2007 Annual Report (Abstract)

Contents

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

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.

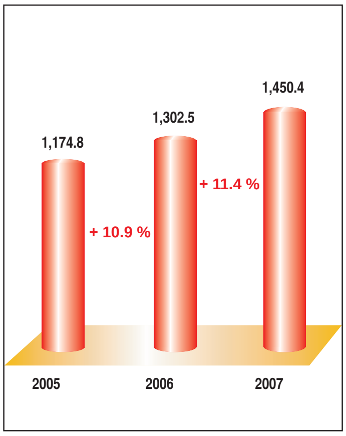
Alternate Auditors

• 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.

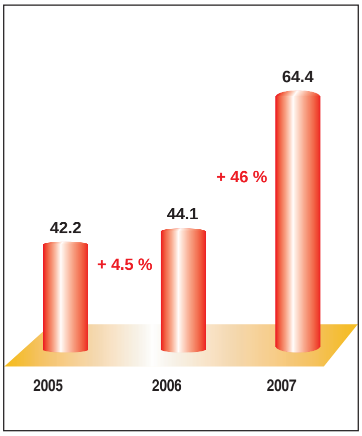
• Jean-Charles de Lasteyrie, a member of the *Compagnie Régionale des Commissaires aux Comptes of Paris*
2, avenue Hoche - 75008 Paris
Appointed by the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of November 14, 1997
Reappointed by the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of June 19, 2002
Term expires:
Annual Shareholders'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

Financial highlights

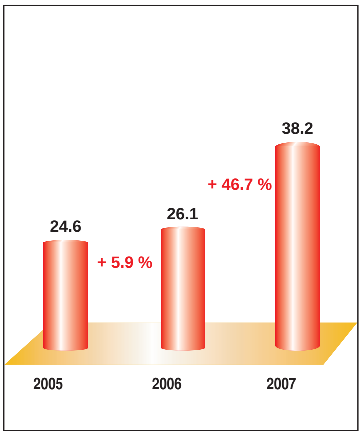
Published revenues
(millions of euros)



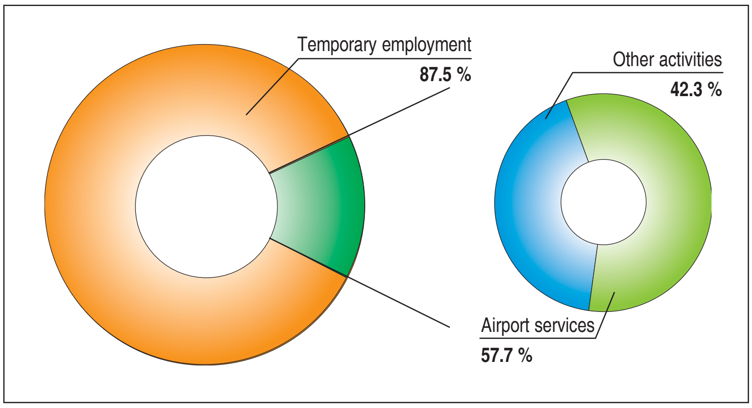
Published operating income
(millions of euros)



Published net income
(millions of euros)



Breakdown of 2007 revenues by business activity*



* before intra-Group eliminations

In thousands of euros	2005	2006	2007
• **Consolidated revenues**	**1,174,805**	**1,302,461**	**1,450,431**
Temporary employment	1,027,628	1,143,934	1,288,364
Other activities	73,369	78,599	78,724
Airport assistance	94,659	103,853	105,378
Elimination of intra-group transactions	(20,851)	(23,926)	(22,035)
• Operating income	42,181	44,096	64,394
• Net income (group share)	24,323	25,589	37,358
• Shareholders' equity (group share)	92,766	115,982	150,645
• Earnings per share (in euros)	2.16	2.28	3.32
• Number of permanent employees	3,800	4,201	4,473
• Number of agencies	379	437	456

Message from the Chairman

To our Shareholders,

Crit Group had a strong year again in 2007 exemplified by buoyant double-digit growth enabling us to post revenue of nearly €1.5 billion, up more than 11% including €125 million in additional revenue from organic growth.

Profit before tax and net profit group share surged 49.8% and 46% respectively to €58 million and €37.4 million.
This year once again confirms our group strategy, our capacity to generate strong organic growth and the strength of our business model.

Our temporary work division, in which 89% of our revenue is concentrated, was at the heart of growth with an increase of 12.5%.
This trend is all the more remarkable since this represents organic growth, which was 11% up from 7.8% the year before.

Crit outperforms its market and reinforces its position as the leading independent in temporary work in France

And even more notable is the organic growth of the division in France, which rose to 11%, in a French temporary work market that grew 6.5% over 2007.

The group thus outperformed once again its benchmark market boosted by its aggressive strategy of seizing market share and, once again based on its position as the leading independent French temporary work group.

Internationally, we took a new step in growth, exemplified by revenues surging by more than 38%, buoyed by 2006 acquisitions in Spain. The €100 million threshold is in sight, and I am convinced that we have all the requirements to succeed internationally.

Our aggressive growth strategy is accompanied by a very sharp rise in operating income from our temporary work division, which came to €60 million up from €36 million in 2006, buoyed by gains due to changes in the 2007 calculation of social security charges.

Over the entire multi-service division, the year's business conformed to our forecasts with revenues reaching €170.2 million compared to €169.4 million in 2006.

Our airport activities managed to post numerous commercial successes in 2007, including major contracts signed at the end of the year that allow us to anticipate a buoyant 2008.

There was also a very significant improvement in the group's financial structure during the year. We took a major step in 2007 in reducing debt, which fell by over 30% over the year. Today the group has a solid financial structure that allows us to adopt an aggressive strategy to pursue growth in 2008.

The group starts 2008 with confidence. This start of the year is exemplified by a first quarter that confirms the trend sustained across all our business divisions. Indeed, we posted quarterly revenues up more than 10% at €354.3 million.

Our temporary work division posted a good start to the year with growth of 9.2% over the quarter. This is all the more remarkable because the first quarter of 2008 had one less working day in France and three fewer days in Spain. On a like-for-like basis, the increase was 10.8%.

A successful first quarter of 2008 across all our business divisions

France remains the engine of our core business growth with revenues up 9.7%, very significantly outperforming the temporary work market, which grew 3.5% over the same period.

For the start of this year, our multi-services division likewise displays very strong growth of over 17%. Out airport assistance activities, boosted by the commercial successes recorded in 2007 and the start of 2008, was up 18%. As for our engineering and maintenance activities, the continued improvement of the activity has been confirmed month after month, exemplified by growth of over 19% in the first quarter.

This successful start of the year over all our activities points to promising results for the rest of the year.

I would like to conclude by discussing an issue that is becoming crucial nowadays quite apart from the current trend: a commitment to sustainable development. Today we are determined to go further in this area. Therefore, we propose to join this year the Global Pact of the United Nations and to promote the principles across our entire network, in all our activities and in every country where we do business.

2008 dedicated to sustainable development

These principles, aimed at improving social conditions, combating poverty, respecting human rights, safeguarding the environment, and combating corruption, underpin our group and it is very natural that we would join in promoting them. Accordingly, this year we will publish a Sustainable Development Report that will enable all parties involved to know what we have done and what we have committed to do in future and to join our group in the long term.

Because I am convinced today that the success of an enterprise cannot be appreciated solely in the financial domain, but also by its human and social contribution. In this area too, our group is ready to take its place among the leaders of its market.

Claude GUEDJ

Chairman and CEO

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. 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. With Euristt acquisition, 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

• 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 is the first temporary employment company in France to be QSE-certified,

• 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.

• 2007 • Crit outperforms its market and reinforces its position as the leading independent in temporary work in France

-The group posts strong growth in revenues, improved earnings and a significant strengthening of its financial structure.

7,3%* AIRPORT ASSISTANCE

FRANCE

- **Europe Handling Group** 82.4%
  (Roissy CDG2)

EUROPE

- **Sky Handling Partner** 12.1%
  (Dublin - Cork - Shannon - Ireland)

AFRICA 3.5%

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

* *percentage of revenues*

The core of our business

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT 87.5%*

FRANCE

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

92.5%

INTERNATIONAL

- **Crit Intérim** (Switzerland)
- **Crit España** (Spain)
- **Propartner** (Germany)
- **Crit** (Morocco)

7.5%

OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES 5.2%*

- **Engineering & Industrial Maintenance**
  - Maser
  - ECM
    ECM Tehnologie (Romania)

48%
35.7%

- **Security / Reception**
  - 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

456 agencies in France, Germany, Spain, Switzerland, Morocco.

Over 38,000 temporary workers assigned every day.

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

4,473 permanent employees

€1,450.4 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. 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 87.5% of the group's operations in 2007 (before intra-Group eliminations).

The airport services division, positioned in a high-growth sector, is the second-largest source of growth for the group, accounting for 7.3% of its business in 2007.

The other services (5.2% 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 456 agencies as of end December 2007 including 397 in France 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 €228 billion in 2006 (CIETT Source). The use of temporary labor has steadily increased over the past several decades and will continue to develop at a steady pace (in Europe, 1.6 million jobs will be created thought the natural growth of private employment agencies by 2012). The revenues generated worldwide by the temporary employment market confirm the growing contribution of this sector in the worldwide economy.

in 2007

With business volume of €21.7 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
€87 billion (in 2006)
(2.96 million temporary workers in full-time equivalents)

• Europe
€97 billion (in 2006)

-UK: €36.4 billion (in 2006)

- France: €20.4 billion (in 2006)
and €21.7 billion (in 2007)

- Germany: €9.1 billion (in 2006)

- Netherlands: €9.1 billion (in 2006)

• Japan
€25.2 billion (in 2006)

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 in 2007

Rank	Group	Control or known shareholders	Global revenues (€bn)	Revenues in France (€bn)
• 1	ADECCO	Adecco Holding Switzerland	21.1	6.9
• 2	MANPOWER	American origin	20.5*	7*
• 3	VEDIOR	Dutch origin	8.4	3.4
• 4	GROUPE CRIT	French origin	1.3	1.2

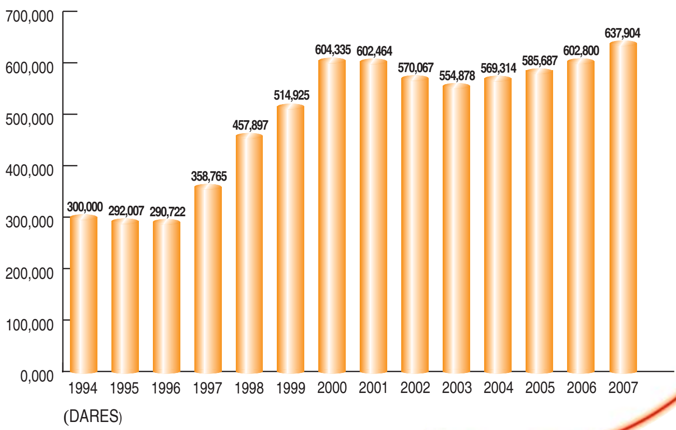
Sources: financial press releases, websites of listed companies.

* ($bn)

In parallel, temporary employment has become for temporary workers a powerful employement access and integration tool. Previously synonymous with junior, uncertain or dead-end jobs, temporary employment, thanks to initiatives undertaken to improve the employability of temporary workers, has become a favourite means of integrating or reintegrating the labour force.

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. Consequently, the share of qualified workers, at 39.5% of employees in 2006, became the largest employee category in interim employment for the first time. The categories of managers and intermediate profession, which made up 8.4% of employees in 2005, represented 9.1% of employees in 2006. The surge in interim managers is noteworthy, reflected by a 15% increase in the number of interim managers in 2006. (source: Dares).

Annual changes in the number of temporary workers since 1994



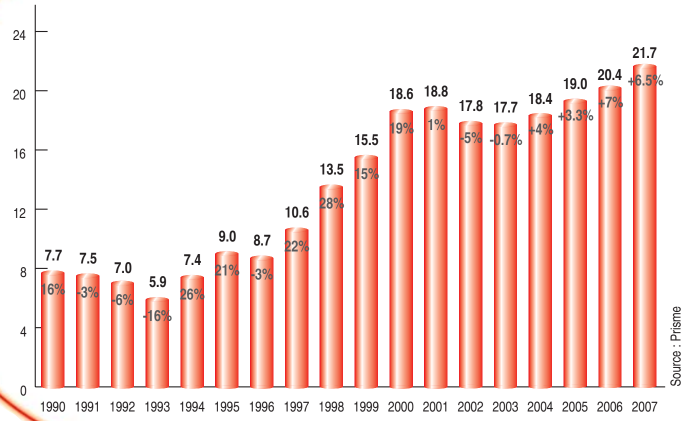
(DARES)

Interim employment certainly offers some undeniable advantages: a lifestyle choice or professional strategy for some, and a veritable springboard into employment for others; temporary employment is a favoured way to land a first job (in 2006, 31.4% of temporary workers were under 25 years old and six out of ten temporary workers found their first job through temporary work) or to return to work for older people, who are turning to temporary employment in ever greater numbers (7.1% of temporary workers in 2006 were over 50). For many, it represents an ideal way to gain significant professional experience and offers a very important training component: more than 220,000 temporary workers received training in 2006, for which temporary employment companies expended a budget of €290 million.

(Source Prisme)

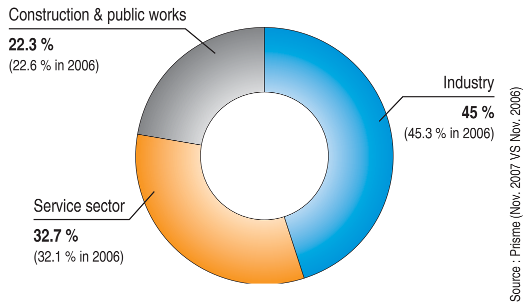
• This is why the role of temporary employment in the labor market continues to expand. In 2007, the number of temporary workers rose to 637,904 in full-time equivalent, up 5.8% from 2006, and represented more than 2.4% of the working population. Temporary work is a structurally growth market. Since 1995, the number of employees in full-time equivalents has doubled. Business volume has increased 3.7 since 1993. Between 2003 and 2007, revenues from temporary work recorded growth of 22.6%. These numbers attest to the ever more important role played by temporary work in employment opportunity and in the economy.

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



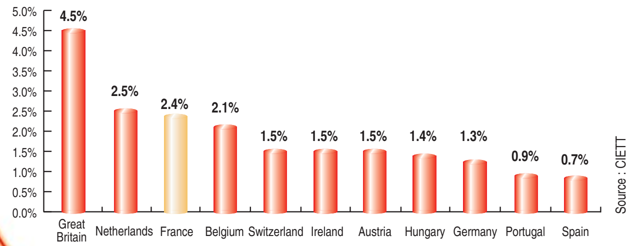
• Temporary work is closely tied to the economic situation: it is an early indicator of economic trends, and it keeps pace with and follows the economy. With GDP growth of 1.9 % in 2007, salaried employment saw an increase of 1.8% on the year compared to 1.3% in 2006, creating 327,800 jobs in the competitive sector. In particular, key 2007 features included a smaller drop in employment in industry compared to the prior year (40,700 fewer jobs as opposed to 60,600 fewer in 2006), 56,800 new jobs in the construction sector, slightly down vs. 2006 (+59,300) and buoyancy in the services sector which, excluding temporary workers, grew by 247,600 jobs or 2.6% vs. 2006. Within this environment, the temporary employment sector nonetheless grew 5.8% with more than 35,000 new jobs (source: Dares). A number of factors have contributed to this increase and over time will help to reduce the impact of booms and busts in the economy on the temporary work sector. From now on temporary employment will be used during downturns as well as during economic recoveries and upswings. It has and will have a major role to play in improving companies' know-how following employee departures and retirements (80% of jobs to be filled by 2015 will be due to employee retirement), and in the management of fixed (CDD) and unlimited (CDI) term employment contracts following the Law on Social Cohesion of 2005, which eased job placements for temporary work firms.

Breakdown of temporary jobs by sector in 2007



• Temporary work impacts all sectors of employment. Industry remains the primary customer sector, accounting for 45% of temporary jobs. In 2007 this sector was boosted by strong growth in the car industry, which soared 20.5% (Nov. 2007 versus Nov. 2006), and by rises of 4.4% in the agriculture and food industries and 3.5% in the "mechanical equipment" sector. The service sector reached 32.7%. Particularly noteworthy within this sector is the "Transport" sector which recorded growth in temporary employees by over 3.8% over the year. The construction sector accounted for 22.3% of total temporary workers. (Source: Prisme, Nov. 2007/Nov. 2006)

Percentage of temporary employment in the working population in Europe (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 5.5%, Groupe CRIT is in fourth place and is the top independent group for temporary employment in the French market.

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 and in Europe.

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

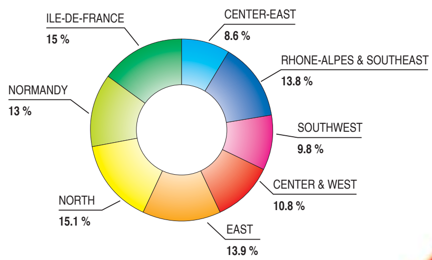
Its key positioning both geographically and at the level of sectors and clients, its fundamental values of entrepreneurship, proximity, and responsiveness, and its ongoing efforts to satisfy its clients help make Groupe CRIT a privileged partner for major clients and small and medium businesses in all 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 2007 revenues)



• Coverage in all business sectors

The CRIT Intérim network is characterized by a strong presence in industry, which represented near 44% of its business in 2007. The network is also highly developed in construction and public works, and in 2007 strengthened its penetration of the service sector, which rose from 14% of total business in 2002 to 31% in 2007.

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 397 agencies at year-end 2007, 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.

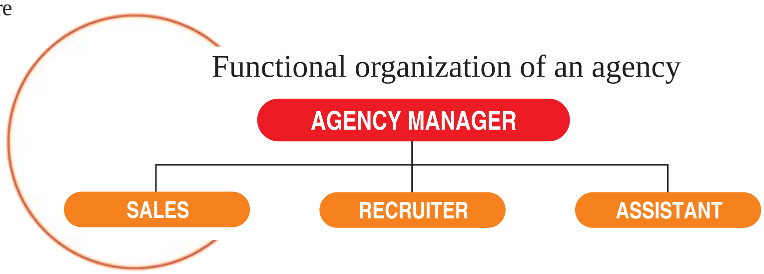
20 new agencies opened in 2007 in France

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



Strong growth in France and abroad

In France, the group has for several years been pursuing an intensive program of opening branches as reflected in 67 new branches in three years. As of March 30, 2008, the French network had 405 branches. The regional coverage is based on the strategic placement of new branches in regions of strong employment potential where the group does not yet have a presence. The goal is to achieve a network of 500 branches in France.

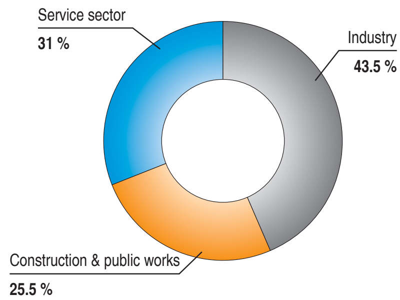
Internationally, the group continued its buoyant growth in 2007. Having significantly strengthened its presence in Spain in 2006 by the acquisition of two temporary work firms, 2007 was a year of restructuring the Spanish firms to form a single network under the same commercial name. This restructuring specifically concerned a merger of the three companies, consolidation of the information systems, reorganization of the staff, a merger of the several branches in Madrid and one new office in the outskirts as well as a new management team in October 2007. Following this restructuring which has already shown results with a profitable first quarter, today the Spanish firm is operating well.

The group also expanded in Germany and Morocco by opening new branches in these countries, which had 5 and 6 branches respectively as of 2007. Currently, the group has a network of 57 international branches, enabling it to support its customers outside metropolitan France, to respond to the needs of multi-national customers, and to grow in countries showing potential for development.

The temporary work division in 2007:
Crit outperforms its market and strengthens its position as the leading independent

In 2007, Crit Group significantly outperformed its benchmark market and reinforced its position as the leading independent in temporary work in France boosted by an aggressive strategy of taking market share, resulting in 11% growth in France in a market up 6.5%. This sharp growth confirming the group's business model, was also buoyed by an intensive program of opening branches, a selective commercial policy both among SMEs, its core customer base, and large accounts with whom the group increased business in 2007.

Breakdown of the CRIT Intérim network revenues by client sectors
(% of 2007 revenues)



Sector breakdown close to that of the market

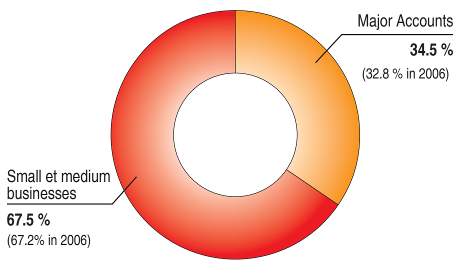
• A strong position among small and medium-sized businesses and industries and expansion in major accounts.

With more than 27,000 client businesses, the client base of the temporary employment division is highly diversified. In 2007, the group reinforced its presence in the service sector, which rose from 14% of its business in 2002 to 31% in 2007. The group enjoys a very strong position among small and medium businesses and industries, which accounted for 67.5% of the revenues of the temporary employment division in 2007. 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.

The positioning of the major client portfolio in various sectors such as agri-food, transport and logistics and services, environment and services allows a limited concentration of business earned with the group's top clients.

Temporary work	% of 2007 consolidated revenues
• Primary client	3.1% (2006: 2.6%)
• Top five clients	10.2% (2006: 8.9%)
• Top ten clients	14.6% (2006: 11.8%)

Breakdown of revenues of the CRIT Intérim network Small and medium-sized businesses/major accounts
(% of 2007 revenues / 2006 share)



- A favorable client mix in lines with objectives

Some of the Group's 27,000 corporate clients

ADIDAS	PLASTIC OMNIUM
ADP	PSA
AIR FRANCE	RENAULT
ARVATO	RIO TINTO ALCAN
AUCHAN	SAFRAN
CARREFOUR	SAUR
CEA	SITA
CEGELEC	SNEF
CLEMESSY	SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE
DASSAULT - BREGUET	STEF-TFE
DELPHI	SPIE
DHL	SUEZ
EADS	TOYOTA
EIFFAGE	TRIGO
FAURECIA	VALOIS
FRANCE TELECOM	VEOLIA ENVIRONNEMENT
GEFCO	VINCI
GEODIS	…
LA POSTE	
LIDL	
MORY TEAM	
PASQUIER	
PES	

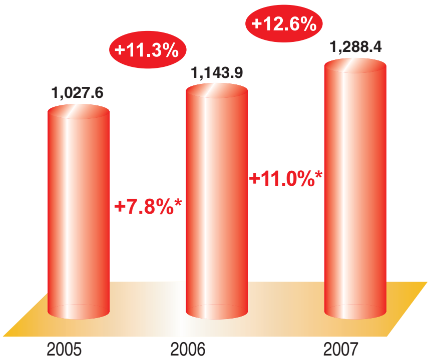
• **Sharp acceleration in growth**

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

In 2007, the temporary work division drove the Group's progress with extremely buoyant revenue growth of 12.6%, and 11% at constant scope excluding 2006 acquisitions. In France, where the division also posted 11% organic growth, results came in sharply up on the 7.8% organic growth in 2006 outperforming the benchmark market, which grew by 6.5% in 2007.

Internationally, boosted by the 2006 acquisitions in Spain, the group took a new step in growth in 2007 with revenues surging more than 38%.
These developments testify to the group's achievement of its goals, reflected in booming growth fuelled by the quality of its sales force and continuous improvements in its office network.

Revenues for the temporary work division
(€ million)



* Constant scope

The temporary work division in 2007: Strong growth in France and internationally

In 2007, the temporary work division once again confirmed its position as the leading independent in temporary work in France while posting strong international growth.

- **With revenues of €1.288,4 billion** (up 12.6%) and organic growth of 11%, the group once again confirmed its ability to display sustained development across its traditional activities.

In a national market up 6.5%, the organic growth of 11% in France -its core business - fully reflects the group's strategy to capture new market share and its intention to generate growth.

This growth was achieved in 2007 by the pursuit of the intensive program of opening branches with 20 branches established in the course of the year, and by consolidation of its portfolio of SMEs and large accounts, which accounted for nearly 35% of revenues in 2007.

- **The increased international presence** through the 2006 acquisition of two temporary work companies in Spain enabled the division to post revenues of €97.1 million outside metropolitan France, up 38%. 2007 was dedicated in particular to reorganizing the Spanish branches to form one strong firm under the same commercial name, Crit Intérim.

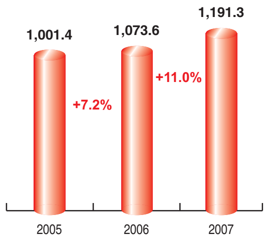
- **The sustained growth in business** of the temporary work division was accompanied by a renewed increase in earnings. For example, operating income rose to nearly €60 million up from €36 million in 2006. This strong increase includes a non-recurring gain on a change to the calculation of social security charges in 2007.

In France, operating income of the temporary work division less non-recurring costs, posted an increase of 7.7%. This margin is very positive given the strong growth throughout the year, the result of the aggressive strategy pursued by the group.

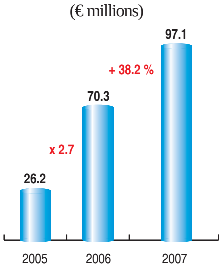
In line with the defined goals, the acceleration of growth and improvement in operating income of the temporary work division were once again fulfilled.

Double-digit growth in France and internationally

Revenue growth in France
(€ millions)



International revenue growth
(€ millions)



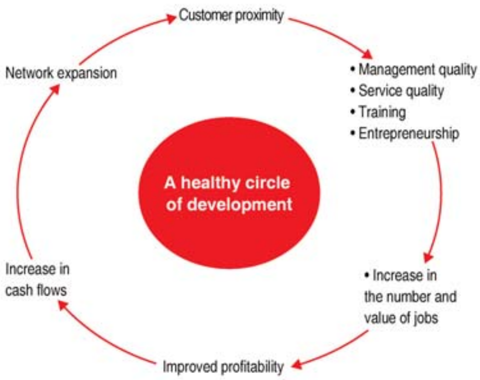
Temporary work market in France: + 6.5 %

• 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.

The development strategy of the CRIT Intérim network



Intensive growth: a model with leverage effects

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 2007, the group continued to strengthen its presence in major accounts by signing 42 new nationwide agreements.

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.

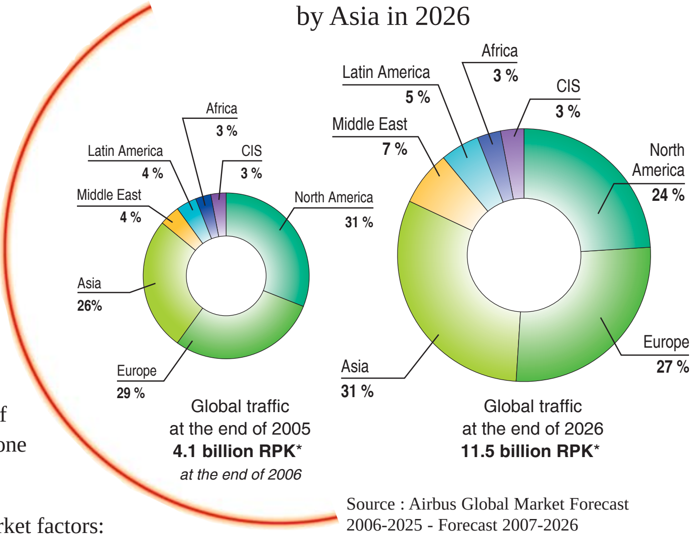
In 2007, the group sharply boosted its network by opening 20 new agencies in France. Every new agency, which was the subject of a targeted market study, provides the group with new clients and expands its file of temporary workers. Every opening strengthens the policy of proximity that is at the heart 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 in its recruitment division, for which revenues doubled in 2007 to reach over €2.4 million.

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.

The global aviation market will be dominated by Asia in 2026



Source : Airbus Global Market Forecast 2006-2025 - Forecast 2007-2026
RPK* : revenue passenger kilometers

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 the group in the coming years.

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, boarding, baggage collection
- Ramp handling: towing, marshalling, chocking, group connections, baggage handling, fuel control, push back
- Traffic: load control dispatch (flight plan), weather control...

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, and as also developped its activities in freight services on international airports.

A position of choice

- No. 1 airport service provider at Roissy CDG 2
- One of the leaders at Dublin Airport (Ireland)
- Exclusive provider in Congo and Gabon, provider of technical and operating assistance services in Mali

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 which has enjoyed continuous growth for more than thirty years. A study conducted by Airbus predicts air traffic will double in the next 15 years and growth in worldwide traffic of 4.9% per year over the next 20 years. 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 3.5% and 4.5% per year over the coming 20 years.

(source: Airbus Global Market Forecast 2006-2025/2007-2026)

Roissy CDG, France's No. 1 airport

- No. 2 airport in Europe: 59.9 million passengers in 2007
- CDG2: the primary airport platform at Roissy 45.6 million passengers in 2007
- CDG1: 8.7 million passengers in 2007
- CDG3: 5.7 million passengers in 2007

France, a special market

With 59.9 million passengers in 2007, Roissy CDG airport is the second largest airport in Europe and has one of the highest growth rates in the world: up 5.3% in 2007 (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 45.6 million passengers in 2007, and at CDG1 (8.7 million passengers in 2007).

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 72,500 flights in 2007.

Dublin, No. 1 airport in Ireland

• No. 1 airport in Ireland

• 23 million passengers in 2007

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 23 million passengers. 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. Faced by a very sharp rise in national low-cost airlines at the expense of charter airlines, Sky Handling Partner's strategy to increase its penetration among regular airlines enabled it to strengthen its position in the Irish market.

The airport division of Groupe CRIT

- IATA AHM 804 certification
- 16 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 1,950 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.

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.

Growth consistent with expectations

In 2007, the airport services business posted revenue of €105.4 million, up 1.5% compared to the prior year. This year of stable growth conforms to projections and comes after years of strong growth in this division, which nearly doubled its revenue in five years. Key 2007 features included new commercial successes with the signing, renewal and expansion of the business of a number of contracts for terms of 3 to 5 years and amounting to total business of over €130 million.

In France where the group has a leading position at Roissy CDG Airport, the second largest airport in Europe, nine contracts were negotiated, including two major contracts with EasyJet and British Airways, which took effect in January and February 2008.
At the end of 2007, the group provided airport assistance to more than 80 companies at Roissy CDG Airport. In 2007, the group was appointed by the AOC (Airlines Operator Committee) at the Roissy CDG1 Terminal to manage transit baggage. This key customer reference is a major potential for the 42 companies present at CDG1 and enables the group to position and expand its services at the new terminal.
By the end of 2007, 31 companies operating at this terminal had signed 3-year contracts with the group.

In Ireland, the second country in which the group operates and which accounts for 12.4% of the division's revenues, the group has continued to expand its services at the three national airports by signing and extending several multi-year airport assistance agreements at the Dublin, Shannon and Cork hubs.

In Africa, sustained development of activities in the three countries where the group operates was a key feature in 2007. In the Congo, its subsidiary Congo Handling provides ground assistance to 23 regular airlines, seven of which specialize in cargo flights.
In Gabon, since the start of operations in May 2007, the group has signed agreements with 15 airlines including Air France, Royal Air Maroc, Benin Golf, Ethiopian Airlines, DHL, etc.
In Mali, a country where the group recently started operations early in 2007, the group provides technical and operating assistance services with the appointed airport assistance provider for the country's 13 airports, six of which are international.

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

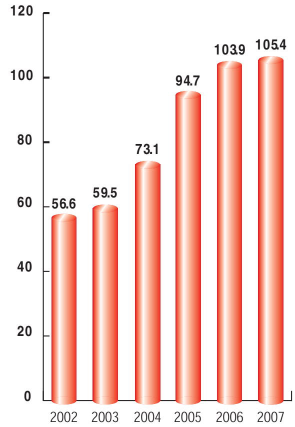
France, Ireland, Congo and Gabon, the markets in which Groupe CRIT provides airport services, offer strong potential for growth. This potential will be enhanced with the opening of new terminals at Roissy Charles De Gaulle. The full opening of Terminal S3 at CDG2 as from 2007, which will accommodate very large aircraft such as the A380, the opening of Terminal 2G dedicated to short-haul carriers and scheduled to open in september 2008, and that of the new satellite S4 scheduled for 2012, will potentially make it possible to handle more than 66 million passengers at CDG in 2009 and 73 million in 2012.

The 2004 opening of Shannon and Cork in 2006 enabled Sky Handling Partner to offer airlines global services at the three Irish hubs and to open up for Crit Group's Irish subsidiary a potential for growth in coming years.

Having become the No. 1 airport services provider in terms of number of flights serviced per year at Roissy CDG2 (excluding Air France flights handled by the airline), Crit Group's airport services division is one of the leading service providers in Dublin and the exclusive service provider in the Congo and in Gabon, while providing technical and operating assistance services in Mali to that country's 13 airports. The division is in a perfect position to take full advantage of growth in its markets.

Consolidated sales revenues for the airport division

(€ million)



Ongoing growth

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 2007, the other services division recorded revenues of €78.7 million.

The industrial engineering and maintenance sector is the main activity for other services and makes up closed to 80% 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 customers, the group benefits from national coverage for its Engineering and Maintenance activities with 17 branches in France and 5 satellites and one office in Romania.

The engineering and maintenance activities are mainly provided in the automotive and aeronautics sectors, but also in food & agriculture, pharmaceuticals and cosmetology, paper manufacturing, petrochemicals, plastics, nuclear and shipbuilding.

The division's major clients are ABB, AIRBUS, AKER YARDS ASA, AREVA NC, AUTOLIV, BEAUFOUR-IPSEN, CALCIA, DASSAULT, DURR, EADS, FAURECIA, FIAT, GSK, HEINEKEN, JENSEN, KOBER, KUKA, LAFARGE, NTN, PSA, RENAULT, SAFRAN, SIEMENS, THALES, TOYOTA, V&M, ZODIAC...

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 700 persons in 2007, mainly engineers and technicians.
- High-performance CAD and computing equipment.

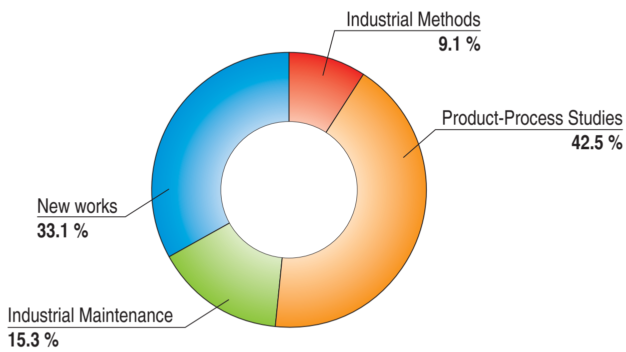
Engineering and industrial maintenance

After 2006 that was hit hard by a sharp business slowdown in the automotive and aeronautics sectors, the industrial engineering and maintenance market experienced weak growth in 2007, particularly in maintenance.
We expect this slow growth to persist in the medium term given that customers' maintenance expenditure is flat. However, the aging of production equipment and the fact that maintenance budgets cannot be cut any further must suggest that maintenance budgets will increase in coming years to keep production equipment in good condition.
This environment has had the effect of reducing demand in Maser engineering, the group's industrial maintenance subsidiary, which suffered a sharp decline in revenues. For 2008, the group has implemented an action plan that aims to reduce operating expenses and increase revenue by 5% boosted by better positioning in booming markets.

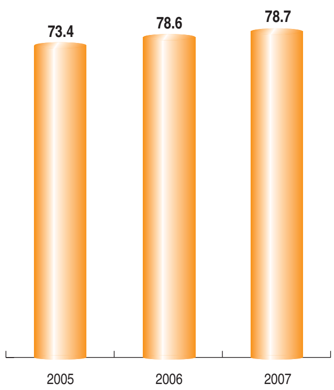
ECM, the group's engineering subsidiary, once again recorded an increase in revenues (+8.5%) following two consecutive years of sustained growth. This performance was buoyed by refocusing the commercial business with major parts manufacturers.
During the year, the group increased its Research and Development spending by 10%, focusing on research for new equipment functionalities, use of new materials to gain mass, and new aerodynamics processes.

In 2008, the group plans to continue growth particularly in the aeronautics sector, by strengthening its sales organization, and intends to launch major recruitment and continuing education programs. This strategy is designed to boost exports specifically in the dollar zone.
In the automotive sector, the second major business sector of the engineering division, the group has chosen to increase its skills and expertise in order to offer builders and parts manufacturers ever more high-performance services such as technology and innovation consulting and assistance with international projects.

Breakdown of 2007 Engineering and Maintenance revenue by industry



Breakdown of revenue
Other Services*
(€ million)



* before intra-Group eliminations

A stable year consistent with forecasts

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, 2007, 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 €1.288,4 million. Seven subsidiaries operate abroad (Spain, Germany, Ireland, Switzerland, Morocco). The foreign subsidiaries account for 7.5% of the division's total revenues.

• **Airport assistance** : This line of business posted total revenues of €105.4 million and includes eleven subsidiaries operating in France and 5 subsidiaries operating abroad (Gabon, Congo, Ireland), which account for 17.6% 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 (transmission and management of the dematerialized informations, engineering and industrial maintenance, security, industrial supplies and construction, training etc... representing 9 subsidiaries all operating in France and one Romanian subsidiary), with total revenues of €78.7 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 24 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:

• 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 temporary work companies Tutor and Addenda (consolidated in May and July 2006 respectively); Formation on March 2, 2006 of Crit Ireland HR, a company registered in Ireland (specializing in temporary work).

• 2007: Formation of Crit s.r.o., a company registered in Slovakia specializing in temporary work and wholly owned by Crit Group; formation of C-Services, a company registered in Morocco specializing in services and subcontracting work; formation of Crit RH, a company registered in Tunisia specializing in temporary work.

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

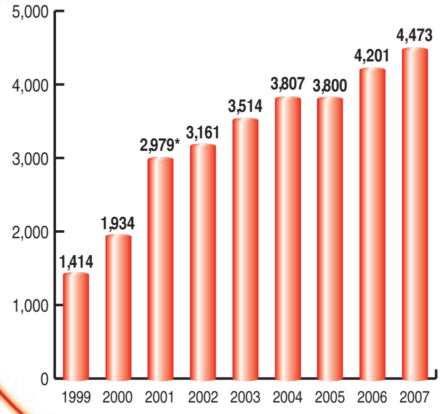
Groupe CRIT has always considered human resources to be its primary asset. All of its team members, both permanent or temporary, employees or managers, form the life force of the group and are the primary sources of its ambition and vitality.

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.

Backed by these developments, the group has made support for both permanent and temporary staff the core value underpinning its human resources management policy.

In line with the policy of building skills within the group over many years designed to support the careers of all employees, in 2007 the group focused on induction of new employees. In order to facilitate their integration within the group, their unit, their team and their function, the group has instituted a course of individual induction aimed at promoting a corporate culture based on shared values. Every induction course involves an information day comprehensively presenting the group, followed by several training courses and local on-site assistance.

Change in the number of permanent Groupe CRIT employees



* integration of Euristt employees

The group has also committed to developing a policy of corporate social responsibility. As the first temporary work company to be QSE certified (Quality, Safety, Environment), the group has been committed for several years to helping society by promoting the employability of specific under-employed groups such as low-skilled and unskilled workers, the elderly, disabled people and young graduates etc.

In line with the policy adopted in favour of disabled people, in 2004 the group set up an "Employment and Disability" department promoting their employment in customer companies and supporting them in the actions they take in this area. In 2006, this policy led to the signing of an agreement with AGEFIPH (French association for the disabled).

To promote employment of young people in business, the group signed an agreement in 2007 with the Conseil National des Missions Locales. In 2007, Crit was mandated by the Ministry of Employment to assist young job applicants with at least two years post Baccalaureate education to find long-term employment. The group continues to strengthen its alliance with the ANPE (French public organization for the unemployed) by means of regional partnerships aimed at implementing a program of joint action to promote re-employment and is involved in combating exclusion from the job market.

In 2008, the group undertook to promote non-discrimination and fostering diversity among employees by means of specific training.

The group has also adopted an approach of sustainable development and has created an internal organization for this purpose. The group's objective is to complete a Sustainable Development report in 2008 and to join the United Nations Global Compact.

Training: a keyword and consistent gauge 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.

Due to changes in legislative, commercial and technical features and demands of customer industries, training is now broadening its scope to boost the skills of the group's permanent and temporary personnel.

Taking charge of new joiners through a process of induction enables immediate integration into the agency's operations. These new training courses enable seamless integration of new staff and ensure they take on board the group's underlying culture. A unit for listening to customer needs was set up, which supports the creation of new modules to meet customer requirements. The education department thoroughly monitors improvements in implemented programs and adapts them to better adapt staff to customer activities. In order to fulfil its training policy, the group has two internal training centres dedicated to permanent and temporary employees. In 2007, the group provided its training subsidiary RHF with new equipment to meet the needs of modern training techniques.

Training of permanent employees

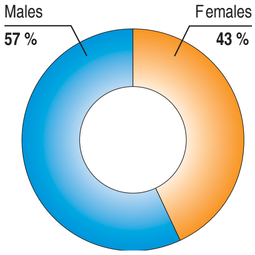
The group's training centers respond to the training needs expressed by the management of the various subsidiaries and agency employees, and are positioned as a forward-looking asset in order to anticipate changes in the group's segments.

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 2007, 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 2007, 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. In 2008, the group undertook to promote non-discrimination and diversity by means of specific training of its permanent employees.

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

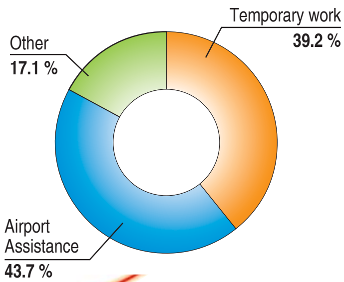


Training of temporary employees

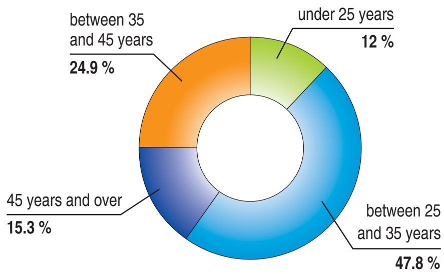
Over the years, simply supplying temporary personnel has been transformed into a profession closer to that of a recruitment firm. The group's temporary employees are provided with a variety of training sessions to make them quickly efficient and operational, to help them to integrate harmoniously into 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 2007



Breakdown of permanent employees by age in 2007



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
• 2007	14,981	11,905

* Consolidated of Euristt over 12 months

Quality, safety, environment
Managing of a "responsible corporate citizen"

Crit was one of the first service enterprises to develop a quality policy. That is why, 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 work firms to receive certification under:
- ISO 9000 for its entire network,
- CEFRI in the nuclear industry for specialized branches,
- MASE for branches specializing in petrochemicals.

The certification requires a commitment to take steps to educate company staff and to apply strict policies in internal and external decision-making. It represents a label of competitiveness and productivity. All the group's activities are currently certified.

Following quality improvements in the various acquisitions, the Group was able to standardize procedures of branches in the network while enhancing their organization and optimizing the focus on customers and meeting their requirements.

In line with its commitments, Crit Intérim successfully introduced the Integrated Management System based on Quality, Safety and Environment standards (ISO 9000) / Occupational Health and Safety (BS OHSAS 18001) / Environment (ISO 14001) and certified all of its business activities in June 2005.

This Management System is designed to manage risks associated with:
- occupational health and safety of temporary workers,
- legal issues,
- finance,
- the environment.

Making the Safety management system comply with the new requirements of BS OHSAS 18001 included protecting the health and safety of permanent and temporary staff based on:
- Raising skills and responsibility of personnel in terms of control of work-related risks specifically in order to reduce the number of work and travel accidents as well as their consequences
- Taking into account the requirements of occupational health, hygiene and safety
- A preventive approach for the safety of customers/temporary workers.

The environment was discussed even in a service activity that by its nature is little exposed to environmental risks. In order to reduce the environmental impact of our locations and activities, it was decided to put in place an approach that involves the group's personnel in the management of the "world of tomorrow".

A new step will be taken in 2007 with the creation of a "Sustainable Development" unit within the group with a view to joining the United Nations Global Compact.

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 2007 by stepping up the program of opening branches, particularly in France, and by the integration of two Spanish companies acquired in 2006 that increased 2007 international revenues to €97.1 million up from €70.3 million in 2006.

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

There are not other significant risks only those presented below.

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 with debt and is therefore exposed to interest rate fluctuations. At the end of 2007, most of the group's debt was at variable rates. Leasing liabilities are at fixed rates.

Following the balance sheet date, no additional hedges have been taken out.

€000		<1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years
		2007		
•FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	Variable rate	10,672	60,000	
	Fixed rate	37,086	7,688	3,155
•FINANCIAL ASSETS		(44,057)		
Net position before hedging		**3,702**	**67,688**	**3,155**
•Off balance sheet		0	0	0
Net position after hedging		**3,702**	**67,688**	**3,155**

This table shows assets and liabilities based on the maturity date. A change of 1% in interest rates would have an impact equivalent to 21% 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 6.10 and 6.11 to the consolidated financial statements, the group's debt consists primarily of a securitization of trade receivables (€50 million), employee profit-sharing (€16.8 million) and factoring (€7.4 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:

• 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. 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 renewed for 6 years in January 2007. The informations concerning the overcollateralization are in the table below. The contract do not include any covenants.

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.

• Risk measurement:

Risk	Ratio	Perimeter	Period		Min	Max	Average
			Start	End			
Coverage by receivables [1]	Receivables/Receivables assigned	Securitization	April-07	Jan-08	101%	103%	102%
Increase in losses [2]	Overcollateralization/ Rec. assigned	Securitization	April-07	Jan-08	38.23%	51.48%	44.86%
Coverage by receivables [3]	Receivables/Draw	Factoring	April-07	Jan-08	93%	1329%	711.14%

(1)The ratio of Receivables/Assigned receivables corresponds to the total amount of the receivables from 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 23 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 397 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 group's two largest customers account for 4.7% of the group's 2007 revenues and the business remains little concentrated on other customers (the next ten customers account for 10.3% of revenues, and the following next ten customers 5%). This situation results from an intention to develop management agreements with the largest French customers and enables a concentration of risks within a limited number of groups that are generally healthy financially.

• 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 2007 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.

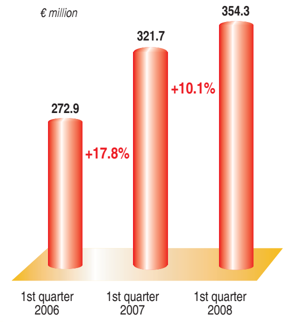
Trends and outlook:
a new year of growth and improved earnings

In 2008, the group intends to pursue growth ahead of its benchmark market and once again improve results.

The successful start of the year in all of the group's business divisions already suggests a promising year with first quarter revenue growth of over 10% to €354.3 million.

This first quarter confirms the buoyant trend across the three business divisions of the group, which are benefiting from the strategy executed over recent months.

Groupe CRIT revenue growth in 1st quarter 2008



In temporary work, which accounts for 87% of the group's revenues, the first quarter came in at €308.2 million, up 9.2%. This positive development is all the more remarkable because the first quarter of 2008 had one less working day in France and three fewer days in Spain compared to the same period in 2007. On a like-for-like basis, the increase would have been 10.8%.

France, the temporary work division's core activity involving 92% of revenues, remains the driver of the division's growth with revenue of €284.2 million, up 9.7%.

This growth trend illustrates the group's great potential to develop in its benchmark market, to continue to gain market share and to strengthen its position as the leading independent for temporary work in France.

In addition to its aggressive strategy to outperform its market, the group intends to focus on margins by taking advantage of the productivity of its branch network, sustained growth in its permanent placement and recruitment services and the effects of the reorganization carried out in Spain, which already began to bear fruit during the first quarter of 2008.

The Multi-services Division

With 17.2% growth in the first quarter of 2008, the multi-services division illustrates its strong potential for organic growth, boosted by strong results from Airport activities and Engineering and Maintenance activities.

Airport assistance was buoyed in the first quarter of 2008 from commercial successes in 2007 and the start of 2008 including three major contracts signed with the airlines EasyJet - a new contract beginning at the end of January 2008, British Airways - involving the renewal and a new contract beginning mid-February 2008, and Emirates - comprising the renewal and a major expansion of the scope of the four-year contract beginning in May 2008.

In this very favourable environment, first quarter 2008 Airport revenues increased by 18% to €29.8 million.

In view of this buoyant start, the group anticipates a strong year for growth and earnings in its airport activities, for which a new potential for development is shaping up at the Roissy CDG2 airport. The reopening of the passageway in Terminal 2E on March 30, 2008 and the upcoming opening of Terminal 2G, which will be operational as from September 1, 2008 and will house the regional activities of Air France, will free up space in terminals ABCD, thus opening up new prospects for the arrival of other airlines in these terminals.

The engineering and maintenance activities record as well a very good beginning of year 2008 with sales posting an increase of 19.3% to more than 14 million euros. This performance confirms the continuous improvement of activities month after month and illustrates the relevance of the group strategy after a year 2007 penalized by the projects situation in aeronautic and automotive sectors and by the stop of the activities of Drawings which had impacted the first half 2007 results of engineering and maintenance activities. The recovery of the results, initiated in H2, 2007, should be confirmed in 2008.

This beginning of year succeeded on all the activities consolidates the prospects favourable for the group for the 2008 exercise as well in terms of growth as of progression of profitability.

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.

A solid financial structure

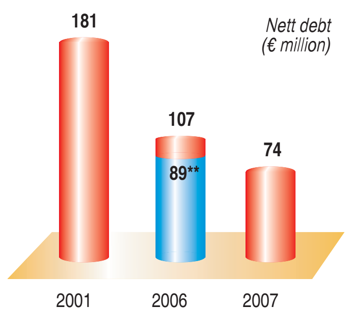
When it acquired Euristt in December 2001, the CRIT group completed the most important transaction in its history. In fact, this acquisition made the CRIT network the fourth largest temporary employment network in France thanks to the strong geographically complementary networks of the two entities, 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.

In 2007, the group significantly reinforced its financial structure by a repayment of 25 millions euros on the securitization account. Therefore, the financial debt amounted to 74 millions euros at December 31, 2007 against 107 million euros at the end of the preceding exercise, posting a reduction closed to 31% in one year.

This evolution confirms a strong improvement of the financial ratios. With shareholder's equity of 150.6 million euros, posting an increase closed to 30%, a cash flow from operations[(1)] of 44.9 million euros and a gearing of 0.5, as of December 2007, the group has a solid financial structure allowing an offensive strategy in 2008.

([1]) Cash flow from operations = net income for the year + depreciation and amortaization on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets + provision charges for other liabilities and pension liabilities)

Change in net debt



Gearing* : 0.5 down from 0.9 in 2006

Strong improvement in financial ratios

* Net debt/equity group share
** Excluding acquisitions

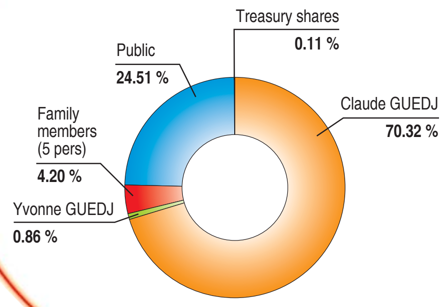
Groupe CRIT and the market

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 16, 2008): €245.7 million

Breakdown of capital
(at April 30, 2008)



Groupe CRIT Share Price
(source Fininfo)

	Low for the period	High for the period
Change in Groupe CRIT share from January 1, 2007 to May 16, 2008	17.20 euros	46.90 euros

Shareholders
(at April 30, 2008)

Shareholders	Number of shares	% interest	% voting rights
• Claude GUEDJ	7,910,670	70.32	80.17
• Yvonne GUEDJ	96,500	0.86	0.98
• Family members (5 pers.)	472,769	4.20	4.81
• Public	2,757,097	24.51	14.04
• Treasury shares	12,964	0.11	/
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	€2,812,500	11,250,000	—	—	€0.25
• 2007(1)	€3,375,000	11,250,000	—	—	€0.30

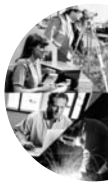
(1) recommended to the Combined Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of June 23, 2008

ASSETS - FINANCIAL POSITION - RESULTS

CONTENTS

Financial Information

On the Company's financial positions and results



A. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS (€000)	Notes	12/31/2005	12/31/2006	12/31/2007
• Goodwill		96,130	101,732	101,245
• Other intangible assets		2,044	2,158	2,627
Total intangible assets	**6.1**	**98,174**	**103,890**	**103,872**
Property, plant and equipment	**6.2**	**21,084**	**22,915**	**22,446**
Financial assets	**6.3**	**3,361**	**3,635**	**3,450**
Profit-sharing in the affiliated enterprises				**580**
Deferred taxes	**7.3**	**1,850**	**1,792**	**4,468**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**124,469**	**132,231**	**134,816**
• Inventories		2,295	1,963	1,540
• Trade receivables	6.4	305,859	355,603	378,559
• Other receivables	6.5	21,963	18,786	23,709
• Tax receivables			715	361
• Cash and cash equivalents	6.6	34,894	41,231	44,057
CURRENT ASSETS		**365,010**	**418,297**	**448,226**
TOTAL ASSETS		**489,479**	**550,529**	**583,042**

LIABILITIES (€000)	Notes	12/31/2005	12/31/2006	12/31/2007
• Capital		4,050	4,050	4,050
• Additional paid-in capital & reserves		64,393	86,343	109,236
• Income for the year		24,323	25,589	37,359
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**92,766**	**115,982**	**150,645**
• Minority interests		584	1,019	1,567
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**93,350**	**117,001**	**152,212**
• Pension commitments	6.8	3,432	3,592	3,563
• Non-current portion of borrowings	6.10	87,529	87,596	70,843
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**90,961**	**91,188**	**74,406**
• Current portion of borrowings	6.10	7,493	9,549	15,820
• Other current financial liabilities	6.11	40,610	51,164	31,938
• Provision for other liabilities	6.9	4,472	4,120	4,412
• Trade payables	6.14	21,377	22,957	23,494
• Social security and income tax liabilities	6.12	217,149	243,028	266,820
• Tax payable	6.13	602	256	2,316
• Other liabilities	6.14	13,467	11,266	11,625
CURRENT LIABILITIES		**305,169**	**342,340**	**356,424**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**489,479**	**550,529**	**583,042**

The notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

B. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

€000	Notes	2005	2006	2007
Revenues	5.1	**1,174,805**	**1,302,461**	**1,450,431**
• Operating expenses	7.1	(1,122,009)	(1,249,144)	(1,373,516)
• Net depreciation charges		(5,670)	(5,819)	(6,069)
• Net provision charges		(4,945)	(3,402)	(6,451)
Operating income (*)	**5**	**42,181**	**44,096**	**64,394**
• Cost of borrowings	7.2	(4,995)	(5,355)	(6,369)
Income before tax		**37,186**	**38,740**	**58,025**
• Income tax expense	7.3	(12,576)	(12,676)	(19,856)
Income after tax		**24,610**	**26,065**	**38,169**
• Share in earnings of affiliated enterprises				60
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**24,610**	**26,065**	**38,230**
Accruing:				
• to the **shareholders of the company**		**24,323**	**25,589**	**37,358**
• to minority interests		287	476	871
		24,610	**26,065**	**38,230**

Earnings per Share (company shareholders) in euros	Notes	2005	2006	2007
• Base earnings per share	5.2	2.16	2.28	3.32
• Diluted earnings per share	5.2	2.16	2.28	3.32

**see key event for the year*

C. CHANGE IN CONSOLIDATED EQUITY

€000	Capital	Other reserves	Treasury shares	Undistributed earnings	Total distributed to Company shareholders	Minority interests	Total Equity
Balance at 01/01/05	**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**
• Dividends distributed				(2,807)	**(2,807)**	(316)	**(3,123)**
• Income for the year				37,359	**37,359**	871	**38,230**
• Treasury shares			158		**158**		**158**
• Other changes		(47)			**(47)**	(7)	**(54)**
Balance at 12/31/07	**4,050**	**(154)**	**(189)**	**146,938**	**150,645**	**1,567**	**152,212**

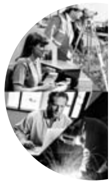
The notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

D. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

€000	2005	2006	2007
• Net profit for the year	24,610	26,065	38,230
Elimination of net non-cash expenses			
• Share in the earnings of affiliated enterprises			(60)
• Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangible assets	5,602	5,760	6,741
• Movement in provisions	1,159	(627)	263
• Elimination of gains on sale of assets	(119)	(923)	(223)
• Cost of borrowings	4,995	5,682	6,306
• Income tax expense (including direct taxes)	12,576	12,676	19,856
Cash flow before net cost of borrowings and taxes (A)	**48,824**	**48,632**	**71,113**
• *Change in operating working capital(B)*	(17,054)	(11,280)	(3,064)
• *Taxes paid (C)*	(15,553)	(13,723)	(20,117)
CASH FLOW GENERATED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES (D=A+B+C)	**16,217**	**23,629**	**47,931**
• Capital increase		119	(521)
• Dividends paid	(1,991)	(2,446)	(3,136)
• Buyback - resale of treasury shares	39	(94)	157
• Loan repayments	(20,787)	(4,608)	(31,029)
• Loan issues (excluding finance leases)	5,334	4,179	20,132
• Loan issues (finance leases)	2,750	2,527	416
• Financial interest paid	(4,995)	(5,682)	(6,306)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**16,217**	**23,629**	**(20,286)**
• Acquisitions of intangible assets	(179)	(247)	(455)
• Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment (excluding capitalized leases)	(3,074)	(4,314)	(5,327)
• Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment - leases	(2,750)	(2,527)	(416)
• Consolidated investments in equity interests			
• Acquisition of consolidated companies less acquired cash	73	(15,936)	31
• Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	310	1,190	321
• Proceeds from sales of intangible assets	(17)	111	99
• Other cash flow from investing activities	57	(120)	155
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(5,580)**	**(21,843)**	**(5,592)**
• Impact of exchange rate fluctuations	(10)	(0)	(1)
CHANGES IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**(9,025)**	**(4,217)**	**22,052**
Opening cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts	**3,308**	**(5,716)**	**9,933**
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**(9,024)**	**(4,217)**	**22,052**
Closing cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts	**(5,716)**	**(9,933)**	**12,119**

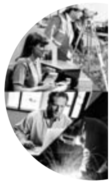
On the Balance Sheet	2005	2006	2007
• Cash and cash equivalents	34,894	41,231	44,057
• Other current financial liabilities	40,610	51,164	31,938
Net cash	**(5,716)**	**(9,933)**	**12,119**

The notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.



Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Contents



Note 7. Notes to income

7.1. OPERATING EXPENSES BY TYPE
7.2. COST OF FINANCIAL DEBT
7.3. INCOME TAX CHARGE

Note 8. Other information

8.1. OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS
8.2. COMMERCIAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS
8.3. COMPLEX COMMITMENTS
8.4. NET DEBT
8.5. INFORMATION ON RELATED PARTIES
8.6. POST-CLOSING EVENTS
8.7. EMPLOYEES
8.8. SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

E. NOTES

Crit Group ("The Company") is a société anonyme registered in France listed in Compartment B of Euronext in Paris. Its registered office is located at 152 bis, avenue Gabriel Péri in Saint Ouen. The Group provides diversified services, with a core sector of temporary work.

Note 1. Key event for the year

Regarding the Temporary Work and Recruitment division: changes in the calculation of certain social security charges applicable until September 30, 2007 with retroactive effect as of January 1, 2006 were published by the Agence Centrale des Organismes de Sécurité Sociale (ACOSS) in April 2007. The consequences of these changes were included under 2007 operating income.

The positive effects of these modifications, net of associated costs, came to €23.6 million in 2007.

Note 2. Principal accounting standards and methods

These consolidated accounts were drawn up by the Board of Directors at its meeting of April 14, 2008. Amounts are expressed in thousands of Euros unless otherwise indicated. These accounts will not be definitive until they are approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting.

In accordance with Regulation (EC) 1606/2002 of July 19, 2002, which is applicable to consolidated financial statements of European companies listed on a regulated market, and due to its being listed in a country of the European Union, the consolidated financial statements of Crit Group and its subsidiaries (the "Group") have been prepared in compliance with IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards), as adopted within the European Union as of December 31, 2007. These include standards approved by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) or the former Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC).

Standards and interpretations applicable as of January 1, 2007

The new mandatory application standards and interpretations starting from fiscal 2007 that affect the Group are as follows:

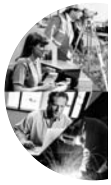
. IAS 1: amendment relating to required disclosures on capital led to additional information about the Group's capital.

. IFRS 7: "Financial instruments: disclosures", the information required by this standard mainly concerns debt and is described in Note 8.4.

. IFRIC 10: "Interim financial reporting and impairment" which specifies that impairment charges recognized in interim financial statements must not be reversed in later statements. This interpretation was applied to the Group during 2007 as described in Note 6.1.

We note that the Group did not opt for application of the amendment to IAS 19 allowing direct recognition of actuarial differences on retirement liabilities under equity.

The Group believes that it is not affected by changes to the other IFRS standards that took effect in 2007, namely IFRIC 7 "Applying the Restatement Approach under IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies", IFRIC 8 "Scope of IFRS 2 - Share-Based Payment", and IFRIC 9 "Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives".



Standards and interpretations already published and not yet mandatory as of December 31, 2007

The new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that are not yet mandatory but are likely to have an impact on the financial statements of the Group are:

. IFRS 8 relating to segment reporting, the application of which will be mandatory from January 1, 2009. The potential impact of this standard on the Group's financial statements is under analysis.

The Group does not intend to apply this new standard in advance and consequently will apply it starting January 1, 2009. Since the application of this standard is retroactive, it will make it necessary to revise the information for 2007 and 2008. IFRS 8, which replaces IAS 14, is based on the "management approach" under which segment information must be presented on the same basis as that used by the management in internal reporting, both regarding the segment structure and the nature and evaluation of the segment information.
The Group does not anticipate any significant impact on the presentation of the segment information due to the application of IFRS 8.

The Group believes that it will not be impacted by the other standards and interpretations published that are not yet mandatory as of December 31, 2007 (IFRIC 11 "IFRS 2 - Group and Treasury Share Transactions", IFRIC 12 "Service Concession Arrangements", IAS 23 (revised) "Elimination of the Option of Recognizing Borrowing Costs as an Expense", IFRIC 13 "Customer Loyalty Programmes", IFRIC 14 " IAS 19 - Employee Benefits - Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction").

Unless otherwise indicated, these accounting policies and methods have been applied continuously to all years presented.

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, 2007, 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.

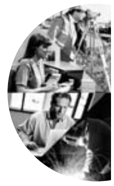
Other intangible assets
Other intangible assets are primarily businesses and software booked at acquisition value. At the closing of each period, intangible assets are reviewed to ensure, on the basis of both internal and external indices, that the present value of the asset is still greater than its 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.

For 2007, the growth rate to infinity is 1.5% and the weighted average cost of capital used was estimated at 7.6%.
In this regard, no asset impairment was deemed necessary for 2007.

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.

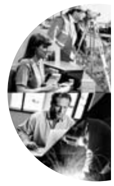
2.14. BORROWINGS AND OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

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 adjustments made to the corporate financial statements of consolidated entities, as well as certain taxation timing differences in the corporate financial statements, may lead to timing differences under IAS 12 between the tax value and the accounting value of the assets and liabilities recorded in the consolidated balance sheet.
These differences give rise to deferred taxes. Unrelieved, tax losses carried forward also lead to deferred tax.

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. Key accounting estimates and judgments

For the purpose of preparing the consolidated financial statements, the determination of certain figures in the financial statements requires assumptions, estimates or other matters of judgment.

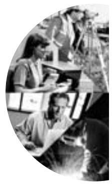
The main estimates made by the Group in preparing the financial statements are largely related to assumptions used to value intangible assets and impairment of non-financial assets (Notes 2.5 and 2.7), staff retirement commitments (Note 2.16), provisions (Note 2.17) and liabilities, and estimation of expenses to settle liabilities.

Such assumptions, estimates or other matters of judgment are undertaken on the basis of the information available, or situations prevalent at the date of preparation of the accounts, which may be revised if the circumstances on which they are based should change or as a result of new information. Actual results may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

In view of the nature of the Group's activities and the accounting principles used, no key judgments require special comment.

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

€000	2005	2006	2007
• Temporary employment and recruitment	1,027,628	1,143,934	1,288,364
• Airport assistance	94,659	103,853	105,378
• Other services	73,369	78,599	78,724
• Inter-business eliminations	(20,851)	(23,926)	(22,035)
TOTAL	**1,174,805**	**1,302,461**	**1,450,431**

Operating income by business

€000	2005	2006	2007
• Temporary employment and recruitment	35,004	36,021	59,857
• Airport assistance	4,968	5,723	4,321
• Other	2,209	2,352	216
TOTAL	**42,181**	**44,096**	**64,394**

Other sector information

2005 €000	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	375,986	42,250	33,500	36,743	**489,479**
• Liabilities	212,617	23,803	23,476	136,233	**396,129**
• Acquisition of non-current assets	642	4 963	399		**6,004**

2006 €000	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	**433,528**
• Acquisition of non-current assets	1,651	5,040	397		**7,088**

2007 €000	Temporary Employment	Airport Assistance	Other services	Not affected	Total
• Net amortization and depreciation	1,268	4,199	603		**6,069**
• Net provisions	3,201	932	2,318		**6,451**
• Assets	449,296	47,172	37,765	49,055	**583,289**
• Liabilities	163,047	25,417	131,066	111,534	**431,063**
• Acquisition of non-current assets	1,617	4,039	542		**6,198**

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

€000	2005	2006	2007
• Earnings to be distributed to Company shareholders	24,323	25,589	37,358
• Weighted average number of common shares of stock outstanding (thousands)	11,241	11,239	11,243
• Basic earnings per share (€ per share)	2.16	2.28	3.32
• Diluted earnings per share (€ per share)	2.16	2.28	3.32

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

€000	2005	2006	2007
• Dividend to be distributed to company shareholders	2,250	2,812.5	3,375
• Weighted average number of common shares outstanding (thousands)	11,241	11,239	11,243
• Dividend (€ per share)	0.20	0.25	0.30

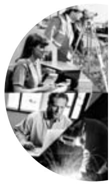
There are a total 11,250,000 shares with a par value of € 0.36 per share. All shares are fully paid up. There are no preferred shares.
The number of shares outstanding at December 31, 2007 was 11,243,301.
A dividend of € 0.30 per share for the year ended December 31, 2007, representing a total distribution of € 3,375,000, will be recommended at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting scheduled for June 23, 2008.

Note 6. Notes to the Balance Sheet

6.1. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

€000	Goodwill	Business	Other	Total
At January 1, 2005				
• 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
• First-time consolidation	5,602	0	92	5,694
• Acquisitions		0	247	247
• Disposals			(4)	(4)
• Reclassification				0
• Amortization and depreciation		(43)	(179)	(222)
Net book value at year end	**101,732**	**838**	**1,318**	**103,890**
December 31, 2006				
• Cost	101,732	5,732	4,862	112,326
• Cumulative amortization and depreciation	0	(4,893)	(3,544)	(8,437)
Net book value	**101,732**	**838**	**1,318**	**103,890**
Year ended December 31, 2007				
• Net book value at beginning of year	101,732	838	1,318	103,889
• First-time consolidation				0
• Acquisitions			455	455
• Disposals		(30)	(57)	(87)
• Reclassification		110	188	298
• Amortization and depreciation	(487)		(195)	(683)
Net book value at year end	**101,245**	**918**	**1,708**	**103,872**
December 31, 2007				
• Cost	101,732	5,811	5,448	112,991
• Cumulative amortization and depreciation	(487)	(4,893)	(3,739)	(9,120)
Net book value	**101,245**	**918**	**1,708**	**103,872**

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



Goodwill par UGT

TEMPORARY WORK	98,493
AIRPORT SERVICES	2,753
OTHER SERVICES	0
TOTAL	**101,245**

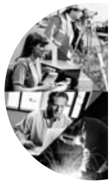
6.2. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

€000	Land	Buildings	Technical installations, equipment and tools	Other	Total
At January 1, 2005					
• 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			1	(2)	(1)
• First-time consolidation				550	550
• Acquisitions			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**
Year ended December 31, 2007					
• Net book value at beginning of year	447	1,118	15,210	6,139	22,915
• Translation differences			(3)	(3)	(6)
• First-time consolidation					0
• Acquisitions			2,845	2,898	5,742
• Disposals			(20)	(90)	(110)
• Reclassification			470	(768)	(298)
• Amortization and depreciation		(98)	(3,635)	(2,064)	(5,798)
Net book value at year end	**447**	**1,020**	**14,866**	**6,112**	**22,446**
At December 31, 2007					
• Cost	447	2,357	34,212	21,896	58,914
• Cumulative amortization and depreciation	0	(1,337)	(19,346)	(15,784)	(36,468)
Net book value at year end	**447**	**1,020**	**14,866**	**6,112**	**22,446**

Leased Property, plant and equipment financed under Finance Leases

€000	Land	Buildings	Technical installation, equipment and tools	Other	Total
At January 1, 2005					
• Cost or revaluation	439	1,238	24,377		26,054
• Accumulated depreciation and impairment	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
• Acquisition of a subsidiary					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 or revaluation	439	1,238	27,127	0	28,804
• Accumulated depreciation and impairment	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 years	439	464	12,250	0	13,153
• Translation differences					0
• Acquisition of a subsidiary					0
• Acquisitions			2,527		2,527
• 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 or revaluation	439	1,238	24,654	0	26,331
• Accumulated depreciation and impairment	0	(805)	(12,365)	0	(13,170)
Net book value	**439**	**433**	**12,289**	**0**	**13,161**
Year ended December 31, 2006					
• Net book value at beginning of years	439	433	12,289	0	13,161
• Translation differences					0
• Acquisition of a subsidiary					0
• Acquisitions			416		416
• Disposals					0
• Reclassification					0
• Amortization and depreciation		(62)	(2,411)		(2,473)
Net book value at year end	**439**	**371**	**10,294**	**0**	**11,104**
At December 31, 2006					
• Cost or revaluation	439	1,238	25,070	0	26,747
• Accumulated depreciation and impairment	0	(867)	(14,776)	0	(15,643)
Net book value	**439**	**371**	**10,294**	**0**	**11,104**

"Other" includes office, IT and transport equipment.



6.3. FINANCIAL ASSETS

€000	Loans and receivables > 1 year	Equity investments	Other	Total
At January 1, 2005				
• 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**
Statement as of December 31, 2006				
• Net book value at beginning of year	3,238	78	45	3,361
• Translation differences	(4)			(4)
• First-time consolidation	99			99
• Acquisitions	580	12		592
• Disposals	(470)		(2)	(472)
• Reclassification	3		(4)	(1)
• Net increase/decrease in provisions	60			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**
Statement as of December 31, 2007				
• Net book value at beginning of year	3,506	90	39	3,635
• Translation differences	(3)			(3)
• First-time consolidation		1		1
• Acquisitions	190	4		194
• Disposals	(350)		(28)	(378)
• Reclassification	(104)	98		(6)
• Net increase/decrease in provisions	7			7
Net book value at year end	**3,247**	**193**	**10**	**3,450**
At December 31, 2007				
• Cost	3,423	192	10	3,625
• Cumulative depreciation	(175)	0	0	(175)
Net book value	**3,248**	**192**	**10**	**3,450**

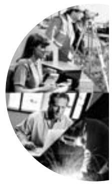
6.4. TRADE RECEIVABLES

€000	2005	2006	2007
• Trade receivables	312,951	364,121	388,629
• Provisions for depreciation on doubtful receivables	(7,093)	(8,518)	(10,070)
TOTAL	**305,859**	**355,603**	**378,559**

Trade receivables include notes sent for collection as of December 31 but relating to later maturity dates. These notes amounted to €37.757 million at December 31, 2007, €15.436 million at December 31, 2006, and €14.746 million at December 31, 2005.

Trade receivables include receivables sold by means of securitization for €154.6 million and those assigned under factoring agreements for €128 million.

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

€000	2005	2006	2007
• Receivables from the state and social organizations	12,878	11,394	11,077
• Prepaid expenses	2,908	2,795	3,027
• Other	6,439	4,852	9,869
Gross value of other receivables	**22,225**	**19,041**	**23,974**
• Provision for depreciation of other receivables	(261)	(255)	(265)
TOTAL, NET OTHER RECEIVABLES	**21,964**	**18,786**	**23,709**

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

6.6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

€000	2005	2006	2007
• Short-term investments	1,329	1,767	1,670
• Banking current accounts	33,565	39,464	42,387
TOTAL	**34,894**	**41,231**	**44,057**

6.7. CAPITAL AND TREASURY STOCK

	2005	2006	2007
• Number of shares authorized, issued and in circulation (thousands)	11,241	11,239	11,243
• Number of shares (thousands)	11,250	11,250	11,250
• Per value (in Euros)	0.36	0.36	0.36
• Capital	4,050	4,050	4,050
• Treasury shares (thousands)	9	11	7

The number of treasury shares purchased or sold during the years presented is not significant.

Treasury management
The treasury management of the company is designed to ensure liquidity and optimize its balance sheet structure.
A liquidity agreement was signed with ODDO as of July 1, 2005.
The company has no stock option or bonus share plan.
Moreover, there is no shareholder agreement.

6.8. 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.

€000	Opening balance	Increases	Decreases (provisions-used)	Reversals (provisions not used)	Change in accounting policy	Change in consolidation	Closing balance
• Engagements retraites	3,592	246		(275)			3,563
TOTAL	**3,592**	**246**	**0**	**(275)**	**0**	**0**	**3,563**

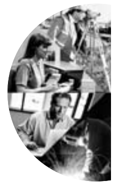
The main actuarial assumptions used in 2007 to evaluate the total value of the commitments were the following:
- discount rate: 5.48%
- rate of salary increases: 3%
- probable age of retirement: 61 years for employees born before 1946, 63 years for employees born after 1946.

The various commitments to employees are not financed.

AT JANUARY 1, 2005	**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**
• Cost of services rendered	329
• Discounting cost	215
• Actuarial difference	(572)
AT DECEMBER 31, 2007	**3,563**

Defined contribution plans
The amount paid to defined contribution plans (employer's portion) for all employees (permanent and temporary employees) for 2007 comes to €125,047,000.

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



6.9. PROVISIONS FOR OTHER LIABILITIES

€000	2005	2006	2007
• Provisions for litigation	3,330	2,663	2,921
• Other provisions	1,142	1,457	1,491
TOTAL	**4,472**	**4,120**	**4,412**

Provisions for other liabilities include provisions for labor tribunal risks estimated at €2,921,000. 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

€000	Opening balance	Increases	Decreases (provisions-used)	Reversals (provisions not used)	Transfers post with post	Change in accounting policy	Change in consolidation	Closing balance
• Provisions pour litiges	2,663	1,053	(737)	(583)	525			2,921
• Autres provisions	1,457	1,072	(513)		(525)			1,491
TOTAL	**4,120**	**2,125**	**(1,250)**	**(583)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4,412**

The heading for other provisions mainly corresponds to provisions for damage to airplanes in the airport services division and tax litigation in the Congo.

6.10. BORROWINGS

€000	2005	2006	2007
• Borrowings, non-current	87,529	87,596	70,843
• Borrowings, current	7,493	9,549	15,820
TOTAL BORROWINGS	**95,022**	**97,145**	**86,663**

Analysis of borrowings by type and maturity

€000	Securitization	Equity investments	Finance leases	Borrowings	Total
12/31/2005					
• 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**
12/31/2006					
• 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**
12/31/2007					
• Less than 1 year		9,688	2,002	4,130	15,820
• 1 to 5 years	50,000	4,071	2,534	11,083	67,688
• More than 5 years		3,020		135	3,155
Total 2007	**50,000**	**16,779**	**4,536**	**15,348**	**86,663**

6.11. OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

€000	2005	2006	2007
• Factoring	11,166	9,746	7,374
• Bank overdrafts	29,444	41,418	24,564
TOTAL OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	**40,610**	**51,164**	**31,938**

6.12. TAX AND SOCIAL SECURITY LIABILITIES

€000	2005	2006	2007
• Value added tax	71,145	77,115	84,323
• Debt to social security organizations	62,284	69,929	71,833
• Employee liabilities	65,422	69,044	75,972
• State, public authorities and other liabilities	18,298	26,940	34,692
TOTAL TAX AND SOCIAL SECURITY LIABILITIES	**217,149**	**243,028**	**266,820**

6.13. 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.

6.14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

€000	2005	2006	2007
• Trade payables	21,377	22,957	23,494
• Prepaid income	296	273	504
• Other payables	13,171	10,993	11,121
TOTAL TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	**34,844**	**34,223**	**35,119**

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

€000	2005	2006	2007
• Purchases consumed	(16,712)	(17,490)	(20,370)
• Personnel and related expenses	(1,051,560)	(1,172,510)	(1,288,114)
• Other purchases and external expenses	(54,490)	(60,244)	(67,509)
• Other Income and Expenses *(1)*	21	(365)	2,477
TOTAL	**(1,122,741)**	**(1,250,609)**	**(1,373,516)**

(1) in 2005 and 2006, other income of €732,000 and €1.465 million respectively was reclassified as other income and expenses.

Personnel expenses and similar charges were affected by the positive effect (net of associated costs) of modifications in the calculation of certain social security charges explained in Note 1.

7.2. COST OF FINANCIAL DEBT

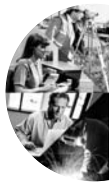
€000	2005	2006	2007
• Financial cost on profit-sharing	(604)	(580)	(730)
• Financial interest on borrowing and bank overdrafts	(4,474)	(4,979)	(5,802)
• Financial income	159	157	206
• Net foreign exchange gains/losses	(127)	(2)	(15)
• Other	51	48	(27)
TOTAL	**(4,995)**	**(5,355)**	**(6,368)**

7.3. INCOME TAX

€000	2005	2006	2007
• Current income tax	(12,041)	(12,591)	(22,533)
• Deferred income tax	(535)	(85)	2,677
INCOME TAX	**(12,576)**	**(12,676)**	**(19,856)**

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

€000		2005	2006	2007
Earning before taxes		**37,186**	**38,740**	**58,025**
• Company income tax		34.93 %	34.43%	34.43%
Theoretical income tax		**12,989**	**13,338**	**19,978**
• Effects of				
	Income not taxable	(101)	(14)	(25)
	Permanent differences	27	(219)	197
	Rate difference in foreign countries	(216)	(162)	(57)
	Unrecognized tax losses	80	125	181
	From the use of unrecognized tax losses or exemption	(95)	(665)	(363)
	Other	(108)	273	(55)
Total impact		**(413)**	**(662)**	**(122**
• Taxes at current rate		12,576	12,676	19,856
Group tax		**12,576**	**12,676**	**19,856**
Apparent rate		33.82 %	32.72%	34.22%



Deferred taxes by type

€000	Deferred taxes on timing differences	lDeferred taxes on retirement Ind.	Deferred taxes on finance leases	Other deferred taxes	Total
• Gross as of 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**
• Gross as of 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**
• Gross as of January 1, 2007	2,699	1,252	(2,114)	(45)	1,792
• Impact on income	2,724	(10)	4	(42)	2,676
Value at year end	5,423	1,242	(2,110)	(87)	4,468

Note 8. Other information

8.1. OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS

€000	Given/ Received	Origin	Maturity	2005	2006	2007
Endorsements, pledges and guarantees						
• Bank guarantee in favor of CRIT SAS	Received	Financial guarantee	june-08	67,481	66,028	70,502
• Guarantee of Crédit Lyonnais en faveur de CRITIntérim, Les Compagnons, Les Volants, AB Intérim	Received	Financial guarantee	june-08	11,694	14,672	16,028
• Guarantee from Socamett in favor of CRIT temporary business	Received	Financial guarantee	june-08	196	218	226
• Guarantee from Banque Populaire in favor of Groupe CRIT	Received	Financial guarantee	may-08			2,750
• Guarantee given by Groupe CRIT to Crédit Lyonnais guaranteeing CRIT Intérim, Les Compagnons, Les Volants, AB Intérim	Given	Financial guarantee	june-07	11,694	14,672	
• Guarantee given by Groupe CRIT to Crédit Lyonnais for Maser	Given	Financial guarantee		229	229	
• Guarantee given by Groupe CRIT to Crédit du Maroc CRIT Intérim Maroc	Given	Financial guarantee	Unlimited	250	250	250
Other commitments						
• Other	Given	Other		5,240	5,260	5,274

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

Obligations	TOTAL	<1 year	2 to 5 years	> 5 years
• Obligations for simple real estate leases	8,410	4,724	3,634	52
• Obligations for simple equipment leases	5,122	2,583	2,539	0
TOTAL	**13,532**	**7,307**	**6,173**	**52**

The total rent paid in financial year 2007 amounted to €19,092,000.

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 totaled €56.8 million. This commitment is made to Ester Finance Titrisation for the term of the contract.

As of December 31, 2007, the financing used by the Group amounted to €50 million in relation to sold receivables of €154.6 million; these receivables are retained in the balance sheet.

The special purposes entity in relation to the securitization of receivables is external and is not consolidated by the Group (pursuant to SIC 12).

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

8.4. NET DEBT

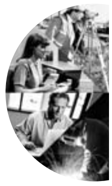
The group's net debt is summarized below

€000	2005	2006	2007
• Borrowings, non-current portion	87,529	87,596	70,843
• Borrowings, current portion	7,493	9,549	15,820
• Other current financial debt	40,610	51,164	31,938
Total debt	**135,631**	**148,308**	**118,601**
• Cash and cash equivalents	34,894	41,231	44,057
Total cash	**34,894**	**41,231**	**44,057**
TOTAL NET DEBT	**100,738**	**107,077**	**74,544**

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

€000	Amount at 12/31/05	Amount at 12/31/06	Amount at 12/31/07	Maturity	Hedge
• Securitization	75,000	75,000	50,000	2012	No
• Factoring	11,166	9,746	7,374	N/A	No
• Medium-term loan	0	0	13,500	2012	

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%.



An evolution of 1 % of rates would have an identical impact in 21 % of the group annual financial load.

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:

€000	2005	2006	2007
Services provided			
• SCI LA PIERRE DE MELUN	16	16	16
• SCI LA PIERRE D'AUXERRE	11	10	10
• SCI LA PIERRE DE TOULON	14	27	19
• SCI LA PIERRE DE VITROLLES	0	0	0
• SCI LA PIERRE D'AUBAGNE	13	13	13
• SCI LA PIERRE D'AUDINCOURT (DU HAVRE)	0	35	33
• 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	241	155	156
• SCI HUGO MOREL	99	80	56
• SCI LES BRUYERES	0	0	0
• SCI LA PIERRE DE MANTES (LUTTERBACH)	28	19	19
• SCI MARSI		186	307
Sales of goods			
• SEINE 51	64	0	0
TOTAL	**557**	**611**	**700**

The remuneration allocated by the Group to the members of the management bodies totaled €464,000 in 2007 and €456,000 in 2006. No post-employment benefit or loans was granted to executives.

8.6. 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.

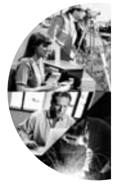
8.7. EMPLOYEES

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

In number of permanent employees at December 31	2005	2006	2007
• Temporary employment and recruitment	1,377	1,742	1,753
• Airport assistance	1,605	1,648	1,953
• Other	818	811	767
TOTAL	**3,800**	**4,201**	**4,473**

8.8. SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

Company	Siren No.	% of interest		Method of consolidation
		2007	2006	
• GROUPE CRIT (Saint-Ouen)	**622 045 383**			Full consolidation
• CRIT INTERIM (Saint-Ouen)	**303 409 247**	98.90	98.90	Full consolidation
• OTESSA (c'clean) (Saint-Ouen)	**552 118 101**	99.00	99.00	Full consolidation
• CRIT CENTER (Saint-Ouen)	**652 016 270**	95.00	95.00	Full consolidation
• RUSH (Saint-Ouen)	**692 039 183**	97.90	97.90	Full consolidation
• LES VOLANTS (Saint-Ouen)	**301 938 817**	98.83	98.08	Full consolidation
• HILLARY (Saint-Ouen)	**304 668 510**	99.90	99.90	Full consolidation
• E.C.M. (Saint-Ouen)	**732 050 034**	99.00	99.00	Full consolidation
• PARIS ILE-DE-FRANCE SECURITE (Paris)	**732 050 042**	95.00	95.00	Full consolidation
• MASER (Saint-Ouen)	**732 050 026**	99.94	99.00	Full consolidation
• LES COMPAGNONS (Paris)	**309 979 631**	95.00	95.00	Full consolidation
• COMPUTER ASSISTANCE (Saint-Ouen)	**732 050 018**	95.00	95.00	Full consolidation
• LEBREC (Saint-Ouen)	**572 181 097**	95.00	95.00	Full consolidation
• AB INTERIM (Saint-Ouen)	**642 009 583**	95.00	95.00	Full consolidation
• R.H.F. (Saint-Ouen)	**343 168 399**	95.00	95.00	Full consolidation
• ATIAC (Saint-Ouen)	**690 500 871**	50.00	50.00	Full consolidation
• EURO SURETE (ko protection) (Paris)	**399 370 386**	95.00	95.00	Full consolidation
• SCI RIGAUD PREMILHAT (Bois Rigaud)	**312 086 390**	90.00	90.00	Full consolidation
• SCI RUITZ LES MEURETS (Barlin)	**310 728 258**	90.00	90.00	Full consolidation
• ARIANE MEDICAL (Saint-Ouen)	**334 077 138**	95.00	95.00	Full consolidation
• GROUPE EUROPE HANDLING (Tremblay en France)	**401 144 274**	99.84	99.76	Full consolidation
• EUROPE HANDLING (Tremblay en France)	**395 294 358**	99.76	99.66	Full consolidation
• EUROPE HANDLING ROISSY (Tremblay en France)	**401 300 983**	99.64	99.52	Full consolidation
• EUROPE HANDLING MAINTENANCE (Tremblay en France)	**404 398 281**	99.64	99.52	Full consolidation
• AERO HANDLING (Tremblay en France)	**398 776 799**	99.56	99.42	Full consolidation
• ASSISTANCE MATERIEL AVION (Tremblay en France)	**410 080 600**	99.64	99.52	Full consolidation
• AIRLINES GROUND SERVICES (Tremblay en France)	**411 545 080**	99.60	99.52	Full consolidation
• INSTITUT DE FORMAT° AUX METIERS DE L'AERIEN (Tremblay en France)	**409 514 791**	99.64	99.52	Full consolidation
• EUROPE HANDLING CORRESPONDANCE (Tremblay en France)	**441 318 433**	99.84	99.76	Full consolidation
• MAYDAY TT (Paris)	**344 027 180**	99.62	99.64	Full consolidation
• EURISTT SAS	**324 551 464**	100.00	100.00	Full consolidation
• SCI SARRES DE COLOMBE	**381 038 496**	98.65	100.00	Full consolidation
• SCI CAMBRAIE	**403 899 818**	98.65	100.00	Full consolidation



Company	Siren No.	2007	2006	Method of consolidation
• AWAC TECHNICS	**412 783 045**	99.60	99.76	Full consolidation
• CRIT SAS	**451 329 908**	99.65	99.65	Full consolidation
• SCI MARCHE A MEAUX	**384 360 962**	99.00	100.00	Full consolidation
• SCI ALLEES MARINES	**381 161 595**	99.00	100.00	Full consolidation
• CRIT ITALIA	**N/A**	99.00	99.00	Full consolidation
• CRIT INTERIM (Switzerland)	**N/A**	99.65	98.90	Full consolidation
• CRIT ESPANA (Spain)	**N/A**	100.00	100.00	Full consolidation
• PROPARTNER (Germany)	**N/A**	100.00	100.00	Full consolidation
• CRIT MAROC	**N/A**	98.67	98.67	Full consolidation
• CONGO HANDLING	**N/A**	60.90	60.85	Full consolidation
• SKY HANDLING HANDLING PARTNER (Ireland)	**N/A**	100.00	100.00	Full consolidation
• SKY HANDLING PARTNER SHANNON (Ireland)	**N/A**	100.00	100.00	Full consolidation
• SKY HANDLING PARTNER CORK (Ireland)	**N/A**	100.00	100.00	Full consolidation
• ECM TEHNOLOGIE (Romania)	**N/A**	99.00	99.00	Full consolidation
• CRIT HR (Ireland)	**N/A**	95.00	95.00	Full consolidation
• RH EXTERNETT (Saint-Ouen)	**489 466 474**	100.00	100.00	Full consolidation
• DRAWINGS	**443 479 167**	99.00	99.00	Full consolidation
• CRIT CARTERA (Spain)	**N/A**	100.00	99.99	Full consolidation
• CRIT SEARCH (Spain)	**N/A**	100.00	99.99	Full consolidation
• AUXIPLE (Spain)	**N/A**	100.00	99.99	Full consolidation
• SCCV LES CHARMES	**491 437 018**	47.50	00.00	Accounted for under the equity method
• SCCV 50 AV PORTE DE VILLIERS	**492 855 648**	50.00	00.00	Accounted for under the equity method
• HANDLING PARTNER GABON	**N/A**	33.95	00.00	Accounted for under the equity method
• CRIT SRO (Slovakia) (1)	**N/A**	100.00		Full consolidation
• C-SERVICES (Morocco) (2)	**N/A**	90.00		Not consolidated
• CRIT RH (Tunisia) (2)	**N/A**	94.67		Not consolidated

(1) *Start of operations in the second half of 2007*
(2) *Formed in December 2007*

The Group has no share purchase commitments vis-à-vis minority shareholders.

• Judicial and arbitration proceedings

There are no governmental, judiciary or arbitration proceedings that could have or has recently had a material impact on the financial situation or earnings of the company.