO_2-O-R_c, in a biphasic organic solvent / water medium, and in presence of a compound of General Formula (III):



(III),

in which:

- R_s, R_{t1}, R_{t2}, R_{t3}, and R_{t4}, identical or different, are unsubstituted alkyl groups;
- A is a nitrogen or phosphorus atom ;
- X_c is an halogen, HSO_4, or H_2PO_4; and
- R_c is defined as for General Formula (I_b).

2. The method of claim 1, wherein R_L group is an unsubstituted alkyl or alkenyl group having from two to seven carbon atoms.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein L group is CO-CH=CH, CO-CH_2-CH_2, CH=CH-CO or CH_2-CH_2-CO.

4. The method of any of the preceding claims, wherein one of the substituent groups among X_{a1}, X_{a2}, X_{a3}, X_{a4}, and X_{a5} of General Formula (I_a) and (I_b) is a halogen, a Ra