

Le Président

30 September 2009

Declaration of support for the Global Compact

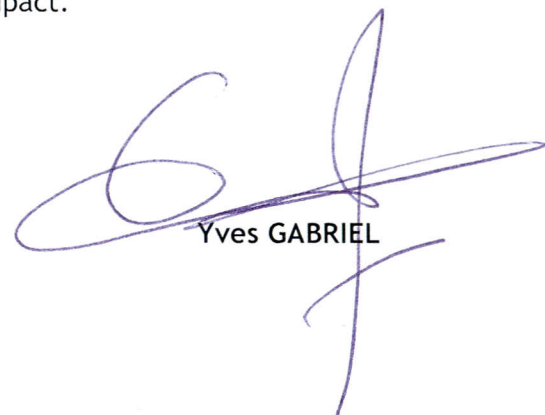
Since 2006, Bouygues Construction has been striving to support and promote, within its sphere of influence, the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact initiative for human rights, labour rights, environmental protection and the fight against fraud.

In 2009, we are renewing this commitment to translate these principles into practical initiatives through our sustainable development policy. This policy is made up of seven areas for progress, focusing on promoting relationships of trust with our customers, risk management, prevention in the area of our employees' health and safety, combating any form of discrimination within the company, establishing balanced relationships with our suppliers and subcontractors, respect for the environment and our involvement in the economic and social life of the regions where we operate.

The initiatives arising from these overarching strategic principles are broadly in line with the ten principles of the Global Compact. They are set out in our corporate and sustainable development report, which accompanies this Communication on Progress.

I have also attached to this document a presentation of "CarbonEco[®]", a carbon emissions calculation tool based on the ADEME (French Environment and Energy Management Agency) method which we have adapted to building and public works activities. Deployed from 2009 onwards, CarbonEco[®] gives an accurate measurement of CO₂ emissions from our construction work and our business premises. Adopting such a tool was an essential step in implementing an emissions reduction strategy which is both pragmatic and ambitious.

As Chief Executive Officer of Bouygues Construction, I would like to underline the company's commitment to the drive for progress initiated by the Global Compact.



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CarbonEco®



The legislative texts produced by the French government's Grenelle environment round table process make the fight against global warming a priority. In the framework of its CO₂ emissions reductions strategy, Bouygues Construction has developed an emissions calculation tool tailored to building and public works activities. Produced in partnership with ADEME (the French Environment and Energy Management Agency) and the company Carbone 4, CarbonEco® provides a means of quantifying direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions from a building from the design to demolition stage including operation.

CarbonEco®, Bouygues Construction's response

A specific tool, CarbonEco® was created by the Bouygues Group to adapt ADEME's Bilan Carbone (carbon and GHG emissions calculation) method to building and public works projects. Developed in partnership with ADEME and the Carbone 4 firm (Jean-Marc Jancovici), it measures the carbon footprint generated during the construction and then use of a new building, including the emissions associated with heating, air-conditioning, specific electricity consumption and population transfers caused by the new building. To prepare the tool, around forty such emissions calculations were carried out on major construction projects in 2007 and 2008.

Tailored to the various types of building and public works projects, the calculation is based on collated greenhouse gas emissions factors, and on measured or estimated quantities. Using the software allows us to deduce ratios per type of building and per phase: operation, usage or construction.

CarbonEco® is now used by the fifty or so Bouygues Construction employees trained to use ADEME's Bilan Carbone® method and will be gradually rolled out to all **Bouygues Construction** Group projects.

CarbonEco® helps project owners, when certifying their buildings according to standards such as HQE (high environmental quality), to quantify this essential criterion, so symbolic of the fight against climate change, alongside other criteria such as health, energy and resources saving and biodiversity, in accordance with the overall cost of a project.

It is a genuine environmental method implemented in order to ensure that customers really appreciate the value of sustainable construction, but also represents a strategic intention to anticipate the future rise in energy prices and to take into account the "contribution Energie Climat" (carbon tax) in our professions.

Carbon emissions from buildings



The First tower renovation project, at La Défense (Hauts-de-Seine), was the subject of an emissions calculation.

In the building sector, an emissions calculation takes into account the construction phase, but also the life cycle of the building, including the transport generated and the end of the building's life.

During construction, we can quantify not only the energy consumed on the site, the waste produced and the transport of site workers, but also emissions linked to the manufacturing and transport of materials used (particularly steel and concrete, which are very energy-intensive to manufacture).

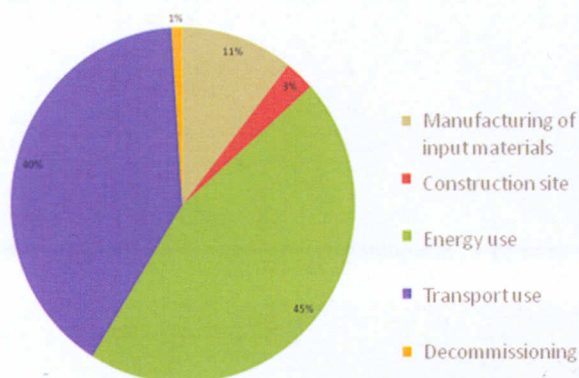
During the operation phase, the energy the building consumes and the transportation of its users will have a major influence. The location of the building and its accessibility to the public transport network will have a particularly large impact on the operational carbon footprint of the building.

The examples below (60 High Energy Performance urban dwellings and 16,000m² (gross area) of Low-Consumption peri-urban office space) demonstrate the orders of magnitude for a building life cycle of 80 years, taking into account the renewal of lower lifespan products such as finishing products and heating and electrical systems.

The energy efficiency achieved by using, among other things, renewable energy sources leads to a significant reduction in emissions during the operational phase of a building's life cycle.

Other emissions have comparable effects, such as the transport resulting from the location of the building, the materials specified in design and, to a lesser extent, the construction site and decommissioning.

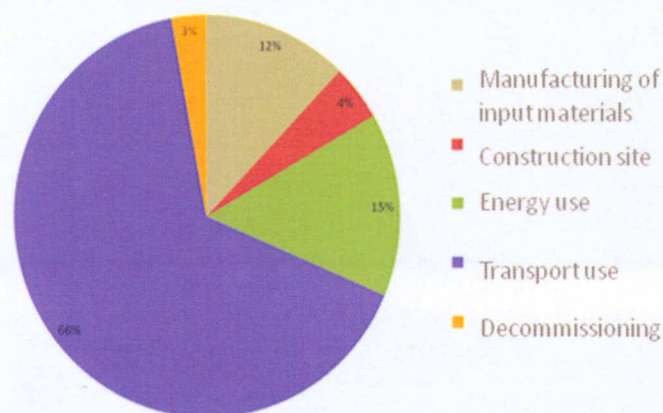
Distribution of emissions (life cycle of 80 years, district heating)



Example of housing:

60 urban dwellings,
High Energy Performance (4,460m² habitable area)

Distribution of emissions (life cycle of 80 years, electric heating)



Example of offices:

15,700m² (gross area) of Low-Consumption peri-urban office space