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**REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL**

**assessing the progress reported by Italy to the Commission and the Council on the recovery of the amount due from milk producers by virtue of the additional levy for the period 1995/1996 to 2001/2002  
(pursuant to Article 3 of Council Decision 2003/530/EC)**

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### **assessing the progress reported by Italy to the Commission and the Council on the recovery of the amount due from milk producers by virtue of the additional levy for the period 1995/1996 to 2001/2002**

**(pursuant to Article 3 of Council Decision 2003/530/EC)**

This assessment report has been drawn up pursuant to Article 3 of Council Decision 2003/530/EC of 16 July 2003 on the compatibility with the common market of aid that the Italian Republic intends to grant to its milk producers (hereinafter: ‘the Council Decision’), in accordance with which the competent Italian authorities must report annually to the Council and the Commission on the progress made by them in recovering the amount due from the producers by virtue of the additional levy for the period 1995/1996 to 2001/2002.

Under Article 1 of the Council Decision, the aid the Italian Republic grants to milk producers, by itself making payment to the European Union budget of the amount due from them to the EU by virtue of the additional levy on milk and milk products for the period 1995/1996 to 2001/2002 and by allowing these producers to repay their debt by way of deferred payment over a number of years without interest, is exceptionally considered to be compatible with the common market on condition that:

- repayment is made in full by yearly instalments of equal size, and
- the repayment period does not exceed 14 years, starting from 1 January 2004.

Under Article 2 of the Council Decision, the granting of the aid is conditional upon Italy declaring the total additional levy for the periods concerned to the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF)<sup>1</sup> and upon it deducting the outstanding debt in three yearly instalments of equal size from the expenditure financed by the EAGGF for November 2003, November 2004 and November 2005 respectively. The declaration by Italy of the total additional levy for the period concerned was duly made by letter of 26 August 2003. Deductions of the outstanding debt were duly made from expenditure financed by the EAGGF for November 2003, 2004 and 2005.

Article 3 of the Council Decision requires the competent Italian authorities to report annually to the Council and the Commission on the progress made by them in recovering the amount due from producers by virtue of the additional levy for the marketing years 1995/1996 to 2001/2002.

Under that provision, the Italian authorities presented their 13th report to the Commission by letter from the AGEA (Agenzia per le Erogazioni in Agricoltura, Italian Agricultural Payments Agency) dated 9 November 2018 concerning payment of the 2017 instalment. Since the first two instalments (2004 and 2005) were covered by a single report (document COM(2007) 34 final of 30 January 2007), this report concerns the 14th instalment.

The report provides the Commission’s assessment of the progress reported by the Italian authorities for 2017 in recovering the additional levy both for the seven years covered by the Council Decision and for those not covered by it.

#### **Payment of the levy under the 2003 deferred payment scheme**

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<sup>1</sup> Replaced since 1 January 2007 by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF).

The Council Decision authorising Italy to itself make payment to the European Union budget of the additional levy due from its milk producers concerned 25 123 producers in 2005, the year of the first report to the Council. This figure fell to 20 647 for 2017.

Of all the producers reported on who were subject to the levy for the seven marketing years covered by the Council Decision, 15 431 initially opted to pay under the 2003 deferred payment scheme. In 2004, before the first yearly instalment was paid, the 15 431 producers that had opted to pay under the deferred payment scheme owed EUR 345 million in total, which represented about one quarter of the total outstanding amount due from the producers that had refused to opt into the schemes for deferred payment. It seems that the producers opting to pay under the deferred payment scheme were mostly those with the lowest levels of excess production. On the other hand, producers with higher levels of excess production (some 8 000 producers owing around EUR 1 billion in levies for the seven years) preferred not to participate in the deferred payment scheme. Nevertheless, it should be pointed out that, every year, the Italian authorities received new applications to be included in the scheme. In 2017, 36 new applications were submitted, corresponding to EUR 7 million in total. The 14th yearly instalment, totalling EUR 24 655 057.20, was to be paid by 10 137 producers before 31 December 2017. The checks carried out by the Italian authorities show that 10 038 producers duly paid amounts totalling EUR 24 259 152.52 in 2017, which means that 99% of the producers paid 98.40% of the amounts due under the 14th instalment within the time limit. That rate is close to the 97% average recorded for the previous instalments. According to the Italian authorities, a total amount of EUR 375.94 million had been recovered by the end of the 14th instalment.

Whilst the above levels are certainly indicative of a commitment on the part of the producers participating in the deferred payment scheme to meet their obligations, the Commission considers that the follow-up given to cases where the payment has not been made within the time limit is a prime indicator of the level of commitment on the part of the Italian authorities to ensure full compliance with the conditions of the scheme and ultimately collection in full of the levy due.

As regards the 14th instalment, no information is yet available regarding payment by the remaining 99 producers for a sum of EUR 392 784.39.

With regard to the 13th instalment, the previous report stated that payment had not been made by 31 December 2016 by 209 producers, corresponding to EUR 563 317.20. According to the information received from the Italian authorities, all these cases were notified by the central authorities to the relevant regional authorities in order to enforce payment of the entire amount due, with interest, outside the deferred payment scheme. Of the 209 producers first thought not to have paid, it later emerged that 103 of them had in fact paid. By contrast, the 106 producers who had not actually paid the 13th instalment lost their entitlement to deferred payment and enforced recovery procedures were initiated against them.

Based on the information provided by the Italian authorities for 2017, the conditions for applying the deferred payment scheme approved by Council Decision 2003/530/EC appear to have been met, and the scheme appears to have been managed in a satisfactory manner given the progress made in recovering the amount owed by the producers participating in the scheme for the period 1995/1996 to 2001/2002.

### **Holdings for which the possibility of deferred payment has been revoked**

Failure to pay any one yearly instalment results in exclusion from the deferred payment scheme and consequently makes producers liable to seizure of the entire amount still outstanding with accrued interest.

14 years on from the start of the 2003 deferred payment scheme, a total of 1 120 holdings have had their right to make deferred payments revoked for a total debt, to be paid by instalments, of EUR 37 510 005.97.

However, of this amount, EUR 18 740 185 was paid before the right was revoked and EUR 5 502 332.10 was recovered after the revocation (almost 30% of the outstanding amount due); this latter amount includes EUR 2 920 990.46 paid by 320 holdings that thereby managed to clear their debt. The total outstanding debt is therefore EUR 13 279 597.39, relating to 800 holdings (almost 70% of the outstanding amount due).

These figures show that the diligence shown by the Italian administration in collecting the levy from producers who have been excluded from the deferred payment scheme after failing to pay an instalment is not satisfactory. This situation must, however, be seen in the context of the general problem of the Italian administration's incapacity to effectively recover the amounts due outside the deferred payment schemes referred to *below*.

### **Six-month deferral of payment and its impact on State aid**

Pursuant to Article 2(12)(k) of Italian Decree-Law No 225 of 29 December 2010, which was converted, with amendments, into Law No 10 of 26 February 2011, Italy authorised the deferral, until 30 June 2011, of the 2010 instalment due, in principle, by 31 December 2010 under the 2003 deferred payment scheme approved by Council Decision 2003/530/EC.

In Decision C(2013) 4046 final of 17 July 2013, the Commission declared that the deferral of the payment of the milk levy instalment due by 31 December 2010 constituted aid incompatible with the internal market. Furthermore, it considered that this aid had entailed a breach of the conditions laid down in Council Decision 2003/530/EC, and had created – for those who benefited from it and thus had gone beyond the framework established by the Council – new State aid that was unlawful within the meaning of Article 1(f) of Regulation (EC) No 659/1999 and also incompatible with the internal market.

In Decision C(2013) 4046 final, the Commission ordered Italy to arrange to have the incompatible aid, together with interest, refunded by the beneficiaries of the deferral of payment.

The Italian authorities had initiated the administrative procedures necessary to recover the aid. However, on 8 November 2013, Italy brought an action against the Commission Decision before the General Court (Case T-527/13). On 24 June 2015, the General Court delivered a judgment partially annulling the Commission Decision. It confirmed the Commission's approach as regards the aid inherent in deferring the payment of the instalment due by 31 December 2010, but rejected the Commission's conclusions concerning the new aid created for those who benefited from the deferral and thus had gone beyond the framework of the Council Decision. The Commission referred the judgment of the General Court to the Court of Justice of the European Union (Case C-467/15 P). In its judgment in this case delivered on 25 October 2017, the Court of Justice confirmed the validity of Commission Decision C(2013) 4046 final, which the General Court had partially annulled in its judgment of 24 June 2015 (Case T-527/13). The Italian authorities have therefore been invited to adopt and implement the national measures required to enforce Decision C(2013) 4046 final, until the aid disbursed under the scheme has been recovered in full. So far the Italian authorities have provided data on the beneficiaries and the amounts to be recovered. This information has still to be completed and the evidence of recovery provided.

### **Additional levy due for 2002/2003**

For the periods 1995-2002, Italy itself made payment to the European Union budget of the additional levy due from the producers pursuant to Council Decision 2003/530/EC.

Since 2004, Member States have paid the additional levy directly into the EU budget pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 1788/2003 of 29 September 2003.

However, the marketing year 2002/2003 is not covered either by the Council Decision or by the new scheme set up in 2004. The Italian milk producers responsible for the overrun of the national quota allocated to Italy owed EUR 227.76 million to the EU budget for 2002/2003.

Of that amount, the milk producers concerned still owe EUR 118.4 million to the EU budget owing to the additional levy.

### **Levy charged for the period 1995/1996 to 2008/2009 and not covered by the 2003 deferred payment scheme or the 2009 reimbursement scheme**

As has been pointed out in previous reports, only a small part of the levy to be recovered, i.e. EUR 410 million, or 17.8% of the recoverable amount, is actually covered by the 2003 deferred payment scheme and by the scheme of reimbursement in instalments set up by Italy in 2009 (with an interest rate equal to an EU reference rate increased by several percentage points). As at 31 December 2017, a total of EUR 385 million has been recovered under the 2003 deferred payment scheme and the 2009 reimbursement scheme. This means that only a small fraction of the total amount to be reimbursed, i.e. EUR 25 million, still pertains to the two mechanisms (under the 2009 reimbursement scheme).

In truth, of the EUR 2 303 billion corresponding to the total amount of the levy charged, as notified by Italy, for the period 1995/1996 to 2008/2009, by far the largest part falls outside the two schemes.

While the information provided in the report from the Italian authorities on the 14th instalment shows that the current situation as regards recovery of the levy under the deferred payment scheme set up in 2003 is satisfactory overall, the same cannot be said of the collection of recoverable amounts not subject to the schemes of deferred payment or reimbursement in instalments (EUR 1 283 billion), in particular with respect to the recovery of amounts subject to enforcement (EUR 888 million).

In its successive assessment reports to the Council since 2010, the Commission has repeatedly expressed its dissatisfaction with the lack of significant progress in recovering the repayable additional milk levy not covered by the schemes of deferred payment or reimbursement in instalments.

According to the information provided by the Italian authorities in their report on the 14th instalment, there are no major new developments in the actual collection of the levy not covered by the instalment-based schemes. The Italian authorities point out that the total amounts recoverable have increased by EUR 112 million and that EUR 837.2 million will be recovered through legal action (enforced recovery proceedings) still pending, but this has not produced any significant, tangible results to date.

In view of the large amount of the levy that has not been paid and the length of time it has gone unrecovered, it must be concluded that the Italian authorities did not ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of EU law in 2017.

That is why action was brought by the Commission before the Court of Justice of the European Union under Article 258 of the TFEU for failure to fulfil an obligation (Case C-433/15).

In its judgment of 24 January 2018 the Court of Justice of the European Union upheld the action brought by the Commission, stating that the Italian Republic had failed to fulfil the obligations imposed on it by failing to ensure that the additional levy payable in respect of quantities produced in Italy in excess of the national quota, from the first year in which the additional levy was in fact applied in Italy (1995/1996) until the last year in which there was surplus production in Italy (2008/2009),

- was in fact allocated to the individual producers which had contributed to each of the production overruns and
- was paid at the appropriate time, upon their being given notice of the amount payable, by the purchasers or the producers in the case of direct sales, or
- where the levy was not paid within the period prescribed, was registered and, where possible, recovered by way of enforcement from those purchasers or producers.

## **Conclusion**

At the end of the 14th year of application of the deferred payment scheme set up by Council Decision 2003/530/EC, the Commission considers that the deferred payment scheme approved by the Council in 2003 has been managed in a satisfactory manner insofar as the conditions for applying the scheme have been met, as demonstrated by the progress made by the Italian authorities in recovering the amounts due from the producers who opted to pay under that scheme for the period 1995/1996 to 2001/2002.

As for the amounts not subject to the schemes of deferred payment or reimbursement in instalments, the Commission underlines that the Court of Justice of the European Union, in its judgment of 24 January 2018, has confirmed the failings of the Italian Republic pointed out by the Commission. The Italian authorities must now take the necessary measures to comply with the judgment of the Court of Justice, as required by Article 260 TFEU, in particular by promptly putting into place effective arrangements for recovering the outstanding amounts capable of producing real and measurable results in terms of reducing the amount due. The Commission is closely monitoring the Italian authorities' implementation of the Court's judgment.