2006 ANNUAL REPORT (Abstract)

Contents

Groupe crit

A French Societe Anonyme capitalized at €4,050,000

Registered offices: 152 bis, avenue Gabriel Péri - 93400 Saint Ouen - France

Bobigny Trade Register No. 622 045 383

Board of Directors

Claude Guedj	Chairman
Yvonne Guedj	Director
Karine Guedj	Director
Nathalie Jaoui	Director

Executive Management

Claude Guedj	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Nathalie Jaoui	Executive Vice President, President of Temporary Employment Division
Karine Guedj	Executive Vice President
Daniel Barus	Executive Vice President, Temporary Employment Division
Maunir Khablachi	Vice President, Airport Services

Operating Managers

André Engler	Vice President, Human Resources
Karine Guedj	Vice President, Communications
Evelyne Leblond	Chief Counsel
Thierry de Veyrac	Chief Financial Officer Director of Financial Communications

Independent Auditors

• PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS AUDIT S.A
63, rue de Villiers - 92200 Neuilly sur Seine
Represented by Jean-François Chatel, a member of the *Compagnie Régionale des Commissaires aux Comptes* [Regional Auditors Association] of Versailles
Appointed by the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of November 14, 1997
Reappointed by the Combined Annual and Special Shareholders' Meeting of June 16, 2005
Term expires:
Annual Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010.

• RICOL, LASTEYRIE ET ASSOCIÉS (independent)
Represented by Gilles de Courcel, a member of the *Compagnie Régionale des Commissaires aux Comptes of Paris*
2, avenue Hoche - 75008 Paris
Appointed by the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of November 14, 1997
Reappointed by the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of June 19, 2002
Term expires:
Annual Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2007.

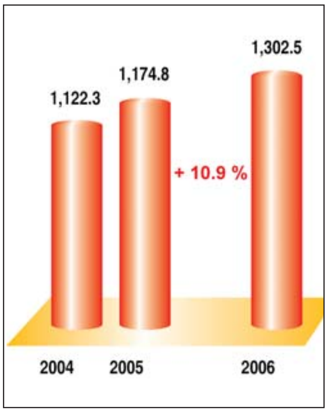
Alternate Auditors

• Pierre Coll, a member of the *Compagnie Régionale des Commissaires aux Comptes of Paris*
4, avenue du Colonel Bonnet - 75016 Paris
Appointed by the Combined Annual and Special Shareholders' Meeting of June 11, 2003
Reappointed by the Combined Annual and Special Shareholders' Meeting of June 16, 2005
Term expires:
Annual Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010.

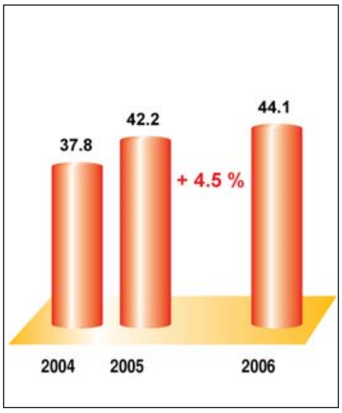
• Jean-Charles de Lasteyrie, a member of the *Compagnie Régionale des Commissaires aux Comptes of Paris*
2, avenue Hoche - 75008 Paris
Appointed by the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of November 14, 1997
Reappointed by the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of June 19, 2002
Term expires:
Annual Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Financial highlights

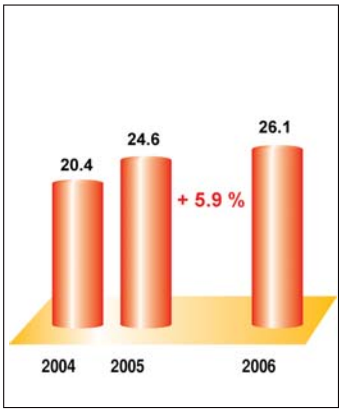
Published revenues
(millions of euros)



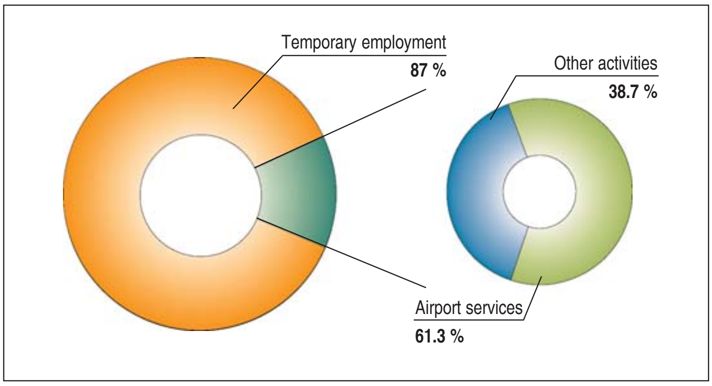
Published operating income
(millions of euros)



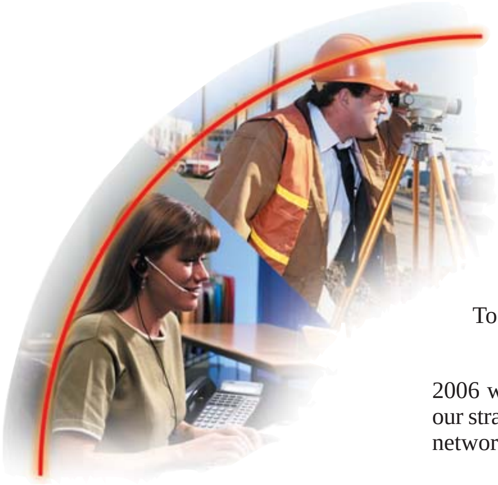
Published net income
(millions of euros)



Breakdown of 2006 revenues by business segment



In thousands of euros	2004	2005	2006
• **Consolidated revenues**	**1,122,267**	**1,174,805**	**1,302,461**
Temporary employment	1,000,855	1,027,628	1,143,934
Other activities	68,963	73,369	78,599
Airport assistance	73,082	94,659	103,853
Elimination of intra-group transactions	(20,632)	(20,851)	23,926
• Operating income	37,818	42,181	44,096
• Net income (group share)	20,355	24,323	25,589
• Shareholders' equity (group share)	70,433	92,766	115,982
• Earnings per share (in euros)	1.81	2.16	2.28
• Number of permanent employees	3,807	3,800	4,201
• Number of agencies	360	379	437



Message from the Chairman

To our Shareholders,

2006 was a year that illustrated the Group's potential growth and the strength of our strategy for growth. This strategy enabled us to consolidate our organization and network and shore up our financial structure to embark on growth in Europe.

2006 fully reflects our determination to generate growth on all levels: in our activities, our development, our earnings and financial structure.

The Group posted revenues in excess of €1.3 billion for the first time more than doubling its rate of growth to 11%, up from growth of 4.7% in 2005. This result is all the more remarkable because it was achieved by both acquisitions and organic growth, in France and abroad. On a like-for-like basis, our revenues rose 7.7% over the year.

This growth was driven by two business divisions.

One of the highest operating margins in the French temporary employment market

The temporary employment division surged 11.3% and by 7.8% with the 28 agencies we set up in 2006, boosted by continual advances on the most buoyant sectors of the French market and by our sharp growth abroad. Indeed, growth in Europe for the temporary employment division soared in 2006, particularly in Spain where we carried out two acquisitions. Having now acquired two Spanish temporary employment groups, Tutor and Addenda, the division now has a network of 44 agencies in Spain and is a partner of choice for clients to take full advantage of one of the most dynamic markets in Europe. Consequently, the strengthening of our positions outside France led to international revenues jumping by a factor of 2.7 over the year.

In the airport division, revenues exceeded €100 million for the first time in 2006. This illustrates the strong track record of this business, which in three years has won over 40 new direct business contracts virtually doubling revenues in four years.

The buoyant commercial position of the division enabled it to boost its direct business once again. During the year, 10 new direct business contracts were signed. In December 2006, the airport services division also bolstered growth in Africa by signing an exclusive 20-year concession with the authorities in Gabon covering hub services in the airport of Libreville in Gabon.

We posted strong results in **our engineering and maintenance business**, revenues rising 8% over the year.

The Group's buoyant growth also led to further improvement in earnings: operating income came in at €44.1 million and net income was up 6%.

We also strengthened our financial structure in 2006. Backed by shareholders' equity of €117 million, up nearly 25%, cash flows (*) of €30.3 million and gearing of 0.9, the Group is now on a solid financial footing to be able to adopt a bold acquisition strategy in 2007.

The outlook for the first quarter of 2007 is very promising: revenues soared by 18% bolstered by our temporary employment business which jumped 21%. On a like-for-like basis, growth came in at nearly 15% thereby confirming our capacity to post sustained organic growth. With growth standing close to 15% in France, we outperformed the temporary employment market which was up 10% over the quarter. The Group still has further potential growth in France, its core business. In order to meet the buoyant demand in our markets, we will continue to open agencies wherever we are not yet present, in buoyant areas for employment and high-potential regions. Since the beginning of the year we are currently in the process of opening 12 new agencies. Our goal is to reach 500 agencies in France by 2010. We are also looking to boost growth in our recruitment and personnel placement business, in which in May 2007 the Group won a tender offer from the French Employment, Social Cohesion and Accommodation Ministry relating to the employment market for young graduates. We were retained as the exclusive supplier in the Ile-de-France, Pays de la Loire and Lorraine regions for the assistance and job retention of 2500 young graduates.

Growth of over 21.2% in the temporary employment division in quarter 1 2007.

We also plan to consolidate on the sharp growth in our temporary employment division abroad, for which revenues in the first quarter surged by a factor of 3. Spain is of-course a key market for our European growth strategy. Our objective is to rapidly reach revenues of €100 million in Spain.

With regard to our airport services division, which posted strong revenues in first quarter 2007, the AOC (Airline Operator Committee) appointed it as in-transit baggage handling operator for Terminal Roissy CDG 1. 25 airlines operating from this terminal have already signed 3-year contracts with the Group. This reference, which represents a major potential with the 42 airlines present in this terminal will give the Group a strong position and enable it to expand its business in this new terminal.

Our potential for growth and development both in France and abroad and our very upbeat start to the year enable us to confirm with confidence that the Group will once again post a major advance in growth and improved earnings in 2007.

Claude Guedj
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

(* Cash flow = net income for the year + net increase in depreciation and amortization of tangible and intangible assets + net increase in provisions for other liabilities and retirement commitments.)

A GROUP SERVING BUSINESS

Temporary Employment

Historical highlights

• 1962 • Founding of Groupe CRIT

Claude Guedj establishes the Centre de Recherches Industrielles et Techniques (CRIT), a design and study agency serving the mechanical, electrical and information technology industries.

• 1972 - 1998 • First law on temporary employment - Founding of CRIT Intérim

The Group develops its temporary employment network through internal and external growth, establishes its human resources training center and obtains the ISO classification and CEFRI certification in the nuclear industry.
In 1998, the group's temporary employment network has 92 agencies.

• 1999 - 2000 • Initial public offering

In 1999, Groupe CRIT is listed for trading on the Second Marché of Euronext Paris.
In 2000, the Group acquires the Europe Handling group and Cityjet Handling, which specialize in airport services.
By the end of 2000, the Group has expanded its temporary labor network to 133 agencies.

• 2001 • No. 4 in temporary employment

Groupe CRIT is selected by the American magazine Forbes as one of the 200 best small caps in the world.
Europe Handling is appointed to provide airport services at Roissy CDG2 Airport. Groupe CRIT expands its temporary employment network to Switzerland (seven agencies) and continues to expand its national network in France. At the end of 2001, Groupe CRIT acquires the Euristt group. This strategic acquisition makes the group fourth in the temporary employment industry in France (331 agencies) and gives it a foothold in Germany (three agencies) and Spain (six agencies).

• 2002 • 40 years of growth

Groupe CRIT celebrates 40 years of growth, and breaks the barrier of one billion euros in revenues. The Euristt integration and the merger of the networks under the single brand of CRIT Intérim gives birth to the leading independent group in temporary employment in France.

• 2003-2004 • Continued growth and profitability

Continued growth and profitability
-Establishment of Congo Handling, a subsidiary providing airport services in the Congo,
-Formation of a CRIT Intérim subsidiary in Morocco
-CRIT Intérim reinforces its leading position among French independents

• 2005 • A new year of growth

-The Law on Social Cohesion of January 18, 2005 allows CRIT Intérim to expand its services to include recruitment of permanent (CDI) and defined-term (CDD) contracts,
-CRIT Intérim becomes the first temporary employment company in France to be QSE-certified,
-The Airport Assistance and Engineering & Industrial Maintenance divisions confirm their positions as vectors for solid and continuing growth.

• 2006 • Growth picks up and stronger presence abroad

-The Group doubles growth rate while boosting its positions in its temporary employment division abroad with the acquisition of Spanish-based Tutor and Addenda,
-The airport services division signs an exclusive license for the airport at Libreville in the Gabon.

8%* **AIRPORT ASSISTANCE**

FRANCE

- **Europe Handling Group** (Roissy CDG2) — **84.8%**

EUROPE

- **Sky Handling Partner** (Dublin - Cork - Shannon - Irlande) — **11.4%**

AFRICA — **3.8%**

- **Congo Handling** (established in 2003) (Brazzaville, Pointe Noire - Congo)
- **Gabon Handling Services** (established in 2006) (Libreville)

* *percentage of revenues*

Groupe crit

The core of our business

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT 87%*

FRANCE

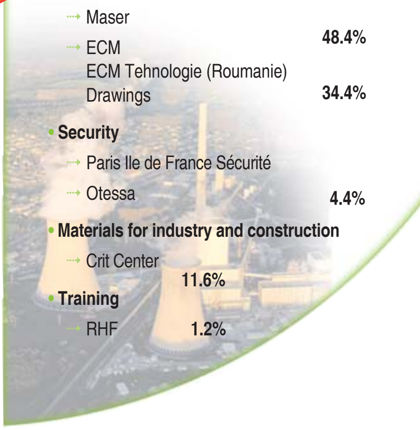
- **Crit Intérim**
- **AB Intérim**
- **Les Compagnons** 93.8%
- **Les Volants**
- **Mayday Travail Temporaire**

INTERNATIONAL

- **Crit Intérim** (Switzerland)
- **Crit España** (Spain)
- **Propartner** (Germany) 6.2%
- **Crit** (Morocco)
- **Crit HR** (Ireland)

OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES 5%*

- **Engineering & Industrial Maintenance**
  - → Maser
  - → ECM 48.4%
    ECM Tehnologie (Roumanie)
    Drawings 34.4%
- **Security**
  - → Paris Ile de France Sécurité
  - → Otessa 4.4%
- **Materials for industry and construction**
  - → Crit Center 11.6%
- **Training**
  - RHF 1.2%



In brief...

Groupe CRIT is **a major player in temporary employment and airport services**

For 45 years, Groupe CRIT has provided thousands of businesses in every sector, from major corporations to small and medium-sized enterprises and industries, with the professional **human resources** they need.

The No. 1 independent agent for temporary employment in France

437 agencies in France, Germany, Spain, Switzerland, Ireland, and Morocco.

Over 35,000 temporary workers assigned every day.

A service division specializing in **airport services and engineering and industrial maintenance.**

4,200 permanent employees

€1,302.5 million in consolidated revenues.

The Group's business

A pioneer in the field of human resource services for businesses, Groupe CRIT today holds a very strong position in this sector: It is the top independent group for temporary employment in France, and in 2006 boosted its international presence. The Group also enjoys a solid base in the airport services sector, and complements its core business with services in the fields of engineering and industrial maintenance.

Temporary employment is the core business of the Group. It is the foundation and engine of growth under the banner of CRIT Intérim. This division accounted for 87% of the group's operations in 2006.

The airport services division, positioned in a high-growth sector, is the second-largest source of growth for the group, accounting for 8% of its business in 2006.

The other services (5% of business activities) consists of activities that complement the core business and are intended to assist client companies and meet their demand for human resources in the fields of engineering and industrial maintenance.

Temporary employment: the Group's core business

Thanks to an aggressive policy of external growth, the Group has acquired a new dimension in its core business. This effect of scale and the values of the Group--entrepreneurship, proximity, responsiveness, satisfaction--are the building blocks of the policy of growth in the coming years.

This growth policy has given Groupe CRIT a key position as challenger in a competitive and concentrated sector. The No. 1 independent group in temporary employment in France, backed by 437 agencies as of end December 2006 including 382 under the CRIT Intérim brand, Groupe CRIT has the ideal size, a tight network of national coverage in France, and the necessary expertise and ability to serve clients throughout France, by delivering the expertise required when the needs arises.

The French temporary employment market: a model in Europe

In a constantly changing global economy marked by rising demand for responsiveness and productivity to improve competitiveness, the constraints of traditional forms of employment no longer meet business needs for flexibility. As a result, and thanks to the flexibility it provides, coupled with the significant investments made by players in the sector to provide better training for temporary workers and increase their employability, temporary work has become in just a few years a genuine human resources management tool that is an integral part of a business strategy. At the same time, it has become a fundamental vector for access to employment. The global temporary labor market generated total revenues of €185 billion in 2005. The use of temporary labor has steadily increased over the past several decades and will continue to develop at a steady pace, as demonstrated by the revenues generated worldwide by the temporary employment market.

in 2006

With business volume of €20.4 billion, the French market, the primary market of Groupe CRIT, is the fourth largest in the world for temporary employment and the second largest in Europe.

In Europe, temporary labor is an industry that is just entering its maturity phase. However, it has developed based on different foundations and principles in each country. Thus the legal environment for the industry is free-market in Anglo-Saxon countries and regulated in Latin countries. Therefore, significant disparities remain, but they are converging toward a harmonized European model so as to define a genuine legal and social status to protect the temporary employee and to expand and relax the conditions under which businesses can use temporary workers.

Revenues for the temporary employment market

- **United States**
  €70 billion (in 2005)
  (2.9 million temporary workers in full-time equivalents)
- **Europe**
  €83 billion (in 2005)
  -UK: €36 billion (in 2005)
  (4% of the workforce)
  - France: €19 billion (in 2005)
  and €20.4 billion (in 2006)
  (2.2% of the workforce)
  - Germany: €8 billion (in 2005)
  (1% of the workforce)
  - Netherlands: €7.7 billion (in 2005)
  (2.6% of the workforce)
- **Japan**
  €20 billion (in 2005)

THE FRENCH MODEL

France is recognized as one of the most socially advanced countries in the area of temporary employment. The market has developed within a strict regulatory and legislative framework. This legislation has been accompanied for over twenty years by voluntary action on the part of the profession, giving temporary workers genuine business status.

The French legislative model sets the pay for a temporary employee at level that an employee with the same qualifications would receive when hired, after a trial period, for the position to be filled, plus other salary components (bonuses). To this is added an end-of-job indemnity (IFM) equal to 10% of the total gross pay due over the term of the contract, and a paid holiday indemnity (ICCP) equal to 10% of the total compensation plus the IFM. These two indemnities are paid at the end of each job if the temporary employee does not immediately receive a permanent contract with the client company. The temporary worker is entitled to overtime hours and compensatory time-off under labor legislation.

The salary of the temporary worker is paid by the temporary employment company, which is considered to the employer and which therefore has the social obligations of any employer.

Every job is covered by a dual contract: an employment contract called the "job" contract ["contrat de mission"] between the temporary worker and the temporary employment company, and a commercial contract called a "placement" contract ["contrat de mise à disposition"] between the temporary employment company and the client enterprise. This contract covers all of the specifications of the job: purpose, duration, qualifications, job description, work location, risks associated with the position, protective gear to be used, compensation, supplemental retirement fund, insurance organization, and the reasons for the job, as the client company may only use a temporary employee in the following very specific situations: substitution for an employee, temporary increase in a business activity, or employment that is seasonal or temporary in nature.

The Law on Social Cohesion of January 18, 2005, which authorized temporary employment companies to participate in the job placement market, also stipulated two new cases for the use of temporary workers that are reserved for persons having difficulty finding employment (long-term unemployed, disabled workers, general assistance recipients …) or who are in need of additional training.

Characteristics of the French market: a highly concentrated market for accelerating demand

The temporary employment sector has changed fundamentally and irrevocably, and has gained recognition from both businesses and employees.

• After having long played an irregular and periodic role, consisting of providing a response to personnel adjustments in peak work periods or replacements for absent workers, temporary work has become a recurring, permanent, and structural tool of human resource management for enterprises. First, thanks to the adaptability and flexibility it provides, it makes it possible for a company to meet the demand for productivity, competitiveness and responsiveness that have become indispensable in global competition. Second, as a result of investments made in training for temporary workers and in developing recruitment expertise, temporary work gives companies "the right skills at the right time."

The main players in the French temporary employment market

Rank	Group	Control or known shareholders	Global revenues (€bn)	Revenues in France (€bn)
• 1	ADECCO	Adecco Holding Switzerland	20.4	6.8
• 2	MANPOWER	American origin	13.2	4.6
• 3	VEDIOR	Dutch origin	7.7	3.1
• 4	GROUPE CRIT	French origin	1.13	1.06

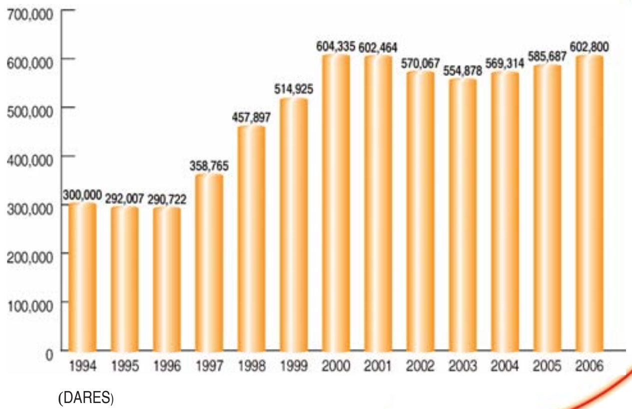
Sources: financial press releases, websites of listed companies, Les Echos

This growing role in providing access to the working world is also reflected in the increase in qualified temporary employees. Year after year, the sector shows a steady rise in the level of qualification of temporary employees to the detriment of unskilled workers. Thus in 2006, the number of unskilled workers dropped by 2.8% in one year, while the number of qualified workers rose by 2.1% over the same period. The Temporary Management and Professional categories recorded rises of 0.2% and 0.5% respectively (source: Dares).

Temporary employment certainly offers undeniable advantages: a lifestyle choice or professional strategy for some, and a veritable springboard into employment for others. Temporary employment is a privileged means to enter the first job (in 2005, 32.3% of temporary workers were under 25 years of age and four out of ten temporary workers found their first job through temporary work) or return to work for seniors (6.7% of temporary workers in 2005 were over 50 years of age). For many, it represents an ideal way to gain significant professional experience and offers a very important training component: more than 210,000 temporary workers received training in 2005, for which temporary employment companies expended a budget of €260 million.

(Source Prisme)

Annual changes in the number of temporary workers since 1994

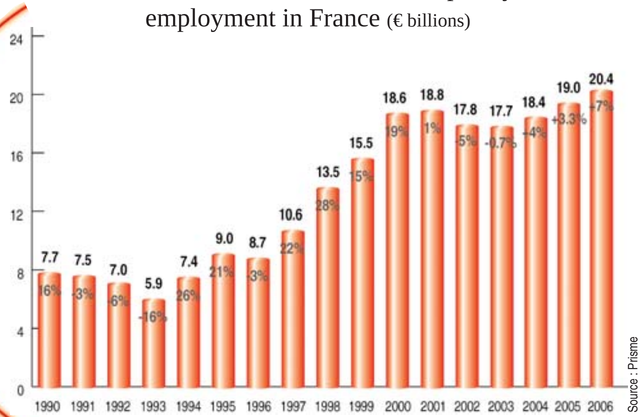


(DARES)

• This is why the role of temporary employment in the labor market continues to expand. In 2006, the number of temporary workers rose to 602,800 in full-time equivalent, up 4.6% from 2005, and represented more than 2.2% of the working population. Temporary work is a structurally growth market. Since 1995, the number of employees in full-time equivalents has doubled. Since 1993, business volume has tripled, for an average growth rate exceeding 12% per year. These numbers attest to the growing role played by temporary employment in job opportunity and the economy.

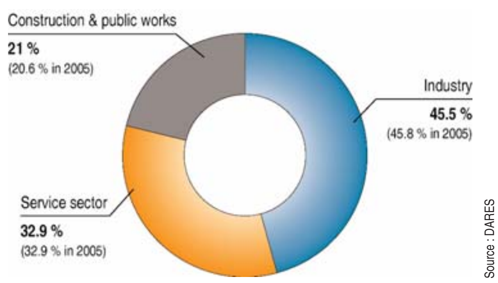
• Temporary work is closely tied to the economy. It is a leading indicator of economic trends, and it tracks and follows the economy. With GDP growth of 2.1% in 2006, salaried employment advanced 1.3% during the year, creating 204,400 jobs in the private sector. 2006 was marked by a decline in industrial employment (51,700 jobs lost), and the creation of 57,000 jobs in the construction industry and 199,300 jobs in the service sector. Against this backdrop, the temporary employment sector recorded growth of 5.3%, with the creation of 34,400 additional jobs (source: UNEDIC). A number of factors for change have contributed, and will contribute, to making the temporary work sector less and less dependent on the ups and downs of the economy. It is now equally present and accompanies economic down cycles, recoveries and upswings. It has and will have a major role to play in replacing business expertise following employee departures and retirements, and in managing fixed-term (CDD) and indefinite (CDI) employment contracts following the Law on Social Cohesion of 2005, which opened up placement to temporary employment companies.

Trend in annual revenues for temporary employment in France (€ billions)



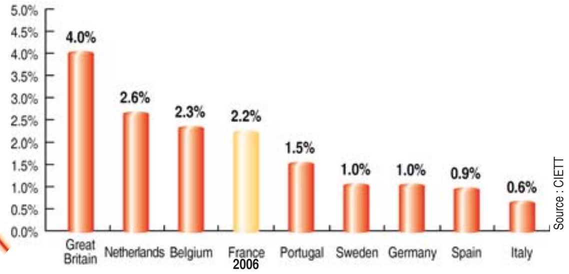
• Temporary work impacts all sectors of employment. Industry remains the primary client sector, representing 45.5% of temporary employment. This sector was marked in 2006 by strong growth in the "mechanical equipment" sector with an increase of 15.9% (Nov 2006 vs. Nov 2005), a 9.4% increase in the agri-food industry and by a major slowdown in the automotive industry, with a 9.8% drop in employees for the year. The service sector reached 32.9%. Noteworthy within this sector were the performance of the "transport" sector with growth in temporary workers of 13% in one year. The construction and public works (BTP) sector represented 21% of the total number of temporary workers. (Source Prisme).

Breakdown of temporary jobs by sector in 2006



• Groupe CRIT is developing in a highly concentrated market. Out of 1,000 temporary work companies with a total of 6,444 agencies at the end of 2006, three international firms represented two-thirds of the temporary employment business. With a market share of over 5%, Groupe CRIT is in fourth place and is the primary independent group for temporary employment in the French market.

Percentage of temporary employment in the working population in Europe (in 2005)



The temporary employment division of Groupe CRIT: national presence, sharp growth in Europe

As both a national and a European player, with the geographic coverage to offer ever greater proximity to its clients, able to react with greater responsiveness and efficiency to meet the needs of temporary employees and businesses, Groupe CRIT today holds major advantages in the temporary labor market in France.

The dimension of the group in temporary employment gives it an undeniable competitive advantage, with very strong leverage, and allows it to stand out as the ideal alternative in a market where success is achieved through effects of scale.

National coverage in all business sectors

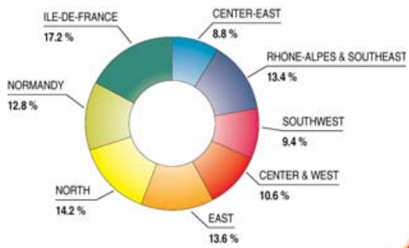
Its key positioning both geographically and at the level of sectors and clients, its fundamental values of entrepreneurship, proximity, and responsiveness, and its ongoing efforts to satisfy its clients help make Groupe CRIT a privileged partner for major clients and small and medium businesses in all business sectors and regions.

• A balanced geographic distribution

The CRIT Intérim network has a well-balanced geographic configuration so that it is present in the largest cities in France and in the large employment areas. With a very strong presence in the north, the east and in Normandy where it is the regional leader, the network is also well-established in the Île-de-France region and holds strong positions in the greater southeast and southwest of France.

In keeping with its policy of proximity, the group continues to expand its network to reinforce its national presence.

Breakdown of the revenues of the CRIT Intérim network by region
(% of 2006 revenues)



• Coverage in all business sectors

The CRIT Intérim network is characterized by a strong presence in industry, which represented over 44% of its business in 2006. The network is also highly developed in construction and public works, and in 2006 strengthened its penetration of the service sector, which rose from 14% of total business in 2002 to 31% in 2006.

High added-value sectors represent one of the growth vectors for the group, which has expertise in the highly qualified professions of the industry sector (agri-business, aeronautics, pharmaceuticals, chemicals …) and the services sector (banking and insurance, telemarketing, transport and logistics, trade, medical …) and strong positions in the nuclear field, graphic design, web design, public relations events, and more.

• A strategic client mix

The group's positioning in major accounts is one of the growth strategies of Groupe CRIT, which is already present in a large number of small and medium businesses and industries. The national network, combined with the complementary nature of its client base, enables the group to serve all types of clients throughout its territory.

The strength of a national network on a human scale

With 382 agencies at year-end 2006, CRIT Intérim has a dense network and nationwide coverage that nonetheless retains a human dimension. This deployment allows for flexibility, speed in decision-making and action, commercial and personal convenience, and a privileged interaction and relationship among headquarters, agencies, client companies and temporary employees.
This proximity is at the heart of the organization of the temporary employment sector and enhances the human relationships that the group's managers have always been able to encourage at all levels of the company and with their clients.

28 new agencies opened in 2006

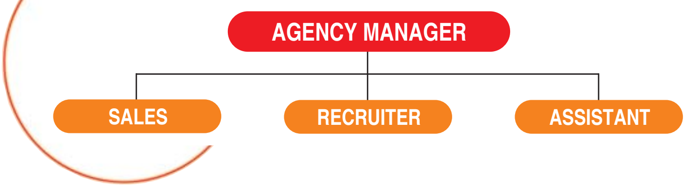
Over the last two years, the Group has sharply accelerated its agency opening program with 47 new agencies in France and has strengthened its positions abroad.

An entrepreneurial organization

Autonomous, interactive and united, the CRIT Intérim agencies are managed by nine regional operations departments, which are real centers of expertise in human resources.

CRIT Intérim agencies are "enterprise" offices organized as profit centers with managers who share an entrepreneurial culture. The agency directors are hands-on specialists in their particular business sectors. Recruited locally and chosen for their involvement in the social, economic and public-sector life of their area, CRIT Intérim employees are completely familiar with the economic fabric and the companies in their regions. This form of recruitment, typical of the group, is one of its major assets. It is a source of more targeted and stable expertise which is reflected in a low employee turnover rate. This stability also promotes a relationship of "intimacy" and proximity with client companies and temporary workers. This personal and geographic proximity, which is important to Groupe CRIT, is a gauge of effectiveness, and ensures more personalized, targeted, human and better service.

Functional organization of an agency



In 2006, the group significantly strengthened its presence abroad. In Spain it acquired two temporary employment groups, Tutor and Addenda; the division now has a network of 44 agencies in Spain. These acquisitions will enable the Group to take full advantage of one of the most dynamic markets in Europe.

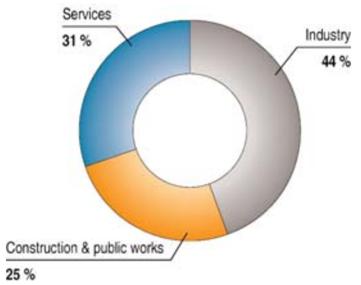
In 2006, the Group also expanded its presence in Morocco and Germany by opening new agencies where there are now 4 and 5 agencies respectively. It also opened a new agency in Dublin, Ireland and has 3 agencies in Switzerland. The Group now has 57 agencies abroad (up from 12 at end 2005) meaning that it can assist clients outside France and meet the needs of cross-border clients, and grow in potential high-growth countries.

Business activity of the temporary employment division in 2006: Solid fundamentals, the strength of a growth model in France and abroad

In 2006, the Group expanded its temporary employment network in France and abroad based on a major agency launch program and acquisitions. The Group pursued its selective commercial policy preserving the quality of its contracts, both with small and medium-sized businesses, its core client base, and with major accounts which the group has steadily expanded.

Breakdown of the CRIT Intérim network revenues by client sectors

(% of 2006 revenues)



Sector breakdown close to that of the market

The expansion of the major client portfolio in various sectors such as agri-food, transport and logistics and services, environment and services has made it possible to reduce the percentage of business earned with the group's top clients.

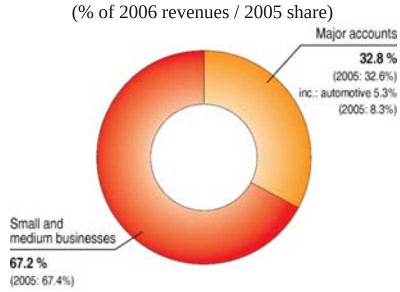
Temporary work	% of 2006 consolidated revenues
• Primary client	2.6% (2005: 4.4%)
• Top five clients	8.9% (2005: 11.6%)
• Top ten clients	11.8% (2005: 14.6%)

• A strong position among small and medium-sized businesses and industries and expansion in major accounts.

With nearly 27,000 client businesses, the client base of the temporary employment division is highly diversified. In 2006, the group worked to improve its presence in the service sector, which rose from 14% of its business in 2002 to 31% in 2006. The group enjoys a very strong position among small and medium businesses and industries, which accounted for 67.2% of the revenues of the temporary employment division in 2006. The Group's policy to strengthen its presence among large national customers in the share most buoyant sectors such as environmental services, logistics, nuclear, services etc. This positioning with major accounts offers undeniable advantages in terms of business synergies as well as a much lower counterparty risk.

Breakdown of revenues of the CRIT Intérim network Small and medium-sized businesses/major accounts

(% of 2006 revenues / 2005 share)



- A favorable client mix in lines with objectives
- Continuous improvement in non-automotive sectors

Some of the Group's 27,000 corporate clients

ADIDAS
AIR FRANCE
ALCAN PECHINEY
AMEC-SPIE
ARVATO
AUCHAN
CARREFOUR
CEA
CEGELEC
CLEMESSY
DASSAULT - BREGUET
DELPHI
DHL
EADS
EIFFAGE
FAURECIA
FRANCE TELECOM
GEFCO
LIDL
MORY TEAM
PES
PLASTIC OMNIUM
PSA
RATP
RENAULT
SAFRAN
SANOFI
SAUR
SITA
SNEF
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE
STEF-TFE
SUEZ
TOYOTA
TRIGO
TÉLÉPERFORMANCE
VALOIS
VEOLIA ENVIRONNEMENT
VINCI
ZURFLUH-FELLER
…

• Sharp acceleration in growth

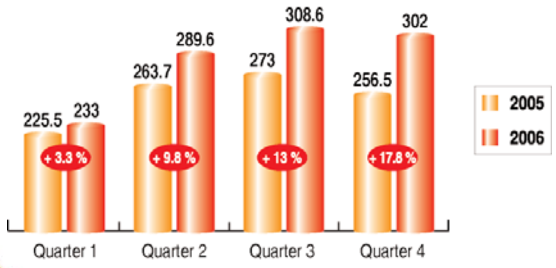
With revenues and the number of agencies having more than triple added over the last six years, the temporary employment division has enjoyed a steady rate of growth for several years.

In 2006, Groupe CRIT's temporary employment division continued this dynamic growth, despite a continuing slowdown in the automotive market, a sector where the group has historically held a strong position.

The group's development strategy in booming industries has enabled it to reduce its percentage of revenues from automotive, which represented 5.3% down from 16% in 2002, and to achieve non-automotive growth of 15%, outperforming the 7% market growth in 2006.

These developments testify to the Group's ability to keep its commitments, reflected in the improved performance of its agencies, without sacrificing the quality of its commercial coverage, thanks to the optimization of its network and retention of its employees.

Changes in revenues for the temporary employment division (€ million)



The temporary employment division in 2006:
Solid growth and expansion abroad

In 2006, the temporary work division continued to strengthen its position as the leading French independent and to strengthen its presence abroad. This performance was achieved both through acquisitions and organic growth.

- In 2006, revenues of the temporary employment division amounted to €1.144 billion, up 11.3 % over 2005. This performance is all the more noteworthy as it was generated during a slump in the auto market, where the group has a strong position.

Excluding the auto sector, the annual growth of the temporary employment division was 15%. This steady improvement should be compared with the 7% growth in the market over the same period. The group's policy to strengthen and diversify its portfolio of large targeted accounts generated growth of 24% in its business with non-automotive major accounts in 2006.

- The expansion of our international presence with the acquisitions of Tutor and Addenda in Spain, which joined in May and July respectively, led to an increase in the temporary employment division's revenues of 270% to €70.3 million.

Revenues of the temporary employment division

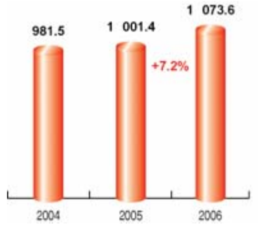
Increase (constant consolidation basis)

- The solid growth of the business was accompanied by a further increase in operating income, which came in at €36 million after deduction of the additional start-up costs for the major agency opening program. This investment will bring results starting in 2007.

In line with the objectives set, the temporary employment division's operating income continued to rise and improve.

Increased presence abroad

Change in revenues France (€ million)



Temporary employment market

Change in revenues International (€ million)

** Including Tutor and Addenda*

• A growth strategy that preserves added value

The size of the Groupe CRIT, its entrepreneurial culture and the quality of its teams provide a solid basis and an ideal position to offer solutions adapted to the needs of its clients. Backed by its assets, growth vectors and commercial synergies, the group intends to continue to gain market share and boost its profitability.

For its temporary employment segment, the group has always opted for prudent and safe expansion focused on value. This commitment is reflected on a daily basis in a selective commercial policy to preserve the value of its contracts, both with small and medium-sized businesses and industries, the core of the group's client base, and with large clients.

To accomplish this, the group pursues a strategy of business development based first on the growth of its "major account" clients by targeting those with the highest profitability and, second, on expanding its small business clients. In 2006, the group continued to strengthen its presence in major accounts by signing new nationwide agreements, bringing the total number of nationwide agreements to 246.

Thanks to its value-driven strategy, the group will be able to take full advantage of the market recovery in terms of growth and higher margins. A good balance in the average value of its contracts will be at the center of the rally for the temporary employment division.

- Extensive and intensive growth

Of course, the agencies form the core of the growth strategy for the temporary employment division: they play a crucial role, and the number of agencies is essential. This growth strategy is based first on extensive growth with the creation of new agencies, and then on intensive growth to boost the performance of every existing agency and exploit internal synergies.

In 2006, the group sharply boosted its network by opening 28 new agencies including 25 in France. Consequently, the Group has opened 47 agencies. Every new agency, which was the subject of a targeted market study, provides the group with new clients and expands its file of temporary workers. Every opening strengthens the policy of proximity that is at the heart of the temporary employment division network. The group will continue to cover the nation and intends to increase its network over time to 500 agencies.

The group has continued to optimize its network by combining and transferring agencies to achieve better coverage. This optimization was conducted while maintaining all the human resources necessary to ensure rapid business deployment. This optimized structure will allow the group to take full advantage of the recovery in the temporary labor market.

• Although its positioning continues to be that of a generalist, able to respond to all demands in all business sectors, the group will continue to develop its temporary work division in high valued-added sectors such as nuclear, medical, information technology, aeronautics and airport services (which offer clear synergies with the other subsidiaries of the group), to provide specialized technical employees abroad (high-level managers, computer technicians, engineers etc.), and to focus on its recruitment activities in which the Group has made an investment by recruiting dedicated consultants.

The development strategy
of the CRIT Intérim network

Intensive growth: a model with leverage effects

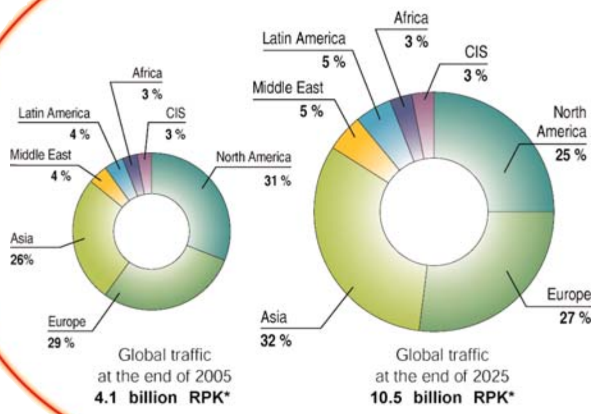
The development of the CRIT Intérim agencies corresponds to a healthy circle of growth. Thanks to the quality of its service in terms of responsiveness, the expertise of both its internal and external staff, training of temporary workers and human resources advising adapted to the needs of the client company, the group substantially increasing the added value of its services and the productivity of its offices. The generation of cash flow enables it to finance new offices and offer a very high potential for organic growth, both in terms of revenues and margins.

Airport assistance-
a dynamic growth sector

True to its strategy of providing businesses with the services and human resources they need, Groupe CRIT has developed an airport assistance division, a sector with growing outsourcing needs.

Although temporary work represents the core business of Groupe CRIT, airport assistance, its second growth segment, makes a significant contribution to the business and expertise of the group. Thanks to a growing market, this division will remain one of the growth vectors for f the group in the coming years.

The global aviation market will be dominated by Asia in 2025



Source : Airbus Global Market Forecast 2006-2025
RPK* : revenue passenger kilometers

The airport assistance market is dominated by two powerful market factors:

- Both air carriers and airports have entered a period time of specialization and concentration on their core missions, resulting in the growing trend toward outsourcing the services performed by businesses not considered to be strategic.
- The European Directive of 1996 deregulated these markets, thereby opening up new growth prospects for market players.

Airport assistance: a full range of services

Airport assistance as provided by the group includes all services that a provider might perform for an airplane between landing and take-off. The main services are:

- Services to passengers: check-in, security, baggage collection
- Services to airplanes: towing, parking, wedging, group connections, baggage handling, checking tanks, push back
- Traffic: establishment of flight plans, monitoring loan centering, weather...

A single client might decide to assign to its service provider all or part of the operations listed above for some or all of its flights.

Thus the group has a strong presence in airport services in the passenger segment, but has not invested in cargo services, which is a specific business area that requires major investments.

A position of choice

- No. 1 airport service provider at Roissy CDG 2
- 25 % market share in Dublin, Ireland
- Exclusive provider in Congo and Gabon

The airport assistance market

In addition to the trend toward outsourcing and deregulation of airport services, the market is also expected to grow through the natural expansion of air traffic. In fact, traffic has grown continuously for more than thirty years, and a study conducted by Airbus predicts that worldwide passenger traffic will grow by 4.8% per year and air-freight traffic by 6% per year. Asian and Middle Eastern airlines are forecast to grow more rapidly than their counterparts elsewhere in the world. Nevertheless, European and US airlines are forecast to continue their rapid growth and rise by 3.9% and 4.6% per year over the coming 20 years.

(source: Airbus Global Market Forecast 2006-2025)

**Roissy CDG,
France's No. 1 airport**

- No. 2 airport in Europe: 56.9 million passengers in 2006
- CDG2: the primary airport platform at Roissy 44.1 million passengers in 2006
- CDG1: 8.1 million passengers in 2006
- CDG3: 4.7 million passengers in 2006

Dublin, No. 1 airport in Ireland

• No. 1 airport in Ireland
• 21 million passagers in 2006

The airport division of Groupe CRIT

- IATA AHM 804 certification
- 1 airport assistance subsidiaries
- A training institute for aviation occupations
- More than 20 sites at the Roissy CDG2 platform
- 3 sites in Ireland
- 2 sites in the Congo (Brazzaville and Pointe Noire) and 1 in Gabon at Libreville
- Over 1,650 staff: runway agents, traffic agents, hub agents, supervisors, trainers, managers
- A wide range of hub service equipment: a fleet of more than 600 airport machines and vehicles (push back, loaders, equipment shuttles…)
- A subsidiary responsible for the service and maintenance of its ground vehicles to guarantee the reliability of its airport machines. This subsidiary is also services certain airport equipment of outside companies.

France, a special market

With 56.9 million passengers in 2006, Roissy CDG airport is the second largest airport in Europe and has one of the highest growth rates in the world: up 5.7% in 2006 (source ADP). Europe Handling Group, the airport subsidiary of Groupe CRIT, operates at CDG2, the main platform of Roissy CDG airport, representing annual traffic of 44 million passengers in 2006.

The French market differs from other markets due to the existence of service provider status. Basically, only service providers have direct access to air carriers, while other players in the market can work only as subcontractors to the service providers. This status is granted by the Ministry of Transport and is limited to three at any one airport platform. Due to its positioning and its appointment as service provider in June 2001 at CDG2, alongside Aéroports de Paris and Air France, Europe Handling Group combines the qualities of subcontractor and direct service provider and works with a large number of airlines (Air France, Alitalia, Air Canada, British Airways …). Europe Handling Group assisted with more than 76,750 flights in 2006.

The Irish market, the second largest market for Groupe CRIT

The airport services market in Ireland is an open market with no limit on the number of airport service providers working at the same airport. Through its Irish subsidiary Sky Handling Partner, Groupe CRIT is one of the leaders in airport services at Dublin Airport, the largest airport in Ireland with more than 21 million passengers. In 2006, Sky Handling Partner continued to gain market share, going from 18.5% in 2004 to 25.1% in 2006. The consolidation of Sky Handling Partner at Dublin Airport was accompanied by penetration into the "low-cost" market, which has recorded strong growth at this airport. Moreover, Sky Handling Partner has benefited since 2004 from the opening of the hub at Shannon Airport and in 2006 began to benefit from the opening of the hub at Cork Airport. This third hub will enable Sky Handling Partner to expand its offer at the three main airports in Ireland, allowing it to expand its contracts to a nationwide scale.

Groupe CRIT, a position of choice in a high-growth market thanks to European deregulation.

Thanks to the expansion of outsourcing and the growth in air traffic, the airport assistance market is expected to benefit fully from the effect of deregulation. EC Directive 96/67/EC of 1996, implemented progressively between January 1, 1998 and January 1, 2003, opens up all European airports to competition. This deregulation of specialized services should drive very significant growth in the market accessible to airport service providers, a market in which Groupe CRIT plans to play an important role.

Thanks to its status as a service provider and its niche strategy that gives priority to the quality of service at a given location, Groupe CRIT will enjoy a position of choice to profit from the strong growth in its airport markets, gain market share, and win new clients.

To take full advantage of market forces, the group is working consistently to improve the quality of its services in order to satisfy its clients. The responsiveness and speed of the teams, which make it possible to meet the flight schedule or make up for delays are key elements in this strategy. Thus, the group takes great care in the selection and training of its staff and in their adherence to the collective enterprise plan.

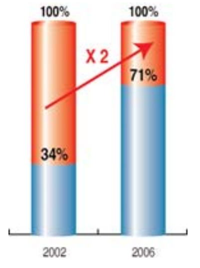
Ongoing growth: up 9.7% in 2006

In 2006, the airport services division crossed the threshold of €100 million in revenues for the first time. This bears witness to the strong track record of this business, which in three years has won over 40 new direct business contracts virtually doubling revenues in four years. The division's 2006 operating income surged by 15% to €5.7 million while the operating margin improved to 5.51% of sales.

The airport services division's buoyant commercial position enabled it to boost its direct business which now accounts for over 71% of total revenues, up from 34% in 2002. The steady increase in these highly visible contracts is providing the division a strong source of growth.

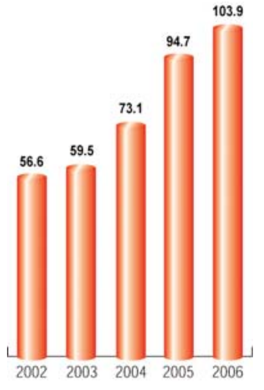
For example, during 2006, 10 new direct business contracts were signed with Air Europa, Tarom, Sun Air, Kenya Airways (at CDG 2 and in Congo), Azerbaidjan Airlines, TNT (for the 3 Irish hubs), Malev, Norwegian Air Shuttle, Lufthansa. In December 2006, the airport services division signed an exclusive 20-year concession in partnership with the authorities in Gabon covering hub services in the airport of Libreville in Gabon.

Substantial growth
in revenues
for direct services



Positive contribution to the change in margins in the airport division

Consolidated sales revenues
for the airport division ((€ million)



Ongoing growth

In order to have human resources with acknowledged expertise available, Europe Handling Group created an in-house training school, the IFMA (Aviation Industry Training Institute), to guarantee the expertise of its teams on the ground. The IFMA provides general training completed by job-based training (traffic, runway, transport agent …). This training leads to certification that is recognized and accredited by IATA as well as Air France. Finally, the quality of the management of its human resources and the favorable employment climate are additional factors that make Groupe CRIT a service provider of choice. These are major assets that raise the confidence and satisfaction of companies, by offering them the assurance of guaranteed optimal service with a high level of quality and security in the application of procedures.

Thanks to its status as a service provider and the work done with employees on the quality of the services provided, the group's airport assistance division wins a number of commercial contracts, with the signature of new contracts every year to provide direct services in its various markets.

The airport assistance division, a niche strategy designed to increase direct services

France, Ireland, Congo and Gabon, the markets in which Groupe CRIT provides airport services, offer strong potential for growth. This potential will be enhanced with the opening of new terminals at Roissy Charles De Gaulle. The full opening of Terminal S3 at CDG2 as from 2007, which will accommodate very large aircraft such as the A380, the opening of Terminal 2G dedicated to short-haul carriers and scheduled to open in 2008, and that of the new satellite S4 scheduled for 2010, will potentially make it possible to handle more than 66 million passengers at CDG.

Thanks to the development at the end of 2004 of its service offering at the Shannon airport in Ireland, Sky Handling Partner has opened up the prized market of transatlantic flights and long-distance carriers. The opening of the Cork hub in April 2006, which now allows the group to offer airlines global services at the three main Irish hubs, opens up strong growth potential for Groupe CRIT's Irish subsidiary in the coming years.

Now the leading airport services provider in terms of number of flights serviced per year at the Roissy CDG2 platform (excluding Air France flights handled by the airline), one of the leading service providers in Dublin with market share of 25%, and the exclusive service provider in Congo, Groupe CRIT's airport division holds a key position to benefit fully from the growth of its markets. Thus the group intends to pursue its strategy focused on the quality of its staff and its services to win new business and boost the proportion of direct services in its business activities.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE AIRPORT DIVISION IN CONGO AND GABON

The Group continues to expand in the Congo via its subsidiary Congo Handling, and signed one new airport service agreement in 2005 with Kenya Airways. This contract covers ground services to the airline at Brazzaville airport and are in addition to the portfolio of international companies already served at Brazzaville and Pointe Noire airports by Congo Handling (including airport services and cargo services) such as Air France, Cameroon Airlines, Interair, SAA, Ethiopian Airlines, DHL, Cargolux, Toumaï Air Tchad, Hewa Bora Airways, Benin Gulf Air and Miba.

In December 2006, the airport services division bolstered growth in Africa by signing an exclusive 20-year concession with the authorities in Gabon covering hub services in the international airport of Léon MBA Libreville in Gabon. This airport is the largest in the country with estimated traffic of 3000 flights per year, which is set to grow due to the new private airline, Gabon Airlines.

Other services: operations that complement our core business

The other services division essentially represents engineering and industrial maintenance activities. It also includes various activities (distribution of equipment for the construction industry, training, security …) that will not be discussed here due to their relatively low weight within the group.

In 2006, the other services division recorded revenues of €78.6 million.

The industrial engineering and maintenance sector is the main activity for other services and makes up more than half of this division. This activity is a logical extension of temporary work, since it is responsible for providing services performed by qualified technicians or engineers on projects or for outsourced operations. Thus this activity presents significant synergies with the group's core business, both in terms of human resources and know-how, and a business standpoint.

From product/process engineering to industrial maintenance, four key areas of operation:

• Product-process studies: The group has a research company that is involved in the design, analysis and computation of aeronautic structures or automotive equipment, and in the design and the development on a subcontracted basis of parts manufacturing processes and in general assembly processes.

• Industrial methods: the group has developed a range of expertise to assist the project owner in all phases in the management and execution of an industrial project.

• New works: an area in which the group has proven expertise in assembly, installation, fine-tuning, modification, programming and start-up of production lines and automated equipment as well as the management of industrial relocations.

• Industrial maintenance: the group provides maintenance engineering and corrective and preventive operational maintenance services performed with complete autonomy on various types of production tools and their peripherals.

In keeping with its policy of proximity to clients, the Group has a design office for its Engineering & Maintenance division based in Mérignac, Blagnac, Villiers St Frédéric and Bois le Roi, as well as eleven establishments and four satellite offices in France. In 2006, the Group doubled the productive surface area of its engineering business by opening a 1,000 square meter platform at Vélizy, adding a 400 square meter extension at Blagnac, obtaining a 400 square meter building at Mérignac, and creating a local client office at Le Havre.

The expertise of the engineering and maintenance division is used by clients from a number of industrial sectors such as automobiles, aeronautics, agri-business, pharmaceutical and cosmetics laboratories, paper manufacturing, petrochemicals, plastics and nuclear.

The division's major clients are ABB, AIRBUS, AKER YARDS ASA, ALSTOM, AREVA NC, AUTOLIV, BEAUFOUR-IPSEN, CALCIA, DASSAULT, DURR, FAURECIA, FIAT, GSK, KUKA, LAFARGE, RENAULT, PSA, SAFRAN, SERIMAX, SIEMENS, SHELL, SMURFIT, TOYOTA, ZODIAC etc.

The engineering and maintenance sector:

- ISO 9001 / 2000, CEFRI (nuclear) classifications.
- Member company of GIFAS (Group of French Aeronautics and Space Industries).
- Workforce of more than 600 persons in 2005, mainly engineers and technicians.
- High-performance CAD and computing equipment.

Engineering and industrial maintenance

The market for engineering and industrial maintenance fell in 2006 compared to 2005. The market was primarily hit by the sharp downturn in the automotive sector, which declined by 20% in 2006, and by the aeronautics industry owing to the delay in the A380 launch. The result of these two factors led directly to a reduction in demand in the "new works" business of Maser Engineering. To offset this fall in business in both these sectors, Maser Engineering attempted to consolidate and lock in its client base in other strategic sectors such as cement works, shipbuilding, petrochemicals and capital goods, and to broaden its expertise in the paper industry, laboratories, agri-food and the 'non-relocatable' service industries such as airport services, environmental services, energy and transport.

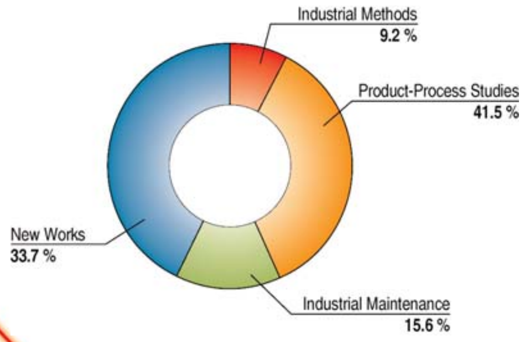
In 2006, ECM was boosted by winning two new partnership agreements with major companies in the aeronautics industry, DASSAULT AVIATION and EADS SOGERMA. These agreements together with an approach to diversify its customers gave ECM a solid market position for the future despite the downturn in the A380 business and postponed projects such as the AIRBUS A350 and A330.

To prepare for the future in the composite business, ECM has invested 2% of its operating budget on research and development, which has resulted in its recent certification as a private research laboratory by the French Ministry of Research.

In the automotive sector, ECM has adapted its structure to increase its capacity to take on global projects with manufacturers and parts suppliers in a global environment. ECM particularly focused on strengthening its Romanian subsidiary that it formed in the fall of 2005 by increasing the subsidiary's engineers from 10 to 60.

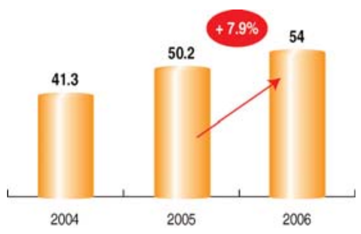
Furthermore, backed by a project management team with experience on the Chinese market, ECM has enjoyed success in various deals providing assistance for design, production and sourcing consulting. Lastly, ECM was chosen in 2006 to be on the world engineering panel by one of the largest automotive parts suppliers.

Breakdown of 2006 revenues by segment



Change in Engineering and Maintenance revenues

(€ million)



Organizational structure of the group

A parent company serving its subsidiaries

Groupe CRIT is the holding company of the group that it forms with its remaining subsidiaries. It does not conduct any economic activities of its own.

As of December 31, 2006, its subsidiaries were organized in the following business lines (data computed before elimination of inter-divisional activities):

• **Temporary employment** : This line of business includes five operating subsidiaries doing business in France with total sales revenues of €1,143.9 million. Seven subsidiaries operate abroad (Spain, Germany, Ireland, Switzerland, Morocco). The foreign subsidiaries account for 6.2% of the division's total revenues.

• **Airport assistance** : This line of business posted total revenues of €103.9 million and includes eleven subsidiaries operating in France and 5 subsidiaries operating abroad (Gabon, Congo, Ireland), which account for 15.2% of the revenues of this division.

• **Other businesses** : this line of business includes both the internal companies (four subsidiaries) and the other corporate services businesses (engineering and industrial maintenance, security, industrial supplies and construction etc... representing eight subsidiaries all operating in France and one Romanian subsidiary), with total revenues of €78.6 million.

A simplified organizational chart of the group is presented on pages 6 and 7 and the complete list of subsidiaries and equity interests of the group is itemized in Note 25 to the corporate financial statements. The offices held by directors of Groupe CRIT within the subsidiaries are listed on pages 130 to 132.

The principal organizations changes over the past three years are as follows:

• 2004: Absorption of the companies GTI, CP and K intérim by CRIT Intérim.

• 2005: Absorption of the company EFFIKA by CRIT Intérim. CRIT Intérim and Euristt France contribute all of their activities to a new company named CRIT (following partial spin-offs, it is 68.30% owned by Euristt France and 31.70% by CRIT Intérim). Formation on February 3, 2005 of the Irish company "Sky Handling Partner Cork" (specialized in airport services and wholly-owned by Sky Handling Partner) and on August 19, 2005 of the Romanian company ECM Technologie (specialized in engineering and wholly-owned by ECM).

• 2006: Acquisition of the Spanish-based temporary employment companies Tutor and Addenda in May and July 2006 respectively. Formation on March 2, 2006 of the Irish company Drit Ireland HR specializing in temporary employment.

In its capacity as a holding company, the role of Groupe CRIT is based on the following objectives:

• Develop and validate the development strategy,

• Give direction to the group,

• Facilitate the coordination of the various units and business lines,

• Coordinate joint actions: commercial projects, purchases, quality, human resources management...,

• Manage and centralize treasury for all Group companies

• Develop the tools and methods shared among the group's companies: information and management system, project management...,

• Ensure the coordination of the general functions delegated to the subsidiaries,

• Provide advice and assistance to subsidiaries in areas that require specific or unusual expertise.

The principal financial flows between Groupe CRIT and its subsidiaries are the fees paid by the temporary employment companies as compensation for the services rendered by Groupe CRIT, reinvoicing of the share of charges incurred for various legal entities (insurance policies, vehicle fleet contracts, etc.), and rents on the premises owned by Groupe CRIT and used by certain subsidiaries. Finally, under the securitization implemented in June 2002, the subsidiaries assign their receivables debts to the securitization vehicle and loan the cash obtained to Groupe CRIT. Consequently, Groupe CRIT owes these amounts to its subsidiaries. Thus the balance sheet of Groupe CRIT essentially consists of investments in the main subsidiaries of the group and the related acquisition debt.

Human resources, the life force of the Groupe CRIT

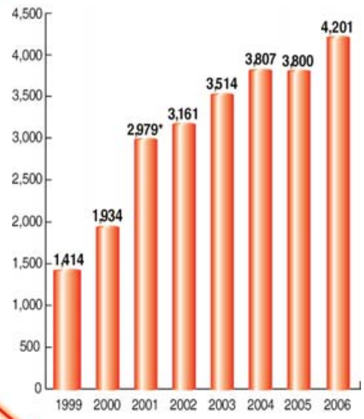
Groupe CRIT has always considered human resources to be its primary asset. All of its team members, both permanent or temporary, employees or managers, form the life force of the group and are the primary sources of its ambition and vitality.

Human capital is particularly precious in a service and human resources group where it is the people who drive the company's success. Human resources not only create material assets, but are themselves an intangible asset of the company that can be assessed, developed and enhanced in value. Thus any growth in human capital means growth in the value of the enterprise.

Based on this principle, Groupe CRIT has placed at the very center of its human resources management policy the assessment, development and professional growth of all team members via annual development interviews.

These interviews make it possible to establish a complete summary of the career of each team member, to set his or her objectives for the coming year, and to analyze his or her professional prospects, taking into account geographic mobility. This analysis makes it possible to assist and optimize the professional development and career of each employee within the company and to promote greater awareness of the potential of the human resources available for the growth of the company.

Change in the number of permanent Groupe CRIT employees



* integration of Euristt employees

As a responsible company, Groupe CRIT continually works to improve its HR policies. The group's policy to assist disabled workers was formalized in 2004 with the creation of the "Job and Disability" department, to assist disabled workers within client enterprises. The group has also developed assistance for its clients in their efforts to achieve corporate cohesion and to make them aware of the challenges the new law promulgated on February 11, 2005. In this context, the group signed a partnership agreement in 2006 with the French National Funds Management Association for the Employment of Disabled Persons (AGEFIPH). In addition, the group has renewed the psychological assistance plan established for its employees who have been victims of work-related accidents or faced with personal problems. Accident prevention has always been a priority for the group, which has worked in close collaboration with its clients for many years to improve safety. But in the event of an accident, the group intends to mobilize and act for the well-being of its suffering team members.

Training: a key word and a permanent indicator of progress and promotion

Training, a core element of its human resources policy, occupies a crucial position and plays a major role within the group. To assist the development and growth of each employee, both permanent and temporary, to assist the employee to integrate harmoniously within the group and within client enterprises, to meet the training demands expressed by companies and anticipate their needs, to be the engine of performance and enhance the expertise of each person, are the key objectives of Groupe CRIT. In order to implement its training policy, the group has two internal training centers dedicated to permanent and temporary team members.

Two partnerships to promote employment of disabled and young people

The Group's policy to develop employment was illustrated in 2006 by two partnerships with AGEFIPH and the National Council for Local Jobs.

The agreement with AGEFIPH signed in July 2006 is in line with the Group's actions conducted over the last few years to promote the employment of handicapped people. In this regard, CRIT undertook to implement an action plan to set up the delegation of handicapped temporary employees, promote their qualifications develop awareness and communicate with companies and various parties involved in employment and help to keep jobs for temporary employees who have become handicapped.

The objective of the partnership signed with the National Council for Local Jobs in January 2007 is to promote employment for young people. This alliance between Crit Intérim and the National Council for Local Jobs is designed to reconcile the demand of companies for labor and the potential of young people by personal assistance until employment. In this context, the Group has put in place a personalized procedure aiming at employment promoting the integration of applicants in a business environment, specifically by employing them on temporary assignments as their first work experience, by adapting their skills to the requirements of the companies (e.g. pre-qualified or professionalization actions, combined study/work arrangements etc).

Training of permanent employees

The group's training centers respond to the training needs expressed by the management of the various subsidiaries and agency employees, and are positioned as a forward-looking asset in order to anticipate changes in the group's segments.

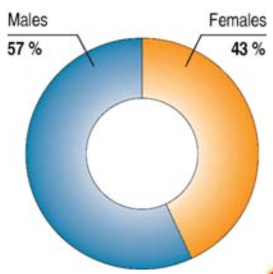
To form a managerial culture to go beyond a technical vision and become true managers of human capital, to optimize and retain the expertise of permanent and temporary personnel, to enable each team member to enhance his or her performance by expanding expertise, to give each employee all the tools for a better understanding of the complexity and changes in his or her position are some of the objectives of the training offered.

Consequently, the Group's IT systems developed to automate, reduce and optimize administrative tasks of its agency network will enable employees to refocus on productive tasks rather than administration. In order to achieve this, the Group has implemented individual career paths that will allow a large number of its administrative staff to develop towards sales careers or recruitment jobs, thereby enabling them to broaden their skills and the Group to mobilize its staff around winning new clients. In 2006, the Group also continued with its training modules to help team members deal with uncivil and aggressive behavior that unfortunately has become more and more frequent in temporary employment offices. In 2006, the Group pursued its training program on the recruiting professions, with a view to developing the client recruitment service offering for all agency managers, sales employees and recruiters.

As a result, all areas related to the know-how and expertise of the group's permanent staff are covered.

"Endowed with an entrepreneurial culture, the group's policy is based on a strong delegation of responsibility with 'business managers' heading the agencies, decision-makers for each region, motivated by a management team that stays close to and listens to its teams."

Breakdown of permanent employees by sex

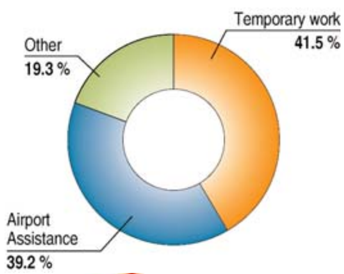


Training of temporary employees

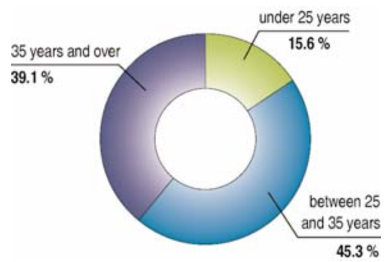
Over the years, simply supplying temporary personnel has been transformed into a profession closer to that of a recruitment firm. The group's temporary employees are provided with a variety of training sessions to make them quickly efficient and operational, to help them to integrate harmoniously into their work teams, and to give them a professional demeanor.

Updating their expertise, acquiring new expertise, developing the employability of the youngest employees and enhancing the expertise of the seniors, developing ongoing momentum to improve their resources to create an objective alliance among the client companies, the temporary workers and the agencies all contribute to the success of Groupe CRIT, its employees and its clients.

Breakdown of permanent employees by business in 2006



Breakdown of permanent employees by age in 2006



A training center specifically for the aviation sector

The group has its own Training Institute for Aviation Occupations in order to participate actively in improving the expertise of every employee. The institute offers theoretical as well as field training. Whether they are runway, traffic, or transport agents, every team member takes a course that earns him certification that is recognized and accredited by Air France.

Because of their technical edge and skills, the group's training centers also offer their expertise to clients outside the group whose businesses are in a high-growth phase.

Training Budget

	Training budget €000	Number of employees
• 1998	1,486	1,258
• 1999	2,244	1,893
• 2000	2,946	3,147
• 2001	3,661	4,479
• 2002*	8,410	9,251
• 2003	7,826	9,023
• 2004	9,640	14,671
• 2005	9,625	14,505
• 2006	13,430	10,212

* Consolidated of Euristt over 12 months

Quality, safety, environment
Managing of a “responsible corporate citizen”

Groupe CRIT was one of the first service companies to develop a quality policy. In 1993, CRIT Intérim received the "Coupe d'Or" for service companies and, in 1996 and again in March 1997, was one of the first temporary employment companies to earn ISO 9000 certification for its entire network, CEFRI in the nuclear field for the specialized agencies and, in 1999, the MASE accreditation for agencies specializing in chemicals and petrochemicals. Certification requires an educational commitment within the company, discipline in internal and external decision-making, and it represents a marker of competitiveness and productivity. All of the group's activities are currently certified.

Quality was chosen at the time to unite all of the network entities by improving their organization and their comprehension of standards, and optimizing client service and satisfaction.

In conformity with our commitments, the group successfully completed its Integrated Management System integration based on the Quality Safety and Environment standards (ISO 9001 - 14001 - OHSAS 18001 standards) and certified all of its business activities in June 2005.

This Integrated Management System enables us to make progress meeting client requirements:
- Respect for the general requirements of an orders quality - price - timing
- Risk management: analysis of general and specific risks, tracking of accidents and their causes
- Environmental management for a socially responsible approach by the enterprise focused on the sustainable development of tomorrow's company and SA 8000 (social standards).

With regard to safety, the implementation of the "2005/2006 CRIT Safety Plan" allowed for a factual and pragmatic approach with significant internal awareness of the prerogatives of health, safety and security in the work place, and generating a better approach to safety and prevention for clients/temporary workers.

Even in a service activity that by nature has little exposure to environmental risks, the environment has been cover to ensure better employee participation in the management of the "tomorrow's world."

In 2006, we "renewed" all of our group company certificates (QSE - MASE - CEFRI).

Investment Policy

The temp business is by nature not highly capitalized, with the exception of investment in acquisitions. Given the acquisition of Euristt at the end of 2001, which was entirely financed by debt, the top priority of the group is to reduce the level of its debt, while maintaining a policy of organic growth. However, a strategy of targeted acquisitions to expand its national coverage and strengthen its presence in Europe was reflected in 2006 by a higher rate of agency openings, particularly in France. There were also two acquisitions in Spain, which increased full year revenues for the country to €72 million up from €7 million in 2005.

For the other businesses of the group, only the airport activity may have to face significant capital investments because of the new contracts won.

Overall, and excluding acquisitions, the group believes that the level of investment needed to maintain its business ranges from €5 million to €7 million a year, which will be financed internally or by leasing.

Risk Factor

Because of its business, the CRIT group is exposed to various specific risks. In order to deal with those risks, the CRIT group implements a risk management policy based on the following principles:

- Identification of potential risks that could affect the group's business;
- Implementation of a policy to prevent those risks;
- Financial coverage of the potential consequences of those risks.

In concrete terms, the principal risks facing the group are the following:

Market risks

- Management policy

The group uses financial instruments exclusively as part of its policy to hedge the interest rate risk, as operations outside the Euro zone are not significant. The group's policy in this area is designed to manage the risks in order to maintain profitability and is centralized within the group's financial department.

- Interest rate risk

The Group financed the acquisition of Euristt through debt and, as a result, is exposed to changes in interest rates. At the end of financial year 2005, most of the group's debt was variable rate, while the debt on the finance leases is fixed rate.

Since the balance sheet date, no additional hedging has been contracted. The risk on the margin applied to the financing only affected the medium-term loan, which has been repaid in full. Therefore, this risk has disappeared.

€000		2006 <1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years
•FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	Variable rate	51,164	75,000	
	Fixed rate	9,549	9,053	3,542
•FINANCIAL ASSETS		(41,231)		
Net position before hedging		**19,482**	**84,053**	**3,542**
•Off balance sheet		0	0	0
Net position after hedging		**19,482**	**84,053**	**3,542**

This table shows assets and liabilities based on the maturity date. A change of 1% in interest rates would have an impact equivalent to 20% of the financial cost for the year

• Foreign exchange risk

Given the fact that the Group's business is primarily in the euro zone, it has no significant exposure to currency risk.

Liquidity risks

As described in Notes 6.9 and 6.10 to the consolidated financial statements, the group's debt consists primarily of a securitization of trade receivables (€75 million), employee profit-sharing (€14.5 million) and factoring (€9.7 million). The group's liquidity risk can be analyzed as follows:

• Risk on coverage by receivables

A level of receivables that is insufficient to draw the financing on the securitization and the factors could negatively impact the ability of the group to finance its operations.

Likewise, a significant deterioration in losses could have an adverse effect on the group's financing because of an increase in the overcollaterization.

• Risks of accelerated repayment

The CRIT group essentially has the following commitments:

- Medium-term loan: this risk has disappeared because of the repayment of the medium-term loan for €38 million as of December 31, 2005.

• Securitization:

Operating method: This method is a financing technique, which consists of transforming trade receivables into securities with a securitization fund (fond commun de créances) which places the receivables with investors. Groupe CRIT acts as the agent of its subsidiaries, i.e. CRIT SAS, les Volants, les Compagnons, AB Intérim, ECM, Maser, and Paris Ile-de-France Sécurité. In the first financing, the group assigns its trade receivables to the securitization fund ABC Gestion, for the total financing amount (€75 million) plus an overcollateralization that covers the loss risk.

During a month, Groupe CRIT, which has a collection mandate, collects its receivables.

At the end of the month, Groupe CRIT assigns new receivables in the amount of the collections for the previous month, plus the overcollateralization.

This trade receivables securitization contract was signed for a term of five years from June 19, 2002.

In January 2007, this program was renewed for 6 years.

The group is essentially committed to maintaining a minimum outstanding amount financed (not specifically defined) and a level of overcollateralization.

• The factoring contracts do not include any covenants.

In any event, termination is not automatic.

• Risk measurement:

Risk	Ratio	Perimeter	Period		Min	Max	Average
			Start	End			
Coverage by receivables (1)	Receivables/Receivables assigned	Securitization	April-06	Dec-07	152%	182%	167%
Increase in losses (2)	Overcollateralization/ Rec. assigned	Securitization	April-06	Dec-07	10.15%	17.26%	13.70%
Coverage by receivables (3)	Receivables/Draw	Securitization	April-06	Dec-07	271%	790%	530.50%

(1)The ratio of Receivables/Assigned receivables corresponds to the total amount of the receivables from seven assignors, including in the securitization perimeter, communicated every month to the securitization vehicle in relation to the amount retained and acquired by the vehicle.

(2)The Overcollateralization/Assigned receivables corresponds to a percentage of the portfolio assigned, which is readjusted on each receivables assignment date on the basis of the performance of the portfolio.

(3)The Receivables/Draw ratio corresponds to the total amount of the receivables in relation to the amount drawn by the Factor.

These ratios demonstrate the relevance of the financing established and their reliability over time.

The previous discussion shows that:

- The risk of coverage by the receivables remains minimal and decreases over time with the cash flow generated by the group.

- The risk related to the change in the overcollateralization (coverage by receivables and prepayment) is low given the stability of the rate over time.

Legal risks

Most of the group's business is in temporary work, a highly regulated activity as described on page 9. The principal factors which could impact the group's business are as follows:

- Financial guarantee: as required by law, the group must have for its activity a guarantee equal to 8% of its revenues for the previous calendar year. Failure to renew the guarantees would de facto prohibit the group from conducting its business.
- Changes in labor regulations: any significant change in the regulations, particularly a change related to the work week and conditions for dismissal, could have a material impact on the group's business.

Finally, the information on the litigation and arbitration that could have a significant impact on the group is provided in Note 25 to the individual financial statements. However, it should be noted that most of the disputes in progress are related to employee petitions to the Labor Mediation Board.

Industrial and environmental risks

Because of its activity, the group has no significant exposure to environmental risks.

Economic risks

- Correlation with growth in GDP

The temporary employment business of the group, which has 382 agencies throughout France, represents a change in the French economy, with which it is closely correlated. As a result, any change in the growth rate of the economy has a direct impact on the group's business, although the amplitude of the correlation is declining because of the growing integration of temporary workers in corporate human resource policies. However, the group's diversification into airport assistance and staffing activities is slightly offsetting this effect. This risk inherent in the business naturally cannot be covered financially, but the group works to moderate this risk through a policy varying its expenses, particularly its personnel costs.

• Concentration

The concentration of the business on the top two clients represented 4.6% of the group's revenues in 2006, down from 7% in 2005, and there is little concentration on other clients (the next ten clients represented 8.5% of revenues and the following ten clients only 4.8%). This situation is the result of an effort to develop blanket agreements with the largest French clients and concentrates the risks on a limited number of groups that are generally in a very strong financial position.

• Counterparty

The group works with a very large number of clients, which form a panel that is generally representative of the French economy.

Therefore, its risk of a payment default represents the default risk of the economy in general. To handle this risk, the group has established a policy to anticipate these risks at two levels. First, any placement commitment to a client is subject to a credit limit and, second, most of the receivables from the temporary employment business are covered by a special credit insurance policy.

• Insurance and risk coverage

Even though the group's risks are characterized by a significant dispersion and, therefore, a very low probability that a single loss would have a material impact on the group, it has implemented a management policy that combines insurance and internal management.

The group covers the following risks through insurance:

- The counterparty risk through credit insurance contracted with various companies. As a result, in most cases, every commercial relationship is first covered by a guarantee given by the company on a case by case basis. Changes in these guarantees are monitored daily and, in certain cases, lead to a reevaluation of the commercial relationship.
- The principal other policies within the group are as follows:
    - Agency multi-risk (capped at (€5.9 million per claim)
    - Operating damages and losses (capped at €10 million per claim)
    - General civil liability (capped at €15 million per claim)
    - Executive civil liability (capped at €10 million per claim)
    - Automobile fleet: market value.
- The total cost of these policies in 2006 was €5 million.

In terms of internal prevention, the group:

- Opts for a strict management policy in order to optimize its cash flow and reduce its debt while maintaining diversified financing sources;
- Develops a prevention policy designed to increase awareness and train clients and temporary workers in workplace safety.

• Major contracts

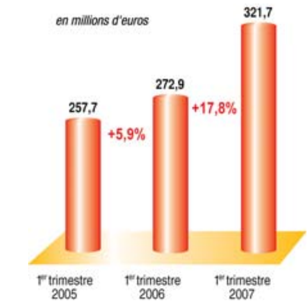
Over the last two years and on the date of this annual report, the Group has signed no major contracts, other than those signed in the normal course of business, which created a major obligation or commitment for the entire Group. The off-balance sheet commitments are detailed in Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements.

Trends and outlook: a new year of growth and improved earnings

In 2007, CRIT group intends to post another increase to revenue and earnings growth based on its strategy to win market share both in France and abroad.

The first quarter of 2007 - revenues* surging by nearly 18% to €321.7 million-bolsters the company's outlook.
The temporary employment division was especially buoyant with quarterly revenues of €282.3 million, up 21.2% and by nearly 15% in France and on a like-for-like basis, thereby significantly beating the overall temporary employment market which rose by 10% over the quarter. These results confirm the Group's capacity to post sustained growth in its traditional business. The division's foreign activities tripled revenues to €23.4 million.

Evolution du chiffre d'affaires du groupe Crit au 1er trimestre 2007



The temporary employment division thus confirms its dynamic growth that will be boosted in terms of revenues and earnings by the new agencies. Profitability of the temporary employment division in France will also benefit from the new calculation of social security contributions backdated to January 1, 2006.(ACOSS Circular April 2007). While the calculation of the impact of this change is still outstanding, we nevertheless estimate that the operating margin in France for 2006 and first quarter 2007 will increase by nearly 1%. We plan to complete the calculation and to book the results in second quarter 2007.
Bolstered by a structurally promising market, the temporary employment division still has major potential for future growth in France, its core business. TO take full advantage of this potential and further its policy of close contract with clients, the Group will continue to set up agencies in booming labor areas and in high-potential regions. As such, since the beginning of the year, the Group is currently opening 12 agencies and the goal is to reach 500 agencies in France by 2010. In 2007, in line with its strategy to increase penetration among large accounts, the Group will continue to bolster its market position by signing national agreements. The Group also plans to step up its growth in recruitment and placement services. To achieve this, the Group will continue its training program in recruitment business lines designed for agency staff, and will strengthen its operation resources by recruiting specialized consultants that already begun in 2006. In its recruitment business, in May 2007, the Group won a tender offer from the French Employment, Social Cohesion and Accommodation Ministry relating to the employment market for young graduates. We were retained as the exclusive supplier in the Ile-de-France, Pays de la Loire and Lorraine regions for the assistance and job retention of 2500 young graduates.

The Group also plans to consolidate its growth abroad with Spain at the heart of its strategy, one of the most dynamic markets in Europe where we have sharply boosted our position by acquisitions. Full-year consolidation of Tutor and Addenda, the companies acquired, will bolster the sharp growth forecast for 2007. Our goal is to rapidly reach revenues of €100 million in Spain.

In airport services, business was buoyant in the first quarter of 2007 with revenues up 7.7% at nearly €25.3 million. A key event in the first quarter was the decision of the AOC (Airline Operator Committee) to designate Groupe Europe handling at the terminal Roissy CDG1 for the handling of in-transit baggage.

(*Unaudited quarterly data)

25 airlines operating out of this terminal have already signed 3-year agreements with the Group. This reference, which represents a major potential with the 42 airlines present in this terminal will give the Group a strong position and enable it to expand its business in this new terminal.

Securitization-a principle and an operating method

The principle of securitization is to transform an asset, in this case commercial receivables, into securities negotiable on a market: the companies assign their receivables to a securitization vehicle, which refinances this amount, net of the overcollateralization, through the monthly issue of commercial paper which finances the purchase.
As a result, the CRIT group originally assigned receivables equal to the amount of the financing plus the overcollateralization, then assigns its new receivables every month in order to offset the collections, which continue to be managed by the group.
This program is in place for a term of 5 years, with an option to extend it and raise the amount financed.

The airport services division also has a strategic position in Ireland where it now operates out of the 3 main airports in the country, in the Congo where the launch of the freight business with Air France and the new terminal in Pointe Noire will enable it to boost growth in the country, and recently in Gabon following its 20-year exclusive concession. In this country, we began hub assistance operations on May 1, 2007 at the international airport of Léon MBA Libreville, the largest airport in the country with 2007 traffic estimated at 3000 flights per year. This volume should increase boosted by the launch of the private airline, Gabon Airlines.
Groupe Crit is thus well on the way to consolidate its position in 2007 as leading independent temporary employment independent in France and to confirm its revenue and earnings growth objectives with confidence.

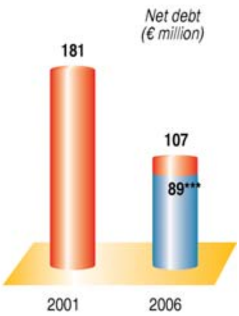
Continued debt reduction- solid financial structure

When it acquired Euristt in December 2001, the CRIT group completed the most important transaction in its history. In fact, this acquisition made the CRIT network the fourth largest temporary employment network in France thanks to the strong geographically complementary networks of the two entities, and opened the doors of major accounts to a new network, a real alternative to the three majors. This acquisition, which tripled the size of the group, was clearly in line with the group's growth strategy and offered new possibilities for development in a sector where the size effect is a crucial factor. This acquisition was financed using a medium-term loan of €38 million that was repaid one year early in December 2005 and by securitization of €75 million.

The strengthening of its financial structure will bolster growth and will enable us to carry out acquisitions. In 2006, we purchased Spanish-based Tutor and Addenda, which increased the Group's debt as of December 31, 2006 to €107 million, compared to €181 million in 2001, down 40% since the acquisition of Eurisst. Excluding 2006 acquisitions, the Group's borrowings amounted to €89 million as of December 31, 2006. This reduction bears witness to our sharp improvement in financial ratios with shareholders' equity of nearly €117 million, up nearly 25%, free cash flow of €30.3 million and gearing of 0.9 (vs. 3.2 in 2002) as of December 31, 2006., the Group is in a strong financial positions and has the necessary funds to meet its debt repayments while continuing to finance growth.

(1) Free cash flow = net income for the year + depreciation and amortization on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets + provision charges for other liabilities and pension liabilities)

Change in net debt



Net debt / EBITDA* 2.2 2.1

Gearing: 0.9 down from 3.2 in 2002

Strong improvement in financial ratios

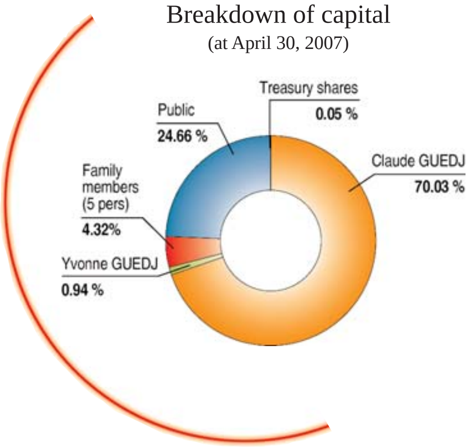
* Cash flow before cost of net debt and taxes
** Net debt/equity group share
*** Excluding acquisitions

Groupe CRIT and the market

Groupe CRIT was listed for trading on the Second Marché of Euronext Paris on March 18, 1999

Profile:
- Listing market: Eurolist of Euronext Paris - Compartment B
- ISIN Code: FR0000036675
- CAC Mid 100 Index
- Number of shares: 11,250,000
- Market capitalization (May 14, 2007): €429.75 million

Breakdown of capital
(at April 30, 2007)



Groupe CRIT Share Price
(source Fininfo)

	Low for the period	High for the period
Change in Groupe CRIT share from January 1, 2006 to May 14, 2007	27.75 euros	38.40 euros

Shareholders
(at April 30, 2007)

Shareholders	Number of shares	% interest	% voting rights
• Claude GUEDJ	7,878,644	70.03	79.88
• Yvonne GUEDJ	105,500	0.94	1.07
• Family members (5 pers.)	485,930	4.32	4.94
• Public	2,774,385	24.66	14.11
• Treasury shares	5,541	0.05	/
TOTAL	**11,250,000**	**100 %**	**100 %**

Dividend distributions

Exercices	Dividende global	Nombre d'actions	Brut	Avoir fiscal	Revenu réél distribué
• 1998	FF6,525,000	2,250,000	FF4.35	FF1.45	FF2.90
• 1999	FF9,000,000	2,250,000	FF6.00	FF2.00	FF4.00
• 2000	FF12,375,000	2,250,000	FF1.65	FF0.55	FF1.10
• 2001	€1,575,000	11,250,000	€0.21	€0.07	€0.14
• 2002	€900,000	11,250,000	€0.12	€0.04	€0.08
• 2003	€1,237,500	11,250,000	€0.17	€0.06	€0.11
• 2004	€1,800,000	11,250,000	—	—	€0.16
• 2005	€2,250,000	11,250,000	—	—	€0.20
• 2006(1)	€2,812,500	11,250,000	—	—	€0.25

(1) recommended to the Combined Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of June 22, 2007

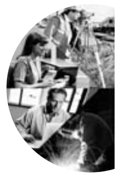
Financial Report

ASSETS - FINANCIAL POSITION - RESULTS

CONTENTS

Financial Information

On the Company's financial positions and results



A. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AT DECEMBER 31, 2004, 2005 AND 2006

ASSETS	Notes	2004	2005	2006
• Goodwill		96,158	96,130	101,732
• Other intangible assets		2,619	2,044	2,158
Total intangible assets	**6.1**	**98,777**	**98,174**	**103,890**
Property, plant and equipment	**6.2**	**20,660**	**21,084**	**22,915**
Financial assets	**6.3**	**3,570**	**3,361**	**3,635**
Deferred taxes	**7.3**	**2,383**	**1,850**	**1,792**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**125,390**	**124,469**	**132,231**
• Inventories		2,566	2,295	1,963
• Trade receivables	6.4	278,190	305,859	355,603
• Other receivables	6.5	16,942	21,963	18,786
• Tax receivables	6.6	41,038	34,894	715
• Cash and cash equivalents				41,231
CURRENT ASSETS		**338,736**	**365,010**	**418,297**
TOTAL ASSETS		**464,126**	**489,479**	**550,529**

LIABILITIES	Notes	2004	2005	2006
• Capital		4,050	4,050	4,050
• Additional paid-in capital & reserves		46,028	64,393	86,343
• Income for the year		20,355	24,323	25,589
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**70,433**	**92,766**	**115,982**
• Minority interests		601	584	1,019
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**71,034**	**93,350**	**117,001**
• Pension commitments	6.7	2,900	3,432	3,592
• Non-current portion of borrowings	6.9	92,330	87,529	87,596
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**95,230**	**90,961**	**91,188**
• Current portion of borrowings	6.9	15 ,127	7,493	9,549
• Other current financial liabilities	6.10	37,729	40,610	51,164
• Provision for other liabilities	6.8	3,850	4,472	4,120
• Trade payables	6.13	17,769	21,377	22,957
• Social security and income tax liabilities	6.11	208,517	217,149	243,028
• Tax payable	6.12	4,087	602	256
• Other liabilities	6.13	10,783	13,467	11,266
CURRENT LIABILITIES		**297,862**	**305,169**	**342,340**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**464,126**	**489,479**	**550,529**

Notes 1 to 8.9 form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

B. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004, 2005 AND 2006

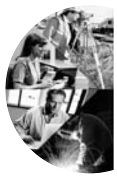
	Notes	2004	2005	2006
Revenues	5.1	**1,122,267**	**1,174,805**	**1,302,461**
• Other income		106	732	1,465
• Operating expenses	7.1	(1,075,713)	(1,122,741)	(1,250,609)
• Net amortization and depreciation		(5,427)	(5,670)	(5,819)
• Provisions, net		(3,415)	(4,945)	(3,402)
Operating income	**5.1**	**37,818**	**42,181**	**44,096**
• Cost of financial debt	7.2	(5,423)	(4,995)	(5,355)
Income before taxes		**32,395**	**37,186**	**38,740**
• Income tax liability	7.3	(12,009)	(12,576)	(12,676)
INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**20,386**	**24,610**	**26,065**
For:				
• **shareholders of the company**		**20,355**	**24,323**	**25,589**
• minority interests		31	287	476
		20,386	**24,610**	**26,065**

Earnings per Share (company shareholders) in euros				
• Base earnings per share	5.2	1.81	2.16	2.28
• Diluted earnings per share	5.2	1.81	2.16	2.28

C. CHANGE IN CONSOLIDATED EQUITY

	Capital	Other reserves	Treasury shares	Undistributed earnings	Total distributed to Company shareholders	Minority interests	Total Equity
Balance at 01/01/04	**4,050**	**86**	**(68)**	**47,133**	**51,201**	**1,104**	**52 305**
• Dividends distributed				(1,237)	**(1,237)**	(221)	**(1,458)**
• Income for the year				20,355	**20,355**	31	**20,386**
• Treasury shares			(224)		**(224)**		**(224)**
• Other changes		41		297	**338**	(313)	**25**
Balance at 12/31/04	**4,050**	**127**	**(292)**	**66,548**	**70,433**	**601**	**71,034**
• Dividends distributed				(1,800)	**(1,800)**	(190)	**(1,990)**
• Income for the year				24,323	**24,323**	287	**24,610**
• Treasury shares			39		**39**		**39**
• Other changes		(204)		(24)	**(228)**	(115)	**(343)**
Balance at 12/31/05	**4,050**	**(77)**	**(253)**	**89,047**	**92,766**	**584**	**93,350**
• Dividends distributed				(2,250)	(2,250)	(220)	(2,470)
• Income for the year				25,589	25,589	476	26,065
• Treasury shares			(94)		(94)		(94)
• Other changes		(30)			(30)	(179)	(149)
Balance at 12/31/06	**4,050**	**(107)**	**(347)**	**112,386**	**115,982**	**1019**	**117,001**

Notes 1 to 8.8 are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.



D. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

	2004	2005	2006
• Income for the year including minority interests	20,386	24,610	26,065
• Amortization and depreciation of non-current assets	5,467	5,602	5,760
• Net provisions for other liabilities and pension commitments	(567)	1,159	(627)
• Elimination of the results of asset disposals	207	(119)	(923)
• Cost of financial debt	5,732	4,995	5,682
• Tax liability (including ID)	12,009	12,576	12,676
Cash flow before cost of net debt and income tax (A)	**43,235**	**48,824**	**48,632**
• *Change in operating working capital requirements (B)*	*(2,595)*	*(17,054)*	*(11,280)*
• *Taxes paid (C)*	*(7,662)*	*(15,553)*	*(13,723)*
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (D=A+B+C)	**32,978**	**16,217**	**23,629**
• Acquisitions of intangible assets	(707)	(179)	(247)
• Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment (excluding capitalization of finance leases)	(2,570)	(3,074)	(4,314)
• Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment - finance leases	(3,411)	(2,750)	(2,527)
• Cash of companies acquired	0	73	(15,936)
• Collections from disposals of property, plant and equipment	38	310	1,190
• Collections from disposals of intangible assets	42	(17)	111
• Other flows from investing activities	325	57	(120)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(6,283)**	**(5,580)**	**(21,843)**
• Capital increase			119
• Dividends paid	(1,458)	(1,991)	(2,446)
• Purchase- sale of treasury shares	(224)	39	(94)
• Loan repayments	(19,655)	(20,787)	(4,608)
• Borrowings (excluding finance lease agreements)	4,447	5,334	4,179
• Borrowings (finance lease agreements)	3,411	2,750	2,527
• Financial interest paid	(5,732)	(4,995)	(5,682)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**(19,211)**	**(19,650)**	**(6,003)**
• Impact of change in foreign exchange rates	3	(10)	0
CHANGE IN NET CASH	**7,487**	**(9,024)**	**(4,217)**
Cash, cash equivalents and other current financial liabilities at beginning of period	**(4,178)**	**3,308**	**(5,716)**
Change in cash	**7,486**	**(9,024)**	**(4,217)**
Cash, cash equivalents and other current financial liabilities at end of period	**3,308**	**(5,716)**	**(9,933)**

On the Balance Sheet	2004	2005	2006
• Cash and cash equivalents	41,038	34,894	41,231
• Other current financial liabilities	37,729	40,610	51,164
Net cash	**3,308**	**(5,716)**	**(9,933)**

Notes 1 to 8.9 are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

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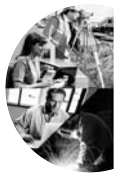
Note 7. Notes to income

1. OPERATING EXPENSES BY TYPE
2. COST OF FINANCIAL DEBT
3. INCOME TAX CHARGE



Note 8. Other information

1. OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS
2. COMMERCIAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS
3. COMPLEX COMMITMENTS
4. NET DEBT
5. INFORMATION ON RELATED PARTIES
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E. NOTES

Note 1. General information

Groupe CRIT (the "Company") is a French société anonyme (joint stock company) listed for trading on Eurolist Compartment B in Paris. Its corporate officers are at 152 bis Avenue Gabriel Péri, in St Ouen. The Group offers diversified services, and its core business is temporary employment.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006 under IFRS were approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting on April 20, 2007. They are stated in thousands of euros, except where otherwise indicated. They will be submitted for the approval of the Shareholders' Meeting on June 22, 2007.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005 and the related auditors reported given on pages 37 to 93 of reference document number D.06-0532 lodged with the AMF (French stock market regulator) on June 6, 2006 are included by reference in this document.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2004 and the related auditors reported given on pages 37 to 83 of reference document number D.06-0815 lodged with the AMF on June 1, 2005 are included by reference in this document.

Note 2. Principal accounting standards and methods

The consolidated financial statements of Groupe CRIT (the "Group") for 2006 were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted in the European Union.

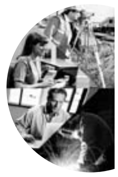
The Group's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for certain financial assets and liabilities valued at fair value as contra items in the income statement (including derivative instruments).

The principal accounting standards and methods are described below. Except where otherwise indicated, these methods have been applied to all financial years presented.

1. The new standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations stated below are mandatory for the year ended December 31, 2006 but have no impact on the Group financial statements:

- **Amendment to IAS 19, actuarial differences, multi-employer schemes and disclosures** (applicable for years beginning with effect from January 1, 2006). The Group has decided to retain its existing accounting policy to account for actuarial differences,
- **Amendment to IAS 39, Amendment "Fair value option"** (applicable for years beginning with effect from January 1, 2006). This amendment has no impact on the classification or valuation of financial instruments stated at fair value via income prior to January 1, 2006, since the Group met the amended conditions to state financial instruments at fair value via income,
- **Amendment to IAS 21, Net investment in a foreign entity** (applicable for years beginning with effect from January 1, 2006). The Group is not affected by this amendment,
- **Amendment to IAS 39, Hedging future inter-company cash transactions** (applicable for years beginning with effect from January 1, 2006). The Group is not affected by this amendment,
- **Amendment to IAS 39 and IFRS 4, Financial guarantee contracts** (applicable for years beginning with effect from January 1, 2006). The Group is not affected by this amendment,
- **IFRS 6, Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources** (applicable for years beginning with effect from January 1, 2006). The Group is not affected by this standard,
- **IFRIC 4, Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease** (applicable for years beginning with effect from

January 1, 2006). The Group is not affected by this interpretation,
- **IFRIC 5, Rights to interests arising from funds dedicated to the repayment of site decommissioning and restoration costs** (applicable for years beginning with effect from January 1, 2006). The Group is not affected by this interpretation,
- **IFRIC 6, Liabilities arising from participating in a specific market - Waste electrical and electronic equipment** (applicable for years beginning with effect from December 1, 2005). This interpretation does not apply to the Group's business.



2. The new standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations stated below have been published but are not applicable in 2006 and have not been implemented in advance:

- **IFRIC 7, Practical procedures to adjusting financial statements in accordance with IAS 29, financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies** (applicable for years beginning with effect from March 1, 2006). In the management's opinion, this interpretation does not apply to the Group's business,
- **IFRIC 8, Scope of IFRS 2** (applicable for years beginning with effect from May 1, 2006). The Group is not affected by this interpretation,
- **IFRIC 9, Review of embedded derivatives** (applicable for years beginning with effect from June 1, 2006). The Group has no embedded derivatives.
- **IFRS 7, Financial instruments: disclosure** (applicable for years beginning with effect from January 1, 2007). The Group has no financial instruments,
- **Amendment to IAS 1, Presentation of financial statements: disclosures of share capital** (mandatory with effect from January 1, 2007). The Group will apply the amendment to IAS 1 for years beginning with effect from January 1, 2007,
- **IFRIC 10, Intermi financial reporting and impairment** (applicable for years beginning with effect from November 1, 2006). This interpretation may apply to the Group,
- **IFRIC 12, Service concession arrangements,** (applicable for years beginning with effect from January 1, 2008). This interpretation will not have a material impact on the Group financial statements.

Reconciliations between 2004 consolidated earnings and consolidated shareholders' equity as of January 1, 2004 and December 31, 2004 based on the new accounting standards and consolidated earnings and consolidated shareholders' equity under the previously applied French accounting standards are stated under Note II to the 2005 consolidated financial statements.

2.1. METHODS OF CONSOLIDATION

The companies in which Groupe CRIT directly or indirectly exercises de facto or de jure control are fully consolidated. The list of consolidated companies is presented in Note 8.9. below.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the parent company and those of the companies controlled by the parent (the "subsidiaries"). Control means the power to direct the financial and operational policies of a company in order to obtain the benefits of its activities. The subsidiaries are consolidated using the full consolidation method. The full consolidation method is the method in which the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of the subsidiary are completely included. The portion of the net assets and net earnings attributable to the minority shareholders is presented separately in shareholders' equity and in the consolidated statement of income as minority interests. The results of subsidiaries acquired or sold during the period are included in the consolidated income statement, either from the date of acquisition of control or until the date on which control is no longer exercised, as applicable.

If necessary, the financial statements of the subsidiaries are restated in order to harmonize and homogenize the accounting principles used with those of the other companies within the scope of consolidation.
All intra-group balances and transactions are eliminated in consolidation.
As of December 31, 2006, all the consolidated companies of Groupe CRIT were subsidiaries and were fully consolidated.

2.2. BUSINESS COMBINATION

Business combinations are recognized using the acquisition method. The cost of the business combination is valued as the total of the fair values, on the exchange date, of the assets remitted, the liabilities incurred or assumed, and the equity instruments issued by the Group, in exchange for control of the company acquired, and all costs directly chargeable to the business combination.

2.3. SECTOR INFORMATION

The first level of sector information is based on the following representative business segments:
-Temporary employment and recruitment
-Airport assistance
-Other services

As the portion of the group's operations conducted abroad is not significant, no secondary analysis by geographic region has been done.

2.4. TRANSLATION OF CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

The items in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are valued using the currency of the principal economic environment in which the entity conducts its operations (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in euros, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

The balance sheet items expressed in another currency are translated into Euros at the exchange rate in effect on the closing date of the period. Income statement items expressed in currencies are translated into Euros using the average rate for the year. The resulting differences are recorded as a separate component of the group's equity and in minority interests.

2.5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill
When group subsidiaries are first consolidated, an evaluation of the group's share of all identifiable assets and liabilities acquired is conducted within a period not exceeding one year. The difference between this share acquired and the acquisition cost constitutes goodwill.

Goodwill is not amortized pursuant to IFRS 3 "Business Combinations". They are the subject of an impairment test once circumstances indicating a loss in value appear and once a year at a minimum. The procedures for the impairment tests are detailed in Note 2.7. In the event of impairment, the depreciation is recorded as operating result.
Goodwill is recognized minus the total impairment. Impairment in goodwill is not reversible.

Other intangible assets
Other intangible assets are primarily businesses and software booked at acquisition value. At the closing of each period, intangible assets are reviewed to ensure, on the basis of both internal and external indices, that the present value of the asset is still greater than its net book value. The present value of the asset is defined as the higher of the market value (value defined by reference to the market) and the useful value (the value defined by discounting future cash flows).

Leased assets are amortized using the straight line method over a period estimated at between five and ten years. The estimated useful life of software varies from one to five years and is amortized using the straight line method over this period

2.6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

In accordance with IAS 16 "Property, plant and equipment", the gross value of these assets is the acquisition or

production cost. This value is not revalued.
The Group has opted to retain the principle of valuing property, plant and equipment using the depreciated historical cost method.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method, based on the estimated useful life of the various asset categories. The principal estimated useful lives used are as follows:

DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED USEFUL LIFE
Buildings	40 years
Improvements and fittings	3 to 5 years
Technical facilities, equipment and tools	5 to 10 years
Office and IT equipment	3 to 5 years
Transport equipment	4 to 5 years

Land is not depreciated.
The book value of an asset is immediately depreciated to its estimated recoverable value when this value is less than the book value of the asset.

Leases
The distinction between capital leases and simple leases is made by using an economic analysis of the division of risks and benefits between the lessor and the lessee.

As recommended by IAS 17, lease agreements are booked by type. If they result in a substantial transfer of the risks and benefits to the lessee, these finance lease agreements are restated and the assets acquired are capitalized and depreciated in accordance with the group's accounting principles, and the corresponding liability is booked as a liability.

In contrast to finance leases, simple leases are booked in the income statement using the straight line method in the form of rent over the term of the lease.

2.7. IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Under IAS 36 "Impairment of assets", the useful value of intangible and tangible assets is tested, once circumstances exist that indicate a loss of value, which is reviewed at the end of each period. This test is conducted once a year for goodwill, intangible assets with an indefinite useful life, and intangible assets not yet in service.

The assessment of the balance sheet value of the intangible assets (like goodwill) and tangible assets is compared with the recoverable value.
The recoverable value is the higher value of the fair value less the selling cost and the useful value.
In order to determine useful value, assets to which it is impossible to directly attach independent cash flows are grouped within the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which they belong.
The useful value of the CGU is determined using the discounted cash flow method based on the following principles:
- the cash flows come from the medium or long-term business plan developed by the management of the entity in question;
- the discount rate is determined by taking the weighted average cost of capital of Groupe CRIT as the basis;
- the terminal value is calculated by a summation to infinity of discounted cash flows determined on the basis of a standard flow and a perpetual rate of growth.

This rate of growth is in line with the growth potential of the markets in which the entity in question operates, and with its competitive position in those markets.

The recoverable value of the CGU as determined is then compared with the contribution value of its non-current assets (including goodwill) to the consolidated balance sheet; impairment is recognized, as necessary, if this balance sheet value is greater than the recoverable value of the CGU and is charged first against goodwill.
Impairment may be reversed (if the estimates change, etc.), except those for goodwill, which are irreversible.

The CGU is a homogenous set of assets, the use of which continues, and generates cash entries which are largely independent of the cash entries generated by other groups of assets.

The non-current assets of Groupe CRIT have been allocated by CGU based on the group's business sectors: Temporary employment and recruitment, Airport Assistance and Other Services.

2.8. FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets are booked on the consolidated balance sheet at their historical cost, which is the entry value of the assets in the holdings. They consist primarily of non-derivative "loans and receivables" which represent deposits, securities and loans.
Loans primarily represent loans made for construction.
This item also includes equity investments corresponding to guarantees paid pursuant to the legal obligations for temporary employment companies.

2.9. INVENTORIES

Inventories are recorded at cost or at the net liquidation value if this value is lower. The cost is determined using the weighted average cost method (industrial and trading activity, selling of Groupe CRIT goods). The net liquidation value represents the selling price estimated under normal operating conditions, less selling costs.

2.10. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables are initially recognized at fair value. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is recognized when there is an objective indicator of the Group's inability to recover all amounts owed under the conditions initially stipulated at the time of the transaction (minus the coverages from credit insurance). Major financial difficulties encountered by the debtor, the probability of bankruptcy or financial restructuring for the debtor, or a payment default are the indicators for impairment of a receivable.

Trade receivables assigned under securitization and factoring contracts are presented in the trade item as a contra to a net debt owed to these organizations.

2.11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The item "Cash and cash equivalents" includes cash, demand bank deposits, other very liquid, short-term investments with initial maturities less than or equal to three months. Bank overdrafts are shown under current liabilities on the balance sheet in the item "Other current financial liabilities".

2.12. TREASURY SHARES

All treasury shares held by the group are recorded at acquisition cost as a deduction from shareholders' equity.

2.13. DIVIDENDS AND CAPITAL

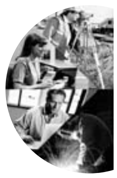
Dividend distributions to shareholders of the company are recognized as debt in the Group's financial statements for the period in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders.

2.14. BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Borrowings are initially accounted for at fair value, net of the transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently accounted for at their amortized cost; any different between the income (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized on the income statement over the duration of the loan using the effective interest rate method.

As required by IAS 39, the securitization contract is recognized as non-current borrowings for the entire amount. For this financing, the Group has a definitive redemption maturity of more than twelve months.

Assignments of receivables under factoring contracts are recognized at net as other current financial liabilities as a contra to trade receivables. These contracts have a redemption maturity of less than twelve months.



2.15. DEFERRED TAXES

Certain consolidation restatements made to the individual accounts of the consolidated entities as well as certain timing differences between the individual accounts may lead to temporary differences between the fiscal value and the accounting value of the assets and liabilities presented on the consolidated balance sheet.
These differences result in the recognition of deferred taxes. Likewise, tax deficits that can be carried forward are included in the calculation of deferred taxes.
Deferred taxes are calculated on a total base using the variable carry forward method.
Deferred taxes are determined using the tax rates adopted or quasi-adopted on the closing date, which are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset in question or deferred tax liability will be charged. The effects of possible changes in the tax rate on deferred taxes recorded earlier are recognized on the income statement in the year in which these rate changes have become definitive. Deferred taxes are not discounted.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only if recovery does not depend on future results, or if it is probable that the company will be able to recover them due to the existence of a taxable profit expected during the period in which the assets become or remain recoverable.

2.16. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Pension commitments
The companies of the Group have different retirement plans. The plans are generally financed by contributions made to administered funds and valued on the basis of periodic actuarial calculations.

The Group has defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions to an independent entity.

In this case, the Group has no legal or implied obligation that requires that it contribute an additional amount to the plan if the assets are not sufficient to pay the benefits due to all employees for services rendered during the current or previous years.

Pension plans that are not defined contribution plans are defined benefit plans. For example, this is the case for a plan that defines the amount of the retirement benefit that will be collected by an employee during retirement, which is generally based on one or more factors, such as age, seniority and salary. Determined in accordance with IAS 19, defined benefit commitments that are not financed are valued using the retrospective method and booked as liabilities on the balance sheet. Under this method, each employment period confers an additional unit of benefit rights, and each of these units is valued separately to obtain the final obligation.

This final obligation is then discounted and the calculation primarily includes:
- An assumption of a retirement start date set at 63;
- A discount rate determined by reference to the market rate on the closing date, of first-tier private corporate bonds or, if not available, the rate of government bonds;
- a salary inflation rate and a personnel turnover rate.
This valuation is calculated every year.

The actuarial gains and losses are generated by changes in assumptions or experience (difference between projected and actual) on the plan's commitments.

The commitments are not financed by Groupe CRIT and are booked as liabilities on the balance sheet. The actuarial differences are charged directly against income for the period.

Share-based payments
The Group has not established any share-based compensation plan.

2.17. PROVISIONS

As required by IAS 37 "Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets", a provision is recognized when the group has a present obligation to a third party resulting from a past event, and it is probable or certain that it will cause an outflow of resources to the third party without at least equivalent consideration.

Provisions are valued at the amount equal to the best estimate of the expenditure required to discharge the obligation that the Group's management can make on the closing date.

2.18. CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Trade, income tax and social security liabilities and other liabilities are valued and recognized at fair value.
Tax and social security liabilities essentially include payroll, social security liabilities and VAT.

2.19. RECOGNITION OF INCOME

Income from ordinary operations is the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the goods and services sold in the group's normal business activities. Income from ordinary operations is presented net of the value added tax, merchandise returns, discounts and allowances and minus intra-group sales.

Sales of services are recognized during the period in which the services are rendered based on the progress of the transaction, which is valued on the basis of the service provided in relation to the total services to be provided.

Sales of goods are recognized when a Group entity has delivered the products to the customer, and the customer has accepted the products and recovery of the related receivables is reasonably certain.

Interest is booked on a prorated basis using the effective interest rate method.
Dividends are recognized when the right to receive the dividend is established.

Note 3. Financial risks

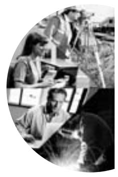
Because its operations are essentially conducted in France, the Group has no significant exposure to foreign exchange risks. In addition, the Group does not use financing that requires hedging the rate risk.

Note 4. Determinant accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires using and making estimates and formulating assumptions that may affect the amounts presented in the financial statements.
The primary elements impacted by these estimates and assumptions are the following:
- the financial data used for impairment tests of goodwill and non-current assets (estimate of future cash flows) and provisions (best estimate of expenditures required to discharge an obligation);
- provisions recognized for employee pension benefits (see Note 2.16)
Because of the Group's operations and the accounting principles used, no determinant judgment requires special explanation.

Note 5. Sector information and earnings per share

5.1. SECTOR INFORMATION



Analysis by business sectors
The first level of sector information is defined by business sectors.
As the portion of the operations conducted abroad is insignificant, no secondary analysis by geographic region is presented.

Revenues by business

	2004	2005	2006
• Temporary employment and recruitment	1,000,855	1,027,628	1,143,934
• Airport assistance	73,082	94,659	103,853
• Other services	68,963	73,369	78,599
• Inter-business eliminations	(20,632)	(20,851)	(23,926)
TOTAL	**1,122,267**	**1,174,805**	**1,302,461**

Operating income by business

	2004	2005	2006
• Temporary employment and recruitment	32,676	35,004	36,021
• Airport assistance	2,885	4,968	5,723
• Other	2,258	2,209	2,352
TOTAL	**37,818**	**42,181**	**44,096**

Other sector information

2004	Temporary Employment	Airport Assistance	Other services	Not affected	Total
• Net amortization and depreciation	1,752	3,007	668		**5,427**
• Net provisions	2,078	887	449		**3,414**
• Assets	375,986	43,250	33,500	36,743	**489,479**
• Liabilities	375,986	43,250	33,500	36,743	**489,479**
• Acquisition of non-current assets	693	5,278	716		**6,687**

2005	Temporary Employment	Airport Assistance	Other services	Not affected	Total
• Net amortization and depreciation	1,270	3,569	831		**5,670**
• Net provisions	2,691	885	1,370		**4,946**
• Assets	355,954	37,710	27,038	43,423	**464,125**
• Liabilities	212,617	23,803	23,476	136,233	**396,130**
• Acquisition of non-current assets	642	4 963	399		**6,004**

2006	Temporary Employment	Airport Assistance	Other services	Not affected	Total
• Net amortization and depreciation	1,240	4,048	531		**5,819**
• Net provisions	1,723	1,108	571		**3,402**
• Assets	428,758	44,611	33,422	43,738	**550,529**
• Liabilities	150,733	26,397	107,834	148,564	**393,092**
• Acquisition of non-current assets	1,651	5,040	397		**7,088**

The assets and liabilities not affected correspond to the assets and liabilities related to the financing and those related to the income tax.

5.2. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	2004	2005	2006
• Earnings to be distributed to Company shareholders	20,355	24,323	25,589
• Weighted average number of common shares of stock outstanding (thousands)	11,233	11,241	11,239
• Basic earnings per share (€ per share)	1.81	2.16	2.28
• Diluted earnings per share (€ per share)	1.81	2.16	2.28

Given that there are no financial instruments liable to dilute future earnings, diluted earnings per share is identical to basic earnings per share.

5.3. DIVIDEND PER SHARE

	2004	2005	2006
• Dividend to be distributed to company shareholders	1,800	2,250	2,812.5
• Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (thousands)	11,233	11,241	11,239
• Dividend (€ per share)	0.16	0.20	0.25

There are a total 11,250,000 shares with a par value of € 0.36 per share. All shares are fully paid up. There are no preferred shares.
The number of shares outstanding at December 31, 2006 was 11,239,049.
A dividend of € 0.25 per share for the year ended December 31, 2006, representing a total distribution of € 2,812,500, will be recommended at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting scheduled for June 22, 2007.

Note 6. Notes to the Balance Sheet

6.1. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill	Business	Other	Total
At January 1, 2004				
• Cost	96,158	5,731	4,268	106,157
• Cumulative amortization and depreciation		(4,538)	(2,888)	(7,427)
Net book value	**96,158**	**1,192**	**1,379**	**98,730**
Year ended December 31, 2004				
• Net book value at beginning of year	96,158	1,192	1,379	98,730
• Acquisitions	0	0	707	707
• Disposals	0	(13)	(346)	(359)
• Reclassification			5	5
• Amortization and depreciation		(248)	(58)	(306)
Net book value at year end	**96,158**	**931**	**1,688**	**98,777**
At December 31, 2004				
• Cost	96,158	5,718	4,634	106,509
• Cumulative amortization and depreciation	0	(4,786)	(2,946)	(7,733)
Net book value	**96,158**	**931**	**1,688**	**98,777**
Year ended December 31, 2005				
• Net book value at beginning of year	96,158	931	1,688	98,777
• Acquisitions		0	179	179
• Disposals	(14)	0	(261)	(275)
• Reclassification	(14)	14	0	0
• Amortization and depreciation		(64)	(444)	(508)
Net book value at year end	**96,130**	**881**	**1,162**	**98,174**
December 31, 2005				
• Cost	96,130	5 ,732	4,552	106,414
• Cumulative amortization and depreciation	0	(4,850)	(3,390)	(8,241)
Net book value	**96,130**	**881**	**1,162**	**98,174**
Year ended December 31, 2006				
• Net book value at beginning of year	96,130	881	1,162	98,174
• Acquisitions	5,602	0	92	5,694
• Disposals		0	247	247
• Reclassification			(4)	(4)
• Amortization and depreciation		(43)	(179)	(222)
Net book value at year end	**96,130**	**881**	**1,162**	**103,890**
December 31, 2006				
• Cost	96,130	5 ,732	4,552	112,326
• Cumulative amortization and depreciation	0	(4,850)	(3,390)	(8,437)
Net book value	**96,130**	**881**	**1,162**	**103,890**

The item "Other" primarily represents software acquired or developed internally.

6.2. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings	Technical installations, equipment and tools	Other	Total
At January 1, 2004					
• Cost	460	2,185	24,051	16,994	43,690
• Cumulative amortization and depreciation	0	(1,211)	(11,723)	(10,954)	(23,888)
Net book value	**460**	**975**	**12,327**	**6,039**	**19,801**
Year ended December 31, 2004					
• Net book value at beginning of year	460	975	12,327	6,039	19,801
• Translation differences	0	0	0	3	3
• Acquisitions	0	0	4,655	1,326	5,981
• Disposals	0	0	(891)	(1,031)	(1,921)
• Reclassification	0	(6)	(781)	786	0
• Amortization and depreciation		(62)	(1,739)	(1,403)	(3,205)
Net book value at year end	**460**	**907**	**13,572**	**5,721**	**20,660**
At December 31, 2004					
• Cost	460	2,180	27,035	18,078	47,753
• Cumulative amortization and depreciation	0	(1,273)	(13,463)	(12,357)	(27,093)
Net book value	**460**	**907**	**13,572**	**5,721**	**20,660**
Year ended December 31, 2005					
• Net book value at beginning of year	460	907	13,572	5,721	20,660
• Translation differences	0	0	(0)	1	1
• Acquisitions	0	168	4,313	1,512	5,992
• Disposals	0	(91)	(2,095)	(2,173)	(4,359)
• Reclassification	0	0	31	(31)	0
• Amortization and depreciation		(0)	(1,158)	(53)	(1,210)
Net book value at year end	**460**	**983**	**14,663**	**4,977**	**21,084**
At December 31, 2005					
• Cost	460	2,256	29,284	17,387	49,388
• Cumulative amortization and depreciation	0	(1,273)	(14,620)	(12,410)	(28,304)
Net book value	**460**	**983**	**14,663**	**4,977**	**21,084**
Year ended December 31, 2006					
• Net book value at beginning of year	460	983	14,663	4,977	21,084
• Translation differences	0	0	1	(2)	(1)
• First-time consolidation	0			550	550
• Acquisitions	0	0	4,223	(2,618)	(6,841)
• Disposals		(8)	(115)	(92)	(228)
• Reclassification	(13)	242	7	17	266
• Amortization and depreciation	0	(99)	3,569)	(1,929)	(5,597)
Net book value at year end	**447**	**1,118**	**15,210**	**6,139**	**22,915**
At December 31, 2006					
• Cost	447	2,357	30,921	19,859	53,585
• Cumulative amortization and depreciation	0	(1,239)	(15,711)	(13,720)	(30,670)
Net book value	**447**	**1,118**	**15,210**	**6,139**	**22,915**

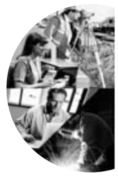
Leased Property, plant and equipment financed under Finance Leases

	Land	Buildings	Technical installation, equipment and tools	Other	Total
At January 1, 2004					
• Cost	439	1,238	20,966		22,643
• Cumulative amortization and depreciation	0	(712)	(10,345)		(11,057)
Net book value	**439**	**526**	**10,621**	**0**	**11,586**
Year ended December 31, 2004					
• Net book value at beginning of year	439	526	10,621		11,586
• Translation differences					0
• Acquisitions			3,411		3,411
• Disposals			0		0
• Reclassification					0
• Amortization and depreciation		(31)	(2,236)		(2,267)
Net book value at year end	**439**	**495**	**11,796**	**0**	**12,730**
At December 31, 2004					
• Cost	439	1,238	24,377		26,054
• Cumulative amortization and depreciation	0	(743)	(12,581)		(13,324)
Net book value	**439**	**495**	**11,796**	**0**	**12,730**
Year ended December 31, 2005					
• Net book value at beginning of year	439	495	11,796	0	12,730
• Translation differences					0
• Acquisitions			2,750		2,750
• Disposals					0
• Reclassification					0
• Amortization and depreciation		(31)	(2,296)		(2,327)
Net book value at year end	**439**	**464**	**12,250**	**0**	**13,153**
At December 31, 2005					
• Cost	439	1,238	27,127	0	28,804
• Cumulative amortization and depreciation	0	(774)	(14,877)	0	(15,651)
Net book value	**439**	**464**	**12,250**	**0**	**13,153**
Year ended December 31, 2006					
Net book value at beginning of year	**439**	**464**	**12,250**	**0**	**13,153**
• Acquisitions			2,257		2,257
• Disposals					0
• Reclassification					0
• Amortization and depreciation		(31)	(2,488)		(2,519)
Net book value at year end	**439**	**433**	**12,289**	**0**	**13,161**
At December 31, 2006					
• Cost	439	1,238	24,654	0	26,331
• Cumulative amortization and depreciation	0	(805)	(12,365)	0	(13,170)
Net book value	**439**	**433**	**12,289**	**0**	**13,161**

"Other" includes office, IT and transport equipment.

6.3. FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Loans and receivables > 1 year	Equity investments	Other	Total
At January 1, 2004				
• Cost	3,432	695	46	4,174
• Cumulative depreciation	(288)	(74)		(362)
Net book value	**3,144**	**621**	**46**	**3,812**
Year ended December 31, 2004				
• Net book value at beginning of year	3,144	621	46	3,812
• Acquisitions	3,543	0	0	3,543
• Disposals	(2,695)	(429)	(2)	(3,127)
• Reclassification	(750)	35	0	(715)
• Net increase/decrease in provisions	21	35		56
Net book value at year end	**3,263**	**262**	**44**	**3,570**
At December 31, 2004				
• Cost	3,530	301	45	3,875
• Cumulative depreciation	(267)	(39)	0	(305)
Net book value	**3,263**	**262**	**45**	**3,570**
Year ended December 31, 2005				
• Net book value at beginning of year	3,263	262	45	3,569
• Translation differences	(1)	0	0	(1)
• Acquisitions	175	0	0	175
• Disposals	(222)	(40)	0	(262)
• Reclassification	0	(183)	0	(183)
• Net increase/decrease in provisions	24	39		63
Net book value at year end	**3,238**	**78**	**45**	**3,361**
At December 31, 2005				
• Cost	3,481	78	45	3,604
• Cumulative depreciation	(243)	0	0	(242)
Net book value	**3,238**	**78**	**45**	**3,361**
Year ended December 31, 2006				
• Net book value at beginning of year	3,238	78	45	3,361
• Translation differences	(1)	0	0	(1)
• First-time consolidation	99	0	0	99
• Acquisitions	580	12	0	592
• Disposals	470	0	(2)	(472)
• Reclassification	3	0	(4)	(1)
• Net increase/decrease in provisions	60	0	0	60
Net book value at year end	**3,506**	**90**	**39**	**3,635**
At December 31, 2006				
• Cost	3,689	90	39	3,818
• Cumulative depreciation	(182)	0	0	(182)
Net book value	**3,506**	**90**	**39**	**3,635**



6.4. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	2004	2005	2006
• Trade receivables	284,909	312,952	364,121
• Provisions for depreciation on doubtful receivables	(6,719)	(7,093)	(8,518)
TOTAL	**278,190**	**305,859**	**355,603**

Trade receivables include commercial notes received as of December 31, but with subsequent maturity dates. These notes totaled 15,436,000, 14,746,000 and 13,358,000 euros at year-end 2006, 2005 and 2004 respectively.

The trade item includes the amount of the receivables assigned to the securitization vehicle and those assigned under factoring agreements.

Moreover, it should be noted that, with the exception of certain major accounts and two operating regions, client accounts are covered by credit insurance, and these receivables have a due date of under one year.

6.5. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2004	2005	2006
• Receivables from the state and social organizations	8,136	12,878	11,394
• Prepaid expenses	2,209	2,908	2,795
• Other	7,196	6,439	4,852
Gross value of other receivables	**17,542**	**22,225**	**19,041**
• Provision for depreciation of other receivables	(599)	(261)	(255)
TOTAL, NET OTHER RECEIVABLES	**16,942**	**21,963**	**18,786**

The item other receivables primarily represents pending reimbursements from training organizations.

6.6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2004	2005	2006
• Short-term investments	1,433	1,329	1,767
• Banking current accounts	39,605	33,565	39,464
TOTAL	**41,038**	**34,894**	**41,231**

6.7. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Retirement indemnities

The provisions for retirement represent exclusively the indemnity at the time of retirement applicable to French companies, as no long-term or post-employment benefits are granted to employees.

	Balance 01-01-2006	Increases	Decreases (provisions-used)	Reversals (provisions not used)	Balance at 12/31/2006
• Retirement indemnities	3,432	530	(450)	80	3,592
TOTAL	**3,432**	**530**	**(450)**	**80**	**3,592**

The main actuarial assumptions used in 2006 to evaluate the total value of the commitments were the following:
- discount rate: 4.5%
- salary revaluation rate: 3.15%
- probable age at retirement: 63 years

The various commitments to employees are not financed.

AT JANUARY 1, 2004	**2,655**
• Cost of services rendered	366
• Discounting cost	136
• Actuarial difference	(257)
AT DECEMBER 31, 2004	**2,900**
• Cost of services rendered	471
• Discounting cost	152
• Actuarial difference	(90)
AT DECEMBER 31, 2005	**3,432**
• Cost of services rendered	327
• Discounting cost	169
• Actuarial difference	(337)
AT DECEMBER 31, 2006	**3,592**

Defined contribution plans

The amount paid to defined contribution plans (employer's portion) for all employees (permanent and temporary employees) for 2006 comes to €126,597,000.

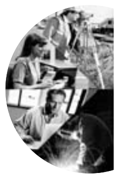
Other employee benefits

Other employee benefits are not significant. No stock benefit has been granted by the Group since it was formed.

6.8. PROVISIONS FOR OTHER LIABILITIES

	2004	2005	2006
• Provisions for litigation	3,025	3,330	2,663
• Other provisions	825	1,142	1,457
TOTAL	**3,850**	**4,472**	**4,120**

Provisions for other liabilities include provisions for labor tribunal risks estimated at €2,663,000. These estimates are made based on the nature of the dispute, knowledge of the resolution in past disputes and current case law.



Changes in provisions

	Balance 01-01-2006	Increases	Decreases (provisions used)	Reversals (provisions not used)	Change in consolidation	Balance 31-12-2006
• Provisions for litigation	3,330	1,012	(441)	(1,305)	67	2,663
• Other provisions	1,142	682	(535)	(119)	287	1,457
TOTAL	**4,472**	**1,694**	**(976)**	**(1,424)**	**354**	**4,120**

6.9. BORROWINGS

	2004	2005	2006
• Borrowings, non-current	92,330	87,529	87,596
• Borrowings, current	15,127	7,493	9,549
TOTAL BORROWINGS	**107,457**	**95,022**	**97,144**

Analysis of borrowings by type and maturity

	Securitization	Equity investments	Finance leases	Borrowings	Total
12/31/2004					
• Less than 1 year		6,564		8,563	15,127
• 1 to 5 years	75,000	659		7,201	82,860
• More than 5 years		2,723	6,747		9,470
Total 2004	**75,000**	**9,946**	**6,747**	**15,764**	**107,457**
31-12-2005					
• Less than 1 year		3,970	2,478	1,045	7,493
• 1 to 5 years	75,000	4,241	4,329	190	83,760
• More than 5 years		3,639		130	3,769
Total 2005	**75,000**	**11,850**	**6,807**	**1,365**	**95,022**
31-12-2006					
• Less than 1 year		6,880	2,328	341	9,549
• 1 to 5 years	75,000	4,181	4,253	619	84,053
• More than 5 years		3,406		136	3,542
Total 2006	**75,000**	**14,467**	**6,581**	**1,096**	**97,144**

6.10. OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	2004	2005	2006
• Factoring	5,194	11,166	9,746
• Bank overdrafts	32,535	29,444	41,418
TOTAL OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	**37,729**	**40,610**	**51,164**

6.11. TAX AND SOCIAL SECURITY LIABILITIES

	2004	2005	2006
• Value added tax	65,262	71,145	77,115
• Debt to social security organizations	60,532	62,284	69,929
• Employee liabilities	57,932	65,422	69,044
• State, public authorities and other liabilities	24,791	18,298	26,940
TOTAL TAX AND SOCIAL SECURITY LIABILITIES	**208,517**	**217,149**	**243,028**

6.12. INCOME TAX OWED

Most of the income tax owed consists of the income tax balance for the French companies included in the scope of the tax consolidation.

6.13. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2004	2005	2006
• Trade payables	17,769	21,377	22,957
• Prepaid income	74	296	273
• Other payables	10,709	13,171	10,993
TOTAL TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	**28,552**	**34,844**	**34,223**

Other payables primarily represent expenses to be paid and assets provisioned. The maturity of all of these payables is less than one year.

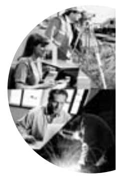
Note 7. Notes to the Income Statement

7.1. OPERATING EXPENSES BY TYPE

	2004	2005	2006
• Purchases consumed	(15,834)	(16,712)	(17,490)
• Other purchases and external expenses	(46,703)	(54,490)	(60,244)
• Personnel and related expenses	(1,013,261)	(1,051,560)	(1,172,510)
• Other Income and Expenses	86	21	(365)
TOTAL	**(1,075,713)**	**(1,122,741)**	**(1,250,609)**

7.2. COST OF FINANCIAL DEBT

	2004	2005	2006
• Financial cost on profit-sharing	(637)	(604)	(580)
• Financial interest on borrowing and bank overdrafts	(4,752)	(4,315)	(4,822)
• Net foreign exchange gains/losses	(13)	(127)	(2)
• Other	(21)	51	48
TOTAL	**(5,423)**	**(4,995)**	**(5,355)**



7.3. INCOME TAX

	2004	2005	2006
• Current income tax	(12,285)	(12,041)	(12,591)
• Deferred income tax	276	(535)	(85)
INCOME TAX	**(12,009)**	**(12,576)**	**(12,676)**

The reconciliation between the theoretical tax resulting from the average tax rate and the actual amount of the income tax is as follows:

		2004	2005	2006
Earning before taxes		**32,395**	**37,186**	**38,740**
• Company income tax		35.43 %	34.93 %	34.43%
Theoretical income tax		**11,478**	**12,989**	**13,338**
• Effects of				
	Income not taxable	53	(101)	(14)
	Permanent differences	(7)	27	(219)
	Rate difference in foreign countries	(159)	(216)	(162)
	Unrecognized tax losses	293	80	125
	The use of unrecognized tax losses	(67)	(95)	(665)
	Other	418	(108)	273
Total impact		**531**	**(413)**	**(662)**
• Taxes at current rate		12,009	12,576	12,676
Group tax		**12,009**	**12,576**	**12,676**
Apparent rate		37.07 %	33.82 %	32.72%

Deferred taxes by type

	Deferred taxes on timing differences	lDeferred taxes on retirement Ind.	Deferred taxes on finance leases	Other deferred taxes	Total
• Value at January 1, 2004	2,751	941	(1,809)	225	2,108
• Impact on income	546	69	(179)	(160)	276
Value at year end	**3,297**	**1,010**	**(1,988)**	**65**	**2,384**
• Value at January 1, 2005	3,297	1,010	(1,988)	65	2,384
• Impact on income	(529)	172	(97)	(81)	(534)
Value at year end	**2,768**	**1,182**	**(2,085)**	**(15)**	**1,850**
• Value at January 1, 2006	2,768	1,182	(2,085)	(15)	1,850
• Impact on income	(69)	70	(29)	(30)	(58)
Value at year end	**2,699**	**1,252**	**(2,114)**	**(45)**	**1,792**

Note 8. Other information

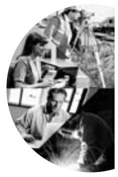
8.1. OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS

	Given/ Received	Origin	Maturity	12/31/2004	12/31/2005	12/31/2006
Pledges, mortgages and securities						
• Saint Ouen property mortgage	Given	€38 m medium-term loan	Dec-06	20,000	-	-
• Pledge of Euristt shares	Given	€38 m medium-term loan	Dec-06	N/A	-	-
• Pledge of GEH securities	Given	€38 m medium-term loan	Dec-06	N/A	-	-
Endorsements, pledges and guarantees						
• Bank guarantee in favor of CRIT SAS (ex Euristt France)	Received	Financial guarantee	June-07	48,979	67,481	66,028
• Guarantee of Crédit Lyonnais in favor of CRIT Intérim, Les Compagnons, Les Volants, AB Intérim	Received	Financial guarantee	June-07	27,217	11,694	14,672
• Guarantee from Socamett in favor of CRIT temporary business	Received	Financial guarantee	June-07	199	196	218
• Guarantee given by Groupe CRIT to Crédit Lyonnais guaranteeing CRIT Intérim, Les Compagnons, Les Volants, AB Intérim	Given	Financial guarantee	June-07	27,217	11,694	14,672
• Guarantee given by Groupe CRIT to Crédit Lyonnais for Maser	Given	Financial guarantee	Unlimited	229	229	229
• Guarantee given by Groupe CRIT to Crédit du Maroc CRIT Intérim Maroc	Given	Financial guarantee	Unlimited	140	250	250
• Pledge given by Euristt SAS to Euristt France guarantor banks	Given	Financial guarantee	June-06	48,979		
Other commitments						
• Guarantee of Eurisst liabilities	Received	Acquisition	Janv-05	31,250		
• Guarantee of K intérim liabilities	Received	Acquisition	Dec-05	60		
• Other	Given	Other		7,980	5,240	5,260

The loan of €38 million contracted for the purchase of the shares of Euristt SAS was prepaid on December 12, 2005.

Therefore, the guarantees and securities granted for this loan ended, i.e.:
- the pledge of the GEH securities,
- the pledge of the shares of Euristt SAS,
- the mortgage on the building owned by Groupe CRIT in Saint-Ouen for €20,000,000.

The financial guarantees granted by the banks in favor of Crit, AB Intérim, Les Compagnons, Les Volants and Mayday with respect to their temporary employment activities and in accordance with Article L.124-8 of the French Labor Code have a limited duration of one year and are renewed every year.



8.2. COMMERCIAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

	TOTAL	<1 year	2 to 5 years	> 5 years
• Obligations for simple real estate leases	7,392	3,951	3,406	35
• Obligations for simple equipment leases	4,911	2,738	2,173	0
• Irrevocable purchase obligations	N/A			
• Other long-term obligations	N/A			
TOTAL	**12,303**	**6,689**	**5,579**	**35**

The total rent paid in financial year 2006 amounted to €17,311,000.

8.3. COMPLEX COMMITMENTS

In June 2002, the group set up a commercial securitization program intended to finance the acquisition of Euristt. The principle of this financing is the assignment of the existing receivables at the end of the month preceding the reloading to a securitization vehicle, which finances this acquisition by issuing securities on the market, while giving the assignors the collection mandate. Thus, the cash resulting from the collections on the receivables continues to be managed by the group. As a result, the group transfers to the securitization vehicle the receivables for the current month to guarantee the repayment of this cash. This commitment is made to Ester Finance Titrisation for the term of the contract. In January 2007, this program was renewed for a 6-year term.

As of December 31, 2006, the amount of this assignment as guarantee was €33.3 million.

8.4. NET DEBT

The group's net debt is summarized below

	2004	2005	2006
• Borrowings, non-current portion	92,330	87,529	87,596
• Borrowings, current portion	15,127	7,493	9,549
• Other current financial debt	37,729	40,610	51,164
Total debt	**145,186**	**135,632**	**148,308**
• Cash and cash equivalents	41,038	34,894	41,231
TOTAL NET DEBT	**104,148**	**100,738**	**107,077**

The properties of the group's main financing vehicles are as follows:

	Type of rate	Amount at 12/31/04	Amount at 12/31/05	Amount at 12/31/06	Maturity	Hedge
• €38 m medium-term loan	Variable	12,598	-	-	Dec 2006	Yes (partial)
• Securitization	Variable	75,000	75,000	75,000	March 2008	No
• Factoring	Variable	5,194	11,166	9,746	N/A	No

The average interest rate on these borrowings is primarily based on EURIBOR (1 month, 2 months). Including the margin, the average rate is 4.6%.

Generally, the group's principal financing vehicle does not contain automatic accelerated payment clauses. Under the securitization contract, the Group must maintain a minimum outstanding amount financed as well as a level of overcollateralization.

8.5. INFORMATION ON RELATED PARTIES

Related parties as defined by IAS 24 are the parties over which the Group is able to exercise control or significant and reciprocal influence. All commercial transactions with unconsolidated entities are concluded under normal market conditions.

The principal transactions with related parties were as follows:

	2004	2005	2006
Purchases of services			
• SCI LA PIERRE DE MELUN	16	16	16
• SCI LA PIERRE D'AUXERRE	10	11	10
• SCI LA PIERRE DE TOULON	14	14	27
• SCI LA PIERRE DE VITROLLES	3	0	0
• SCI LA PIERRE D'AUBAGNE	13	13	13
• SCI LA PIERRE D'AUDINCOURT (DU HAVRE)	12	0	35
• SCI LA PIERRE DE CHOISY	14	14	14
• SCI LA PIERRE DE QUIMPER	8	8	8
• SCI LA PIERRE DE ROUEN	16	16	16
• SCI LA PIERRE DE SAINT DENIS	17	17	17
• SCI LA PIERRE DE SENS	16	16	16
• SCI LES ARCHES DE CLICHY	124	241	155
• SCI HUGO MOREL	57	99	80
• SCI LES BRUYERES	5	0	0
• SCI LA PIERRE DE MANTES	0	28	19
• SCI MARSI			186
Acquisitions of goods			
• SEINE 51		64	0
TOTAL	**325**	**557**	**611**

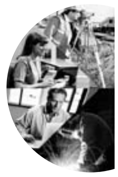
The remuneration allocated by the Group to the members of the management bodies totaled €456,000 in 2006 and €367,000 in 2005. No post-employment benefit or loans was granted to executives.

8.6. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

In 2006, the Group acquired the following companies or groups:

Name	Activity	Acquisition date	Cash paid	Acquisition costs	Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	Goodwill
• Groupe Addenda	Temp. employment and recruitment	June-06	9,500	255	7,605	2,150
• Groupe Barloin	Temp. employment and recruitment	Apr-06	3,600		634	2,965
• Drawings	Other business services	Feb-06	500		12	487

The goodwill is attributable to the strong market position and high earnings of the companies on their respective markets and to the major synergies that are expected to arise following the Group's acquisition.



Acquisition value	Groupe Addenda	Groupe Barloin	Drawings
• P,P&E and intangible assets	193	332	215
• Trade and other receivables	12,936	4,005	1,223
• Cash and cash equivalents	564	331	0
• Provisions for risks	(287)	0	(147)
• Outstanding loans	(725)	(1,922)	(330)
• Outstanding liabilities	(5,077)	(2,112)	(949)
TOTAL	**7,605**	**634**	**12**

The companies acquired posted the following revenues and earnings to Group results:

	Groupe Addenda	Groupe Barloin	Drawings
• Consolidated revenues	20,759	14,339	1,424
• Consolidated earnings	684	438	119

If the acquisition had taken place as of January 1, 2006, the companies acquired would have posted the following revenues and earnings to Group results:

	Groupe Addenda	Groupe Barloin	Drawings
• Consolidated revenues	39,841	20,383	1,424
• Consolidated earnings	939	795	119

8.7. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

No post-closing event was identified between the balance sheet date and the date of establishment of the consolidated financial statements. Apart from the following:

- Renewal of the securitization program described under Note 8.3.
- Change to the methods for calculating certain social security contributions with backdated effect as of January 1, 2006 (ACOSS circular of April 2007). The impact of this change is currently being calculated and will be recorded in the financial statements for the year 2007.

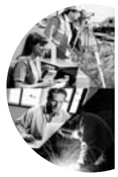
8.8. EMPLOYEES

The breakdown of permanent employees by segment is as follows (employees at closing):

In number of permanent employees at December 31	2004	2005	2006
• Temporary employment and recruitment	1,459	1,377	1,742
• Airport assistance	1,464	1,605	1,648
• Other	884	818	811
TOTAL	**3,807**	**3,800**	**4,201**

8. SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

Company	Siren No.	% of interest 2006	2005	2004	Method of consolidation
• GROUPE CRIT (Saint-Ouen)	**622 045 383**				Full consolidation
• CRIT INTERIM (Saint-Ouen)	**303 409 247**	98.90	98.90	98.90	Full consolidation
• OTESSA (c'clean) (Saint-Ouen)	**552 118 101**	99.00	99.00	99.00	Full consolidation
• CRIT CENTER (Saint-Ouen)	**652 016 270**	95.00	95.00	95.00	Full consolidation
• RUSH (Saint-Ouen)	**692 039 183**	97.90	97.90	97.90	Full consolidation
• LES VOLANTS (Saint-Ouen)	**301 938 817**	98.08	98.08	98.08	Full consolidation
• HILLARY (Saint-Ouen)	**304 668 510**	99.90	99.90	99.90	Full consolidation
• E.C.M. (Saint-Ouen)	**732 050 034**	99.00	99.00	99.00	Full consolidation
• PARIS ILE-DE-FRANCE SECURITE (Paris)	**732 050 042**	95.00	95.00	95.00	Full consolidation
• MASER (Saint-Ouen)	**732 050 026**	99.00	99.00	99.00	Full consolidation
• LES COMPAGNONS (Paris)	**309 979 631**	95.00	95.00	95.00	Full consolidation
• COMPUTER ASSISTANCE (Saint-Ouen)	**732 050 018**	95.00	95.00	95.00	Full consolidation
• LEBREC (Saint-Ouen)	**572 181 097**	95.00	95.00	95.00	Full consolidation
• AB INTERIM (Saint-Ouen)	**642 009 583**	95.00	95.00	95.00	Full consolidation
• R.H.F. (Saint-Ouen)	**343 168 399**	95.00	95.00	95.00	Full consolidation
• ATIAC (Saint-Ouen)	**690 500 871**	50.00	50.00	50.00	Full consolidation
• EURO SURETE (ko protection) (Paris)	**399 370 386**	95.00	95.00	95.00	Full consolidation
• SCI RIGAUD PREMILHAT (Bois Rigaud)	**312 086 390**	90.00	90.00	90.00	Full consolidation
• SCI RUITZ LES MEURETS (Barlin)	**310 728 258**	90.00	90.00	90.00	Full consolidation
• ARIANE MEDICAL (Saint-Ouen)	**334 077 138**	95.00	95.00	95.00	Full consolidation
• GALITE DIFFUSION (Villeneuve la Garenne) (3)	**324 206 101**		94.92	94.92	Full consolidation
• GROUPE EUROPE HANDLING (Tremblay en France)	**401 144 274**	99.76	99.76	99.76	Full consolidation
• EUROPE HANDLING (Tremblay en France)	**395 294 358**	99.66	99.66	99.66	Full consolidation
• EUROPE HANDLING ROISSY (Tremblay en France)	**401 300 983**	99.52	99.52	99.52	Full consolidation
• EUROPE HANDLING MAINTENANCE (Tremblay en France)	**404 398 281**	99.52	99.52	99.52	Full consolidation
• AERO HANDLING (Tremblay en France)	**398 776 799**	99.42	99.42	99.42	Full consolidation
• ASSISTANCE MATERIEL AVION (Tremblay en France)	**410 080 600**	99.52	99.52	99.52	Full consolidation
• AIRLINES GROUND SERVICES (Tremblay en France)	**411 545 080**	99.52	99.52	99.52	Full consolidation
• INSTITUT DE FORMAT° AUX METIERS DE L'AERIEN (Tremblay en France)	**409 514 791**	99.52	99.52	99.52	Full consolidation
• EUROPE HANDLING CORRESPONDANCE (Tremblay en France)	**441 318 433**	99.76	99.76	99.76	Full consolidation
• MAYDAY TT (Paris)	**344 027 180**	99.64	99.64	98.89	Full consolidation
• MARINE (Paris) (5)	**313 333 474**		100.00	100.00	Full consolidation
• EFFIKA (Brest)	**353 761 455**			98.80	Full consolidation



Company	Siren No.	% of interest			Method of consolidation
		2006	2005	2004	
• EURISTT SAS	**324 551 464**	100.00	100.00	100.00	Full consolidation
• EURISTT France [4]	**399 489 665**		100.00	100.00	Full consolidation
• SCI SARRES DE COLOMBE	**381 038 496**	100.00	100.00	100.00	Full consolidation
• SCI CAMBRAIE	**403 899 818**	100.00	100.00	100.00	Full consolidation
• AWAC TECHNICS	**412 783 045**	99.76	99.76	99.76	Full consolidation
• CRIT SAS	**451 329 908**	99.65	99.65	100.00	Full consolidation
• SCI MARCHE A MEAUX	**384 360 962**	100.00	100.00		Full consolidation
• SCI ALLEES MARINES	**381 161 595**	100.00	100.00		Full consolidation
• CRIT ITALIA	**N/A**	99.00	99.00	99.00	Full consolidation
• CRIT INTERIM (Switzerland)	**N/A**	98.90	98.90	98.90	Full consolidation
• CRIT Ressources Humaines (Canada)	**N/A**			100.00	Full consolidation
• CRIT ESPANA (Spain) [1]	**N/A**	100.00	100.00	100.00	Full consolidation
• PROPARTNER (Germany)	**N/A**	100.00	100.00	100.00	Full consolidation
• CRIT MAROC	**N/A**	98.67	98.67	98.67	Full consolidation
• CONGO HANDLING	**N/A**	60.85	60.85	60.85	Full consolidation
• SKY HANDLING HANDLING PARTNER (Ireland)	**N/A**	100.00	100.00	100.00	Full consolidation
• SKY HANDLING PARTNER SHANNON (Ireland)	**N/A**	100.00	100.00	100.00	Full consolidation
• SKY HANDLING PARTNER CORK (Ireland)	**N/A**	100.00	100.00		Full consolidation
• ECM TEHNOLOGIE (Romania) [3]	**N/A**	99.00	99.00		Full consolidation
• CRIT HR (Ireland)	**N/A**	95.00			Full consolidation
• RH EXTERNETT (Saint-Ouen)	**489 466 474**	100.00			Full consolidation
• DRAWINGS [2]	**443 479 167**	99.00			Full consolidation
• CRIT CARTERA (Spain) [1]	**N/A**	99.99			Full consolidation
• TUTOR SEARCH (Spain) [2]	**N/A**	99.99			Full consolidation
• AUXIPLE (Spain) [2]	**N/A**	99.99			Full consolidation

(1) First time consolidation of Spanish-based Barloin and Addenda in 2006. Following a reorganization of Crit Cartera and absorption by Crit Espana of Barloin and Addenda in December 2006

(2) First time consolidation

(3) Absorption in 2006 by CRIT Center (Universal transmission of assets)

(4) Absorption in 2006 by Euristt (Universal transmission of assets)

(5) Absorption in 2006 by Mayday (Universal transmission of assets)