## 11/ A doubtful usage of european funds



During five consecutive years (2007 to 2011), we can see on the LTF balance sheet assets 7 545 837€ accounted for as « order down payment ». A down payment without counterpart is a de facto unjustifiable loan according to public accounting.

Despite multiple requests, LTF/TELT top management did not
provide any answer.

We can also see in the 2014 balance sheet that the investment per employee in furniture and computer equipment is 6,52 times higher in Italy than in France. Since the beginning, the total investment in Italy is 941 613€ for 18,83 employees in average while it is 256 961€ for 33,5 employees in average in France

apport financier 2014	LYON TURIN FERROVIAIRE	Page 3
Matériel de bureau et informatique :		
- France	172 635 8 832	181 467
- Italie	446 117 365 670	811 787
	618 752 374 503	993 255
Mobilier:		
- France	75 494 0	75 494
- Italie	124 419 5 407	129 826
	199 913 5 407	205 320

Multiple firms linked to the italian Mafia benefited from the Lyon-Turin construction market and some of the deliveries did not comply with the orders. The director signing the above orders was promoted general manager of Lyon-Turin Ferroviaire (LTF) in march 2014.

The previous general manager of LTF until 2011 was sentenced to 8 month jail in first instance court and the construction manager to one month jail in the first instance court.

### 12/ LTF president declared it

Au départ, nous sommes effectivement partis sur l'idée d'une ligne à grande vitesse. Dans le contexte de l'époque, la concentration intellectuelle était focalisée sur ce type d'infrastructures. C'était la pensée dominante. Actuellement, en France, il y a un débat sur la politique des lignes à grandes vitesses, sur leur sens et leur utilité économique et sociale. Dans ce contexte de réflexion nationale autour de ces ouvrages, ce n'est pas le maillon du Lyon-Turin qui serait prioritaire, alors que d'autres, plus importants, sont à revoir. Si nous considérions encore comme utile la construction d'une ligne à grande vitesse à cet endroit, nous aurions tout faux. Aujourd'hui, l'argument initial ne permet plus la justification du projet, L'argument qui consistait à dire que le tunnel existant allait être saturé n'a plus lieu d'être. Nous sommes passés d'une époque de grande croissance continue à une conjoncture économique difficile. Sur l'arc alpin franco-italien, les flux se sont stabilisés. Et sur la zone des Alpes du Nord, les activités sont en diminution, L'évolution récente, notamment à cause de la crise économique de 2008, a créé une période de non-croissance.



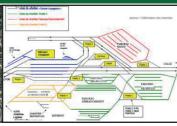
Interview by Maxime Hanssen 22<sup>nd</sup> of January 2015

# LYON-TURIN PROJECT DECIDE WITH FACTS

## 1/ The existing infrastructure



Ambérieu







Culoz / Wodan

Existing railways between Lyon and Turin

Existing installations for intermodal freight

## 2/ Today's existing railroad track capacities, at no expense

#### Passengers:

Paris - Chambéry : **2h49'** Paris - Milan : **5h25' / 5h15'** 

Lyon - Turin : **2h40'** Paris - Turin **4h40'**  Population : - Lyon-Turin 4,5 millions inhabitants

- Paris-London 27 millions inhabitants

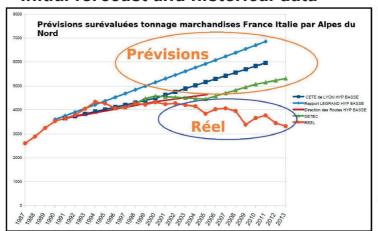
#### Official freight capacities:

- 120 freight trains or rolling highways/per day in addition to passenger trains
- 17,5 Millions tons / year

Source « Réseau Ferré de France » now called « SNCF Réseau »

## 3/ Current situation between France and Italy through northern Alps

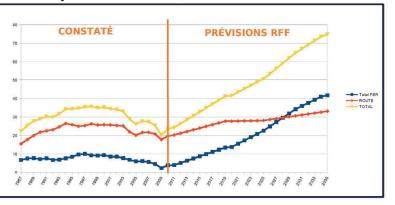
#### Initial forecast and historical data



#### Passengers between France and Italy:

- 3 TGV Paris-Milan per day, each way
- No local train, replaced by buses

#### 2012 updated forecast and historical data



Freight between France and Italy

#### 20 freight trains per day including :

- 23% > 1200 T requiring push locomotive
- 7% < 400 T empty train without load

## 4/ Comparison with similar situations: Switzerland, Austria, Germany

	Montcenis (Italy – France)			Gothard (Italy - Switzerland)			Brenner (Italy - Austria)		
Altitude	1150 meters (built in 1872)		1150 meters (built in 1874)			1370 meters (built in 1867)			
Freight (year)	2000	2007	2013	2000	2007	2013	2000	2007	2013
Road + Rail (Mt*)	33.8	27.6	21.5	24.4	26.4	24.3	34.1	48.3	40.7
Rail (Mt*)	8.6	5.7	3.2	16.8	15.5	15	8.7	13.3	11.7
Rail (%)	25.4	20.7	14.9	68.9	59.1	61.7	25.51	27.54	28.75

Mt : Million ton

With a 17.5 Millions tons capacity, the existing railroad already allows to reach the European goals today.

Italy -	Year 2000 : 51.8% of 33.8 Mt*	Year 2007 : 63.4% of 27.6 Mt*	Year 2013 : 81.4% of 21.5 Mt*
France			

<sup>\*</sup> Mt : Million ton



Reminder of the White paper on Transport objectives: 30 % by rail before 2030 and 50% before 2050

The current capacity of the existing railroad is officially stated at 17.5 million tons: its current usage is only 18.3 %!

## 5/ Railway systems allowing immediate road/rail transfer





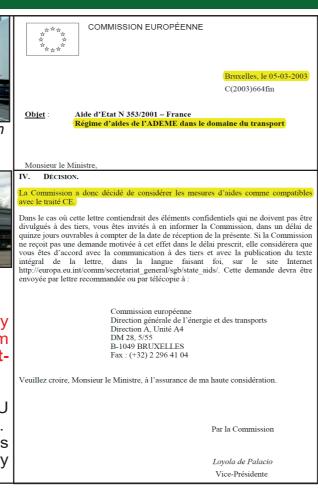
Rolling highways used in Italy, Switzerland, Austria. Germanv ...



Ampliroll Multiberce system for truck with trailers

Each one of these handling systems does not require any infrastructure, no dedicated equipment or loading platform therefore, It is possible to use them without any investment.

Besides, according to the decision C(2003)/664, the EU autorized France to subsidize the systems depicted above. However, despite this favorable decision, France still does not use the solutions distributed by ECORAIL, a subsidary of SNCF.



### 9/ Perpignan-Figueras : an exemple not to be followed



For a cost of 24,77 Million € per km, Perpignan-Figueras was supposed to move trucks on railroads as soon as 2012. There are 10.000 truck/day on the Perthus road and a growing passenger trafic. It went bankrupt in July 2015



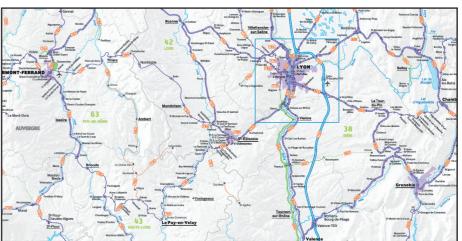
Despite the 2015 bankrupty and the obligation to do it according to the french law (article L1511-6 of the « transport code »), the socio-economical evaluation of the project is still unavailable.

#### Le concessionnaire de la ligne TGV Barcelone-Paris dépose le bilan

Faute d'accord avec ses créanciers pour renégocier une dette de plus de 400 millions d'euros, le consortium franco-espagnol TP Ferro, détenu à parts égales par les groupes de construction rançais Eiffage et espagnol ACS, a annoncé, le 17 juillet, « une demande volontaire de mise sous dministration judiciaire » devant le tribunal de commerce de Gérone, ce qui revient à déposer le

The truck trafic on the Lyon-Turin axis is **3 times** lower (3000/day) than the one of Perpignan-Figueras and it costs 6 times more (150 M€/km). Who can pretend that the Lyon-Turin project is not doomed to an inevitable bankrupty and does not infringe the public debt rules of the EU?

## 10/ Useful and necessary work in Auvergne Rhône-Alpes region



#### Urgent needs: Double single track railroads for safety and transportation time reasons

- Aix les Bains Annecy Genève - Saint Etienne - Clermont-Ferrand
- Grenoble Valence - Lyon - Chambéry
- Saint Etienne Le Puy en Velay
- Lyon Rives Grenoble

These works have an estimated cost of 10 Million €uros per doubled railroad kilometer which represents a total estimated cost of 2,5 to 3 Billion €uros, practically similar to the comitment of France for a single railroad tunnel.

#### What does the SNCF say (18/3/2016 Mobilicités magazine)

In private, Guillaume Pepy, SNCF president is concerned about the money that France will dedicate to this project, probably taken out of AFITF budget over 15 years or so.

"This will be as much money not used to modernize the existing railroad network"

"There is not enough population between Lyon and Turin/Milan or between Paris and Turin/Milan to ever boost trafic significantly. It is not like Paris-London, connected by the channel tunnel, a top manager of SNCF Mobilités explains. We use three TGV daily on the line to Italy, we may go up to five or six in total, no more, because the operating cost of the infrastructure and its access facilities are going to send the toll costs through the roof exactly as it is happening for the high speed line SEA Tours-Bordeaux."