

■ Respect for the principles of the Global Compact



Since 2001, Carrefour has adhered to the United Nations Global Compact, and undertakes to respect and to promote its ten principles on Human rights, labor and environmental standards, and the fight against corruption.

■ Principles of the Global Compact

■ Human rights

1. To support and respect the protection of international law on Human rights within its sphere of influence
2. To ensure that business is not complicit in violations of Human rights



■ Labor standards

3. To ensure respect for freedom of association and the actual recognition of the right to collective bargaining
4. To eliminate all forms of forced or compulsory labor
5. To ensure the effective abolition of child labor
6. To eliminate discrimination at work and in careers

■ Respect for the environment

7. To promote a precautionary approach to environmental challenges
8. To undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility
9. To encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally-friendly technology



■ Fight against corruption

10. To fight against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery

■ Examples of the Group's actions

■ The Carrefour group is committed to an unwavering policy of respecting the basic rights set out by the ILO and ensuring that its suppliers do likewise, in particular by cooperating since 1997 with the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH). Since 2006, all Carrefour suppliers – food and non-food – are bound contractually to the Group Social Charter. To ensure respect for the Charter, since 2003 the Carrefour group has strengthened its social audit policy. At end 2006, 1,460 social audits had been performed, including 1,209 initial audits and 251 re-audits. In 2005, Carrefour lent its support to an international standard on responsibility regarding human rights, and since 2006 it has worked within the CIES framework for the convergence of the voluntary initiatives developed by the world's leading retailers.

> See pp. 40-41

■ The Carrefour group has chosen to work with an external partner to promote social dialogue in every country: the international trade union organization Union Network International (UNI). An agreement was signed with the UNI in May 2001 that condemns child labor and forced labor, and provides for the joint implementation of the principles set out by ILO agreements with regard to freedom of association and collective bargaining.

> See p. 34

■ In October 2004, the Group signed the Corporate Diversity Charter, making a commitment to not discriminate in hiring or at work.

> See pp. 38-39

■ The Carrefour group is developing environmentally-friendly own-brand and retail-banner products: organic products, eco-label products, "Responsible Fishing" range, Carrefour Quality lines, etc. CQL products were launched in France in 1992 and use rigorous traceability to guarantee fresh, healthy, quality, authentic products for consumers. They are the fruit of work upstream with suppliers, who are rewarded for their effort on quality, and encourage environmental protection and the preservation of local know-how.

> See pp. 42-43

■ The Carrefour group implements sustainable construction principles in building, remodeling and expanding its stores. An environmental management system is used to minimize waste and to control energy, refrigerant and water consumption. It has conducted life-cycle analyses to define policies on checkout bags and advertising catalogues.

> See pp. 46-51

■ Carrefour is endeavoring to cut CO₂ emissions from its logistics and to limit greenhouse gas emissions by rationalizing flows, testing alternative methods of transport (combined railroad or barge-road), and testing alternative fuels (aquazole, LNG).

> See p. 48

■ In June 2004, the Group has deployed its Code of Ethics that formalizes the duties and practices to be adopted with customers, suppliers and service providers. Awareness-raising activities and training were conducted in the different countries. To fight harassment and corruption, some particularly sensitive countries developed ethics hotlines for suppliers, employees and customers.

> See p. 6