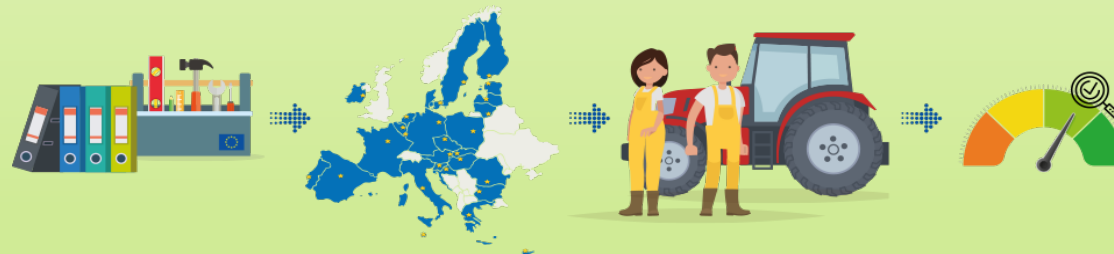


# Complementary Redistributive Income Support for Sustainability (CRISS)



*This presentation is only intended to facilitate the work of the ENRD workshop.  
It has no interpretative value as regards the draft Regulations for the CAP post-2020.*

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# Complementary redistributive income support for sustainability

- CRISS aims at improving the **distribution** of direct payments through redistribution towards smaller and medium-size farms;
- provides a “**top up**” payment to the first hectares or ranges of hectares;
- is an **annual decoupled area based payment**;
- No ceilings or thresholds defined at EU level;
- CRISS may not **exceed the national average amount of DP per ha** for that claim year.

# Eligibility conditions and form/rate of the support

- Eligibility for **BISS** is a prerequisite to be eligible for **CRISS**.
- The support is granted based on the **eligible hectares** declared by the farmer.
- MS may decide to put minimum and maximum limits in terms of hectares.

# CRISS: amounts and specifics

- MS is to establish the **range(s) of hectares** for CRISS to ensure the desired redistribution.
- MS should lay down an **amount per hectare** or different amounts **for different ranges of hectares** for every year of the programming period.
- Unit amounts should be based on the analysis and needs assessment by each MS, taking also into consideration other aspects.
- Expected outputs should be in line with the **MS farms structure**.
- To comply with **WTO**, CRISS cannot be based on type or volume of production, prices or factors of production.



## Consistency aspects

- The obligatory **reduction of payments/capping** contributes to the same end: more effective use and better distribution of direct payments.
- CRISS should also be analysed together with, if applicable, **the round sum payment**.
- **Minimum requirements**.

## Simplification

- The current redistributive scheme is deemed to be **rather straightforward** to implement, as the payment is done per hectare.
- MS should **balance** the potential risks and benefits of **creating different ranges** of hectares.



# Question

What would you consider are the main challenges for implementation of the CRISS intervention in your Member State?