Webinar

Investimento em floresta autóctone em minifúndio

14 DE SETEMBRO

14:30 – 16:30 ZOOM

Gestão agrícola e florestal e serviços de ecossistemas: o papel da PAC

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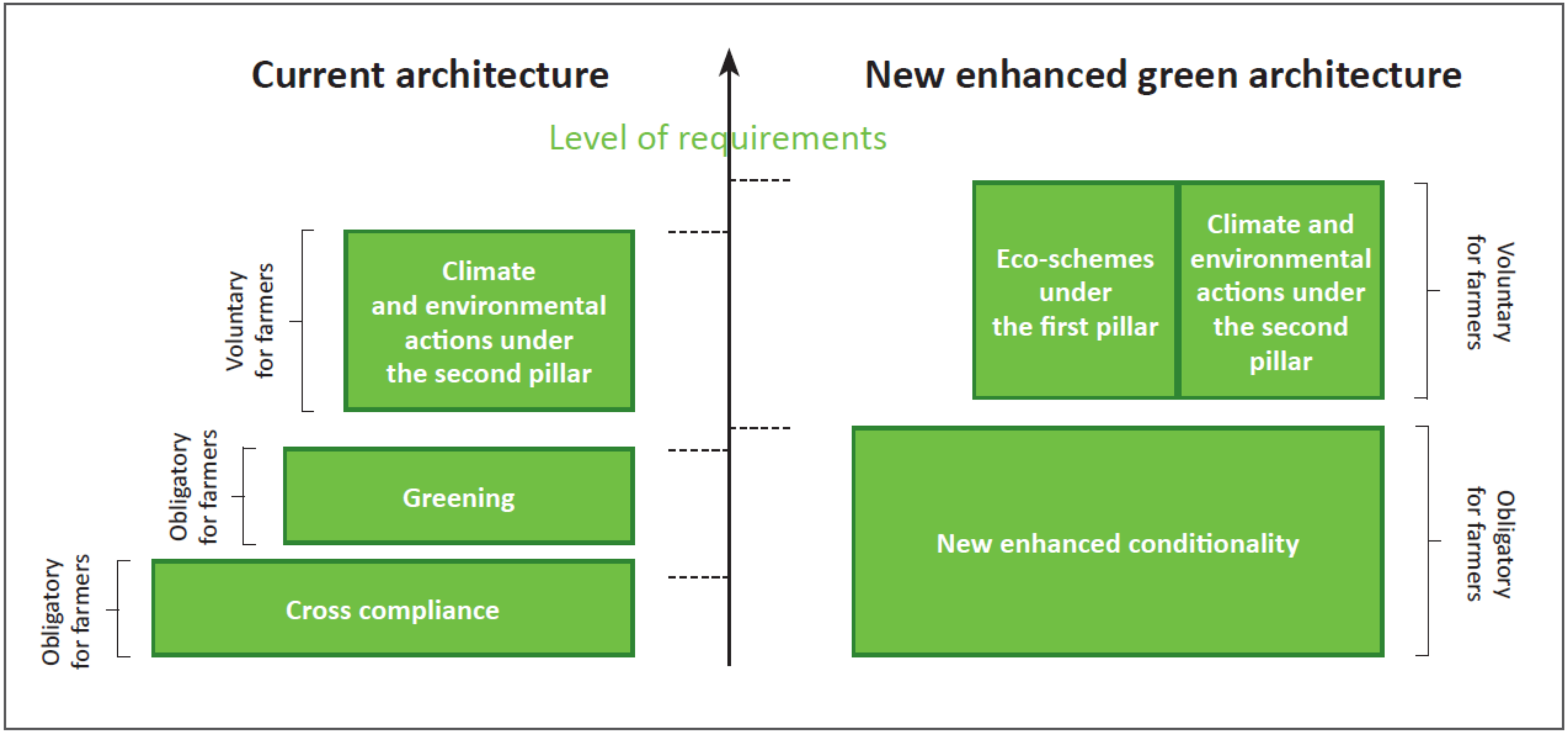
Hinc Patriam Sustinet

Tópicos da apresentação

1. A nova arquitetura verde da PAC
2. Gestão agrícola e florestal do território e perigo de incêndio: implicações para as políticas de apoio
3. Pagar por sistema de produção: uma alternativa para os novos “Eco-regimes” para gerir trade-offs entre custos administrativos e eficácia nos resultados

1. A nova arquitetura verde da PAC

The new green architecture of the CAP



Source: Wrzaszcz, W., & Prandecki, K. (2020). Agriculture and The European Green Deal. *Zagadnienia Ekonomiki Rolnej/Problems of Agricultural Economics*, (4).

USING ECO-SCHEMES IN THE NEW CAP

A GUIDE FOR MANAGING AUTHORITIES

3.2.9 CHOOSING THE PAYMENT MODEL AND CALCULATING PAYMENT RATES TO ACHIEVE TARGET UPTAKE

The Eco-scheme approach presents managing authorities with two models to pay for environmental and climate commitments.

The first option is a top-up to the basic income support which provides significant flexibility at first sight. Managing authorities should be able to clearly justify that the payment is compliant with Annex 2 to the WTO Agreement on Agriculture (covered by Article 10 and Annex II of the Commission proposal). Furthermore, care should be taken to ensure the payment is calculated based on the actual or expected results to be achieved rather than as a supplementary form of direct payment, which risks not delivering value for money.

The second option is the established model for agri-environment-climate payments. This option is often criticised for only covering income foregone and additional costs, which are perceived to offer too weak an incentive to encourage high levels of participation in order to deliver the objectives of a scheme. However, this payment model has much greater flexibility to incentivise uptake than may first appear. In particular, there is greater scope to take account of opportunity costs where alternative, less desirable production practices and farm management systems are no longer possible as a result of scheme participation. The strong criticism of this established model and the difficulty of determining how payments are set in different Member States suggests that the inclusion of 'opportunity costs' has not been sufficiently applied. Furthermore, payments can be determined on a regional or local level with target values linked with a higher level of payment to enable a certain level of participation to be reached.

4. WHAT KIND OF INTERVENTIONS COULD BE USED FOR ECO-SCHEMES?

4.1 Considerations for selecting interventions

4.2 Examples of possible Eco-scheme interventions

- *4.2.1 Conditionality plus*
- *4.2.2 Individual interventions for different purposes – a hierarchical approach*
- *4.2.3 Bundles of individual interventions*
- *4.2.4 Results-oriented interventions*
- *4.2.5 Points-based schemes*
- *4.2.6 Farm assurance schemes*
- *4.2.7 High environmental value*
- *4.2.8 Conservation agriculture*
- *4.2.9 Integrated management*
- *4.2.10 Circular agriculture*
- *4.2.11 Organic farming*
- *4.2.12 Pasture-fed livestock production*
- *4.2.13 High Nature Value (HNV) farmland including Natura 2000*
- *4.2.14 Agroforestry*

4.3 Comparative assessment of Eco-scheme intervention options

2. Gestão agrícola e florestal do território e perigo de incêndio:

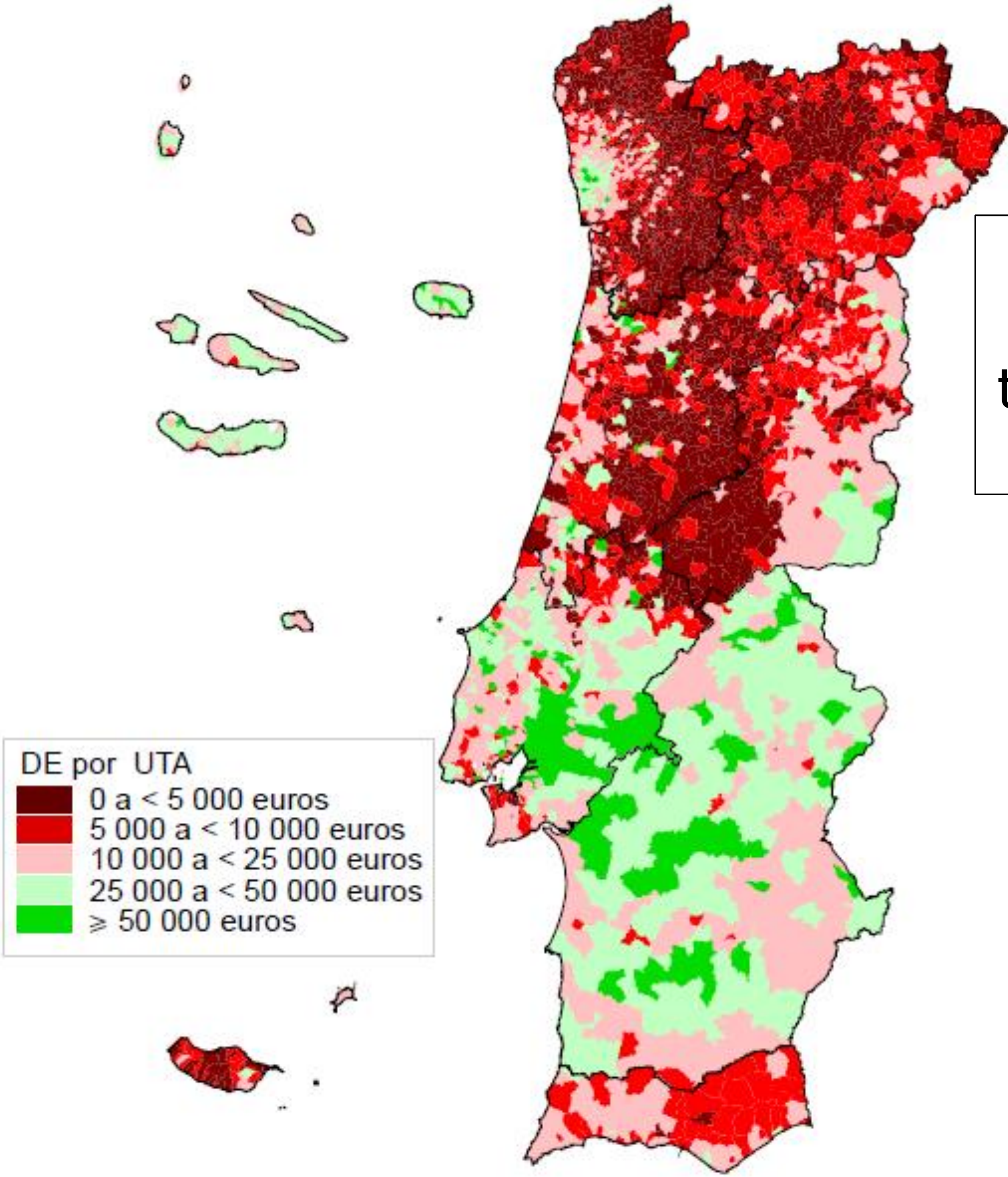
implicações para as políticas de apoio

O driver económico: produtividade do trabalho na agricultura e grandes incêndios rurais

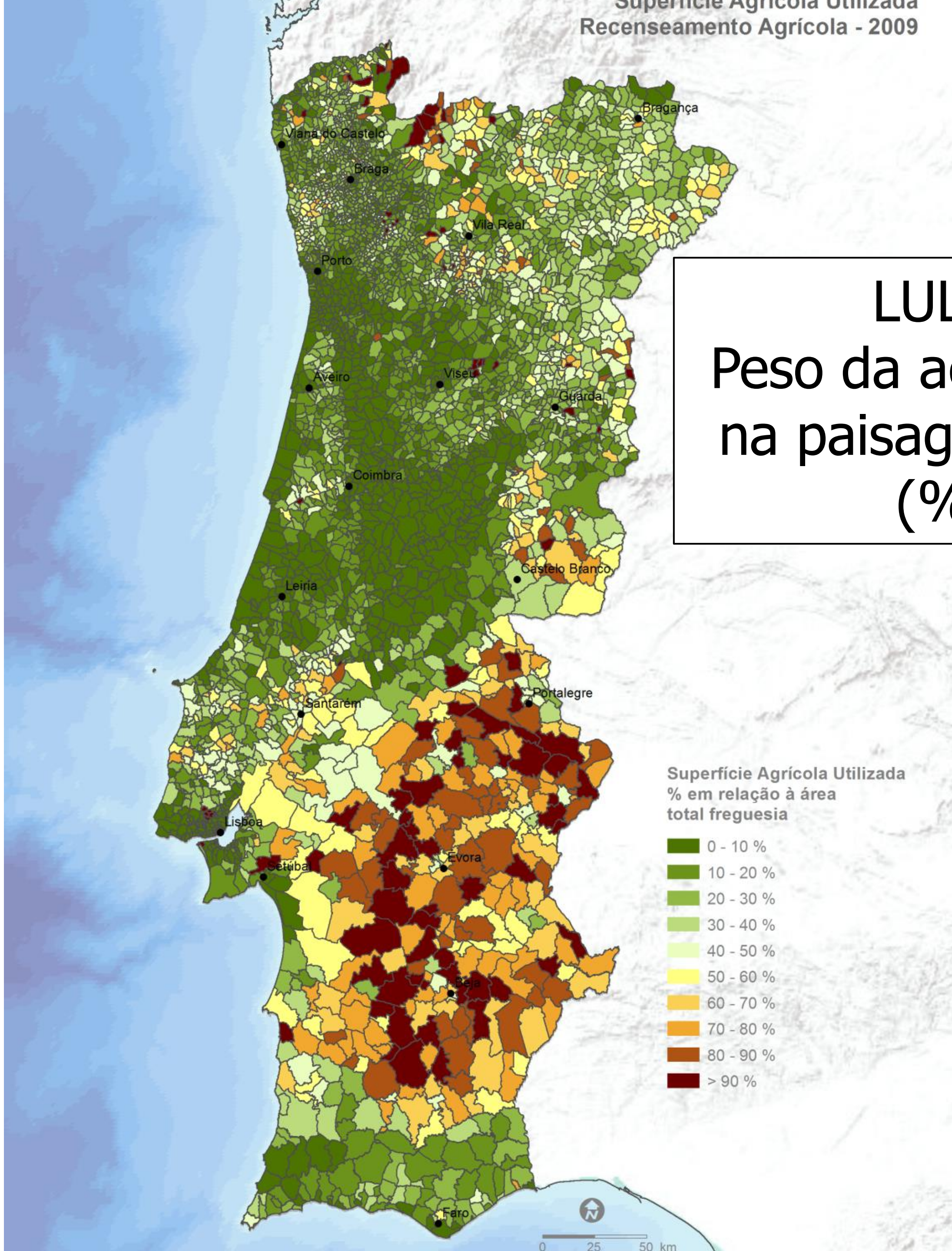
Produtividade do trabalho na agricultura (o driver)

Peso da área agrícola na paisagem (Uso do solo)

Perigo de incêndio (a consequência)

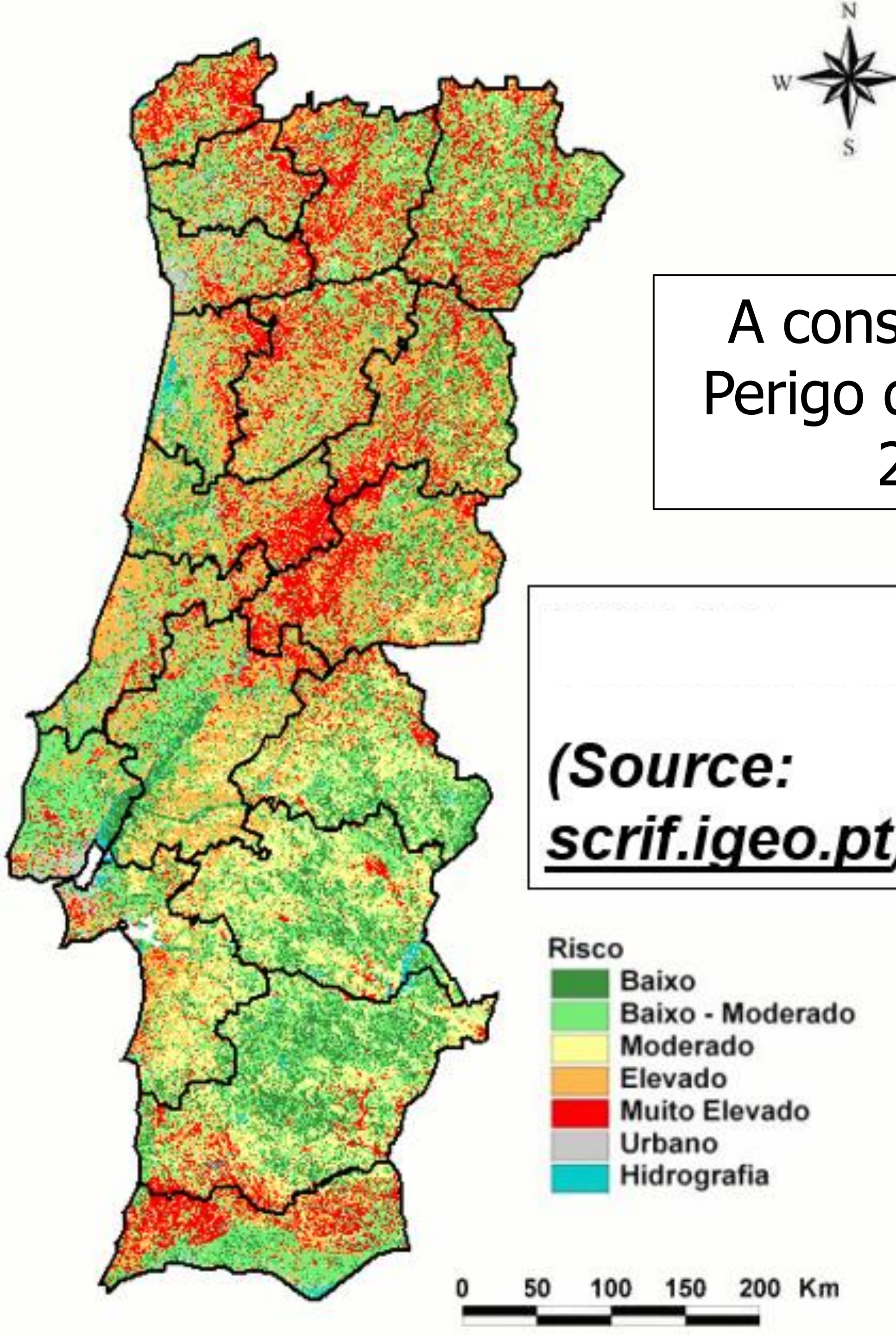


Driver:
Produtividade do trabalho na agricultura (2009)

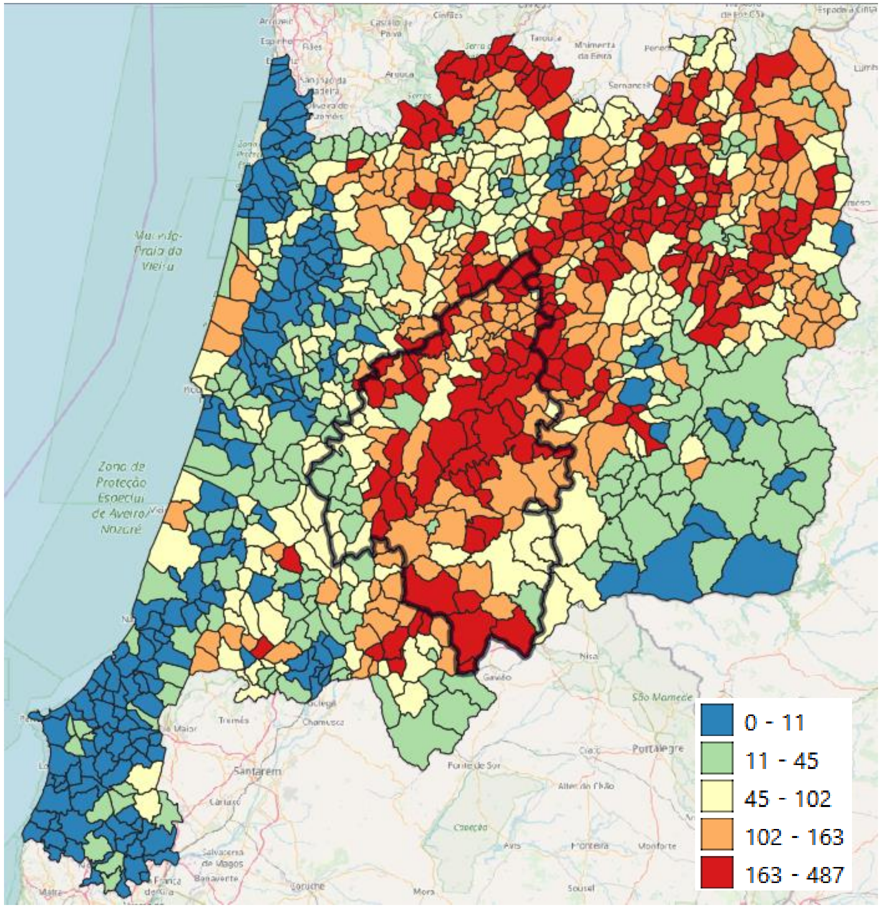


LULC:
Peso da agricultura na paisagem 2009 (%)

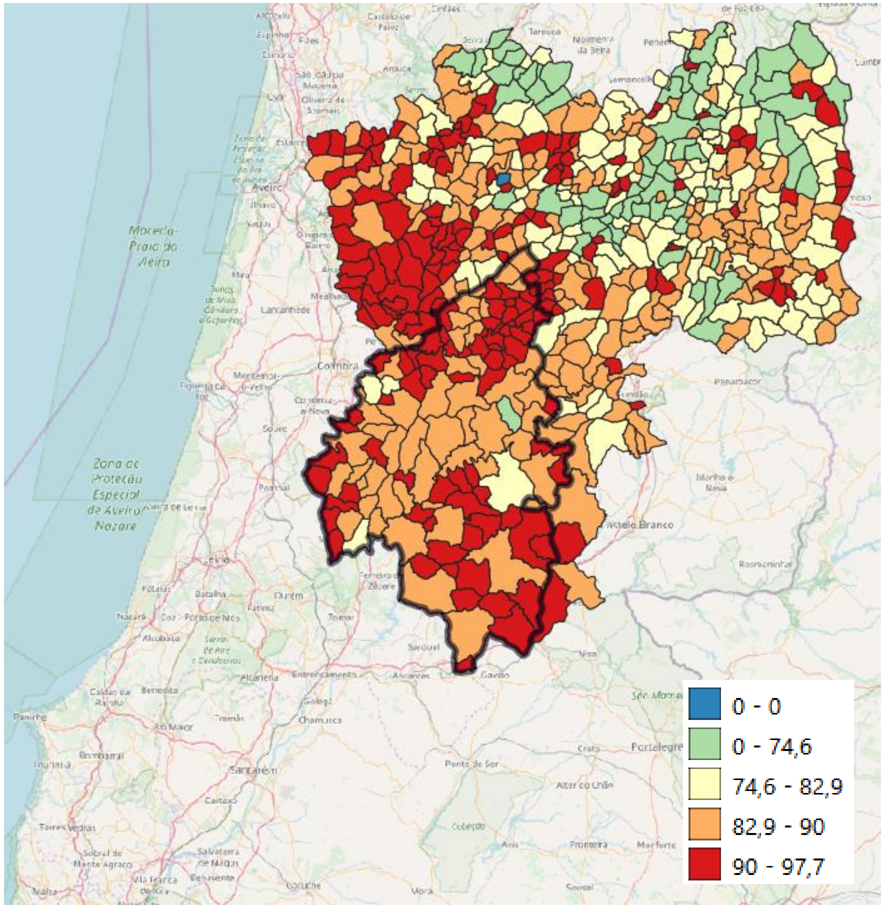
A consequência:
Perigo de incêndio
2009



(Source: scrif.igeo.pt)



Área ardida acumulada em 44 anos
(1975-2018; em percentagem da área da freguesia)



Concentração da área ardida em anos de grandes incêndios
(indíce de Gini; 1975-2018)

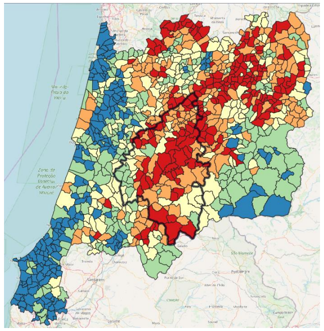
ÁREA ARDIDA ACUMULADA (Região Centro) e seus DRIVERS

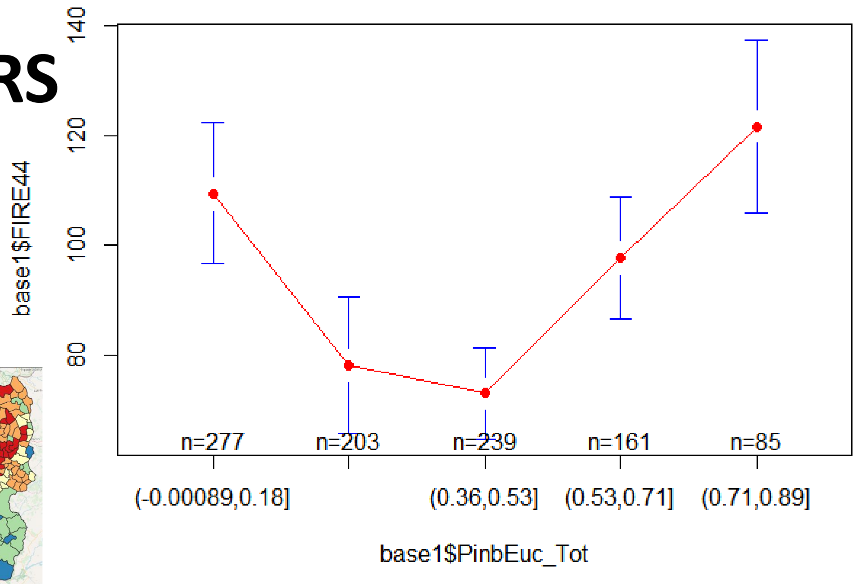
Agric_Tot = CTSeqReg + Arrozais + Vinhas + Pomares + Olivais + PastPerm + CTePastCP + SisParcComplx

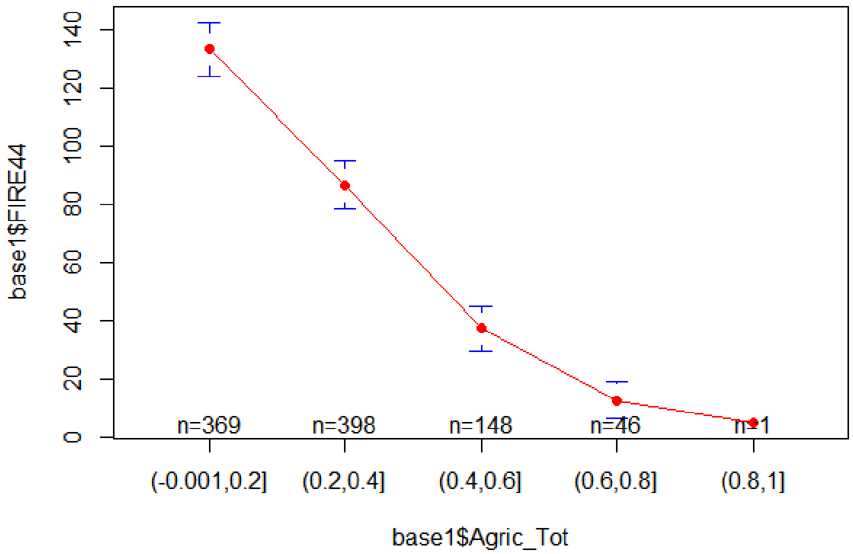
PinbEuc_Tot = FlorPinBrv + FlorEuc

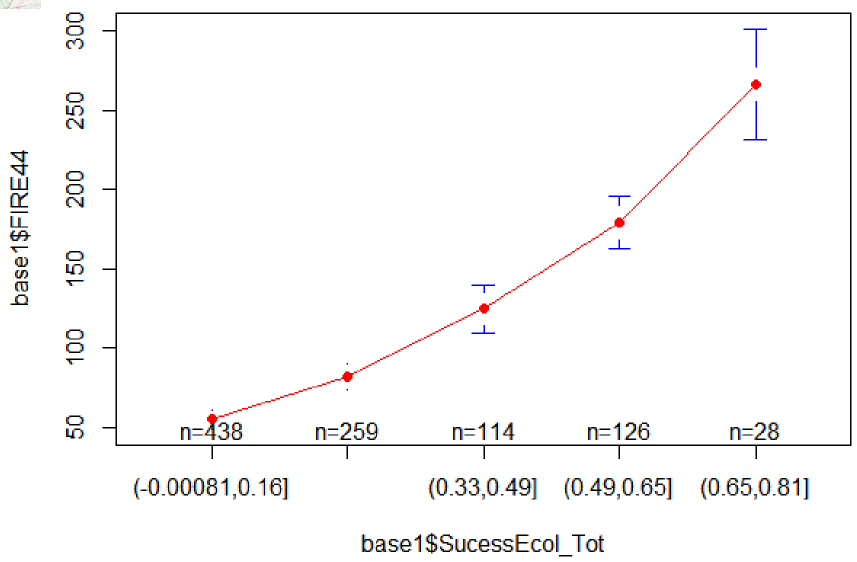
SucessEcol_Tot = FlorSob + FlorAzi + FlorCarv + FlorCast + FlorInvas + FlorOutF + VegHerbNatur + Matos

% da AT da freguesia









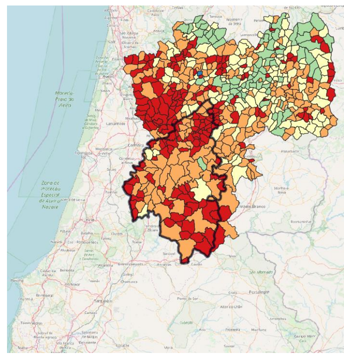
CONCENTRAÇÃO DA ÁREA ARDIDA E SEUS DRIVERS (na área que arde mais)

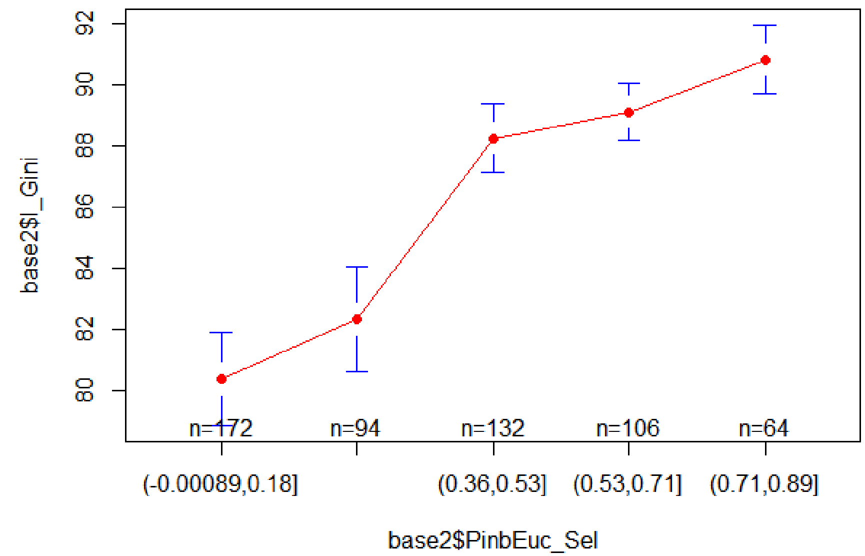
Agric_Sel = CTSeqReg + Arrozais + Vinhas + Pomares + Olivais + PastPerm + CTePastCP + SisParcComplx

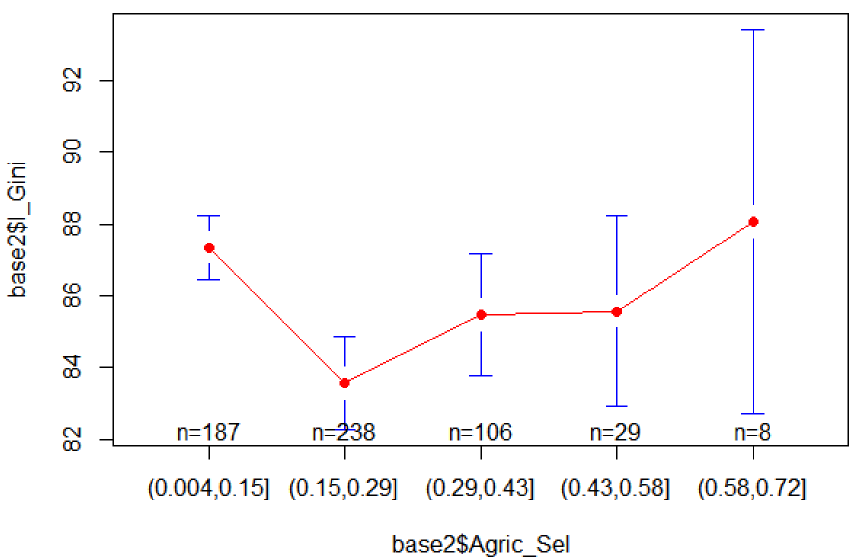
PinbEuc_Sel = FlorPinBrv + FlorEuc

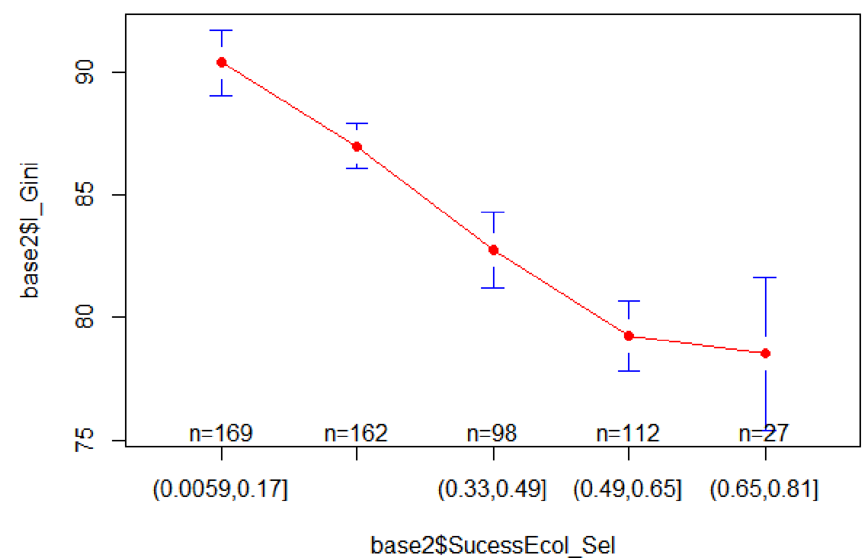
SucessEcol_Sel = FlorSob + FlorAzi + FlorCarv + FlorCast + FlorInvas + FlorOutF + VegHerbNatur + Matos

% da AT da freguesia









forests

MDPI

Article

A Choice-Modeling Approach to Inform Policies Aimed at Reducing Wildfire Hazard through the Promotion of Fuel Management by Forest Owners

José L. Santos, Ana Martins *, Ana Novais and Maria João Canadas

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* Correspondence: anacostamartins@gmail.com

Table 1. Attributes and attribute levels used in the choice experiment.

Attributes	Variable	Attribute Levels	Description
Delivering a proportion of land area to be included in fuel breaks; these would be implemented and kept by a common entity, which would support the implementation and maintenance costs	Fuel break	0 15 30	No loss of productive area 15% loss of productive area 30% loss of productive area
Clean shrubs each 5 years in all area managed by the owner	Shrub clearing	No, yes	Not required by law, but would become mandatory after subscribing the contract
Payment level	Payment	20 80 200 500	Monetary value (EUR/ha/year) to be received for the subscription and compliance with the fuel management commitments

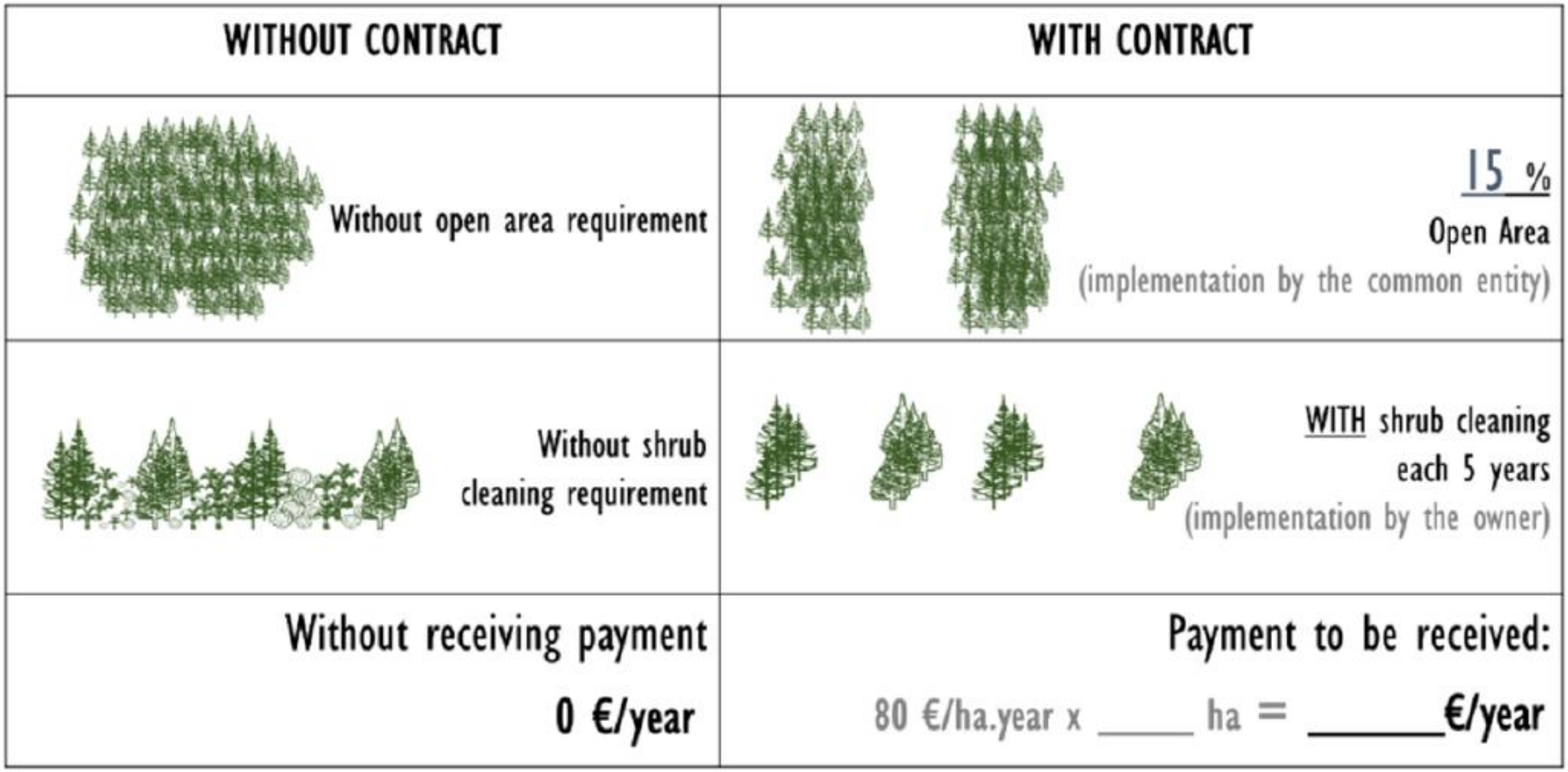


Figure 1. Example of a choice card (to be completed before the choice) according to the area of each respondent).

Table 4. Estimated minimum payment required by an owner to subscribe each particular commitment.

Commitment	Owner Type		Marginal Effect of Being Active
	Nonactive	Active	
Delivering 15% of land to be integrated in a fuel break	37.5	97.5	60.0
Delivering 30% of land to be integrated in a fuel break	75.0	195.0	120.0
Delivering 50% of land to be integrated in a fuel break	125.0	325.0	200.0
Delivering all land to be integrated in a fuel break	250.0	650.0	400.0
Scrub clearing once in 5 years in all land	343.3	186.5	−156.8

Notes: All figures in the table are average willingness-to-accept in EUR/hectare of owned land/year, as predicted with the estimated model. Note that our WTA estimates for 50% and all land delivered for a fuel break correspond to predictions outside our data range. Although the null hypothesis of a linear relationship between the dependent and X_1 variables could not be rejected for the data range, this may hold or not outside this range.

Table 5. Marginal cost calculation using combined fire and choice models for shrub clearing every five years.

		Shrub-Clearing Levels		
		Present Situation	Moderate	High
Parish area under shrub management (%)	(1a)	22.0%	32.3%	40.8%
Parish area under shrub management (ha)	(1b)	1610	2364	2980
Avoided burned area (ha/year) [68,69]	(2)	-	68.3	102.7
Marginal reduction in burned area (ha/year)	(3)	-	68.3	34.4
Using our Choice Model				
Payment level (EUR/ha/year)	(4)	0	111.5	207.5
Total public expenditure (EUR/year)	(5) = (4) × (1b)	0	263,069	618,993
Marginal Cost (MgC)				
MgC, marginal expenditure to increase shrub management from the previous level (EUR/year)	(6)	0	263,069	355,924
MgC per avoided burned area (EUR/ha/year)	(7) = (6)/(3)	0	3852	10,347

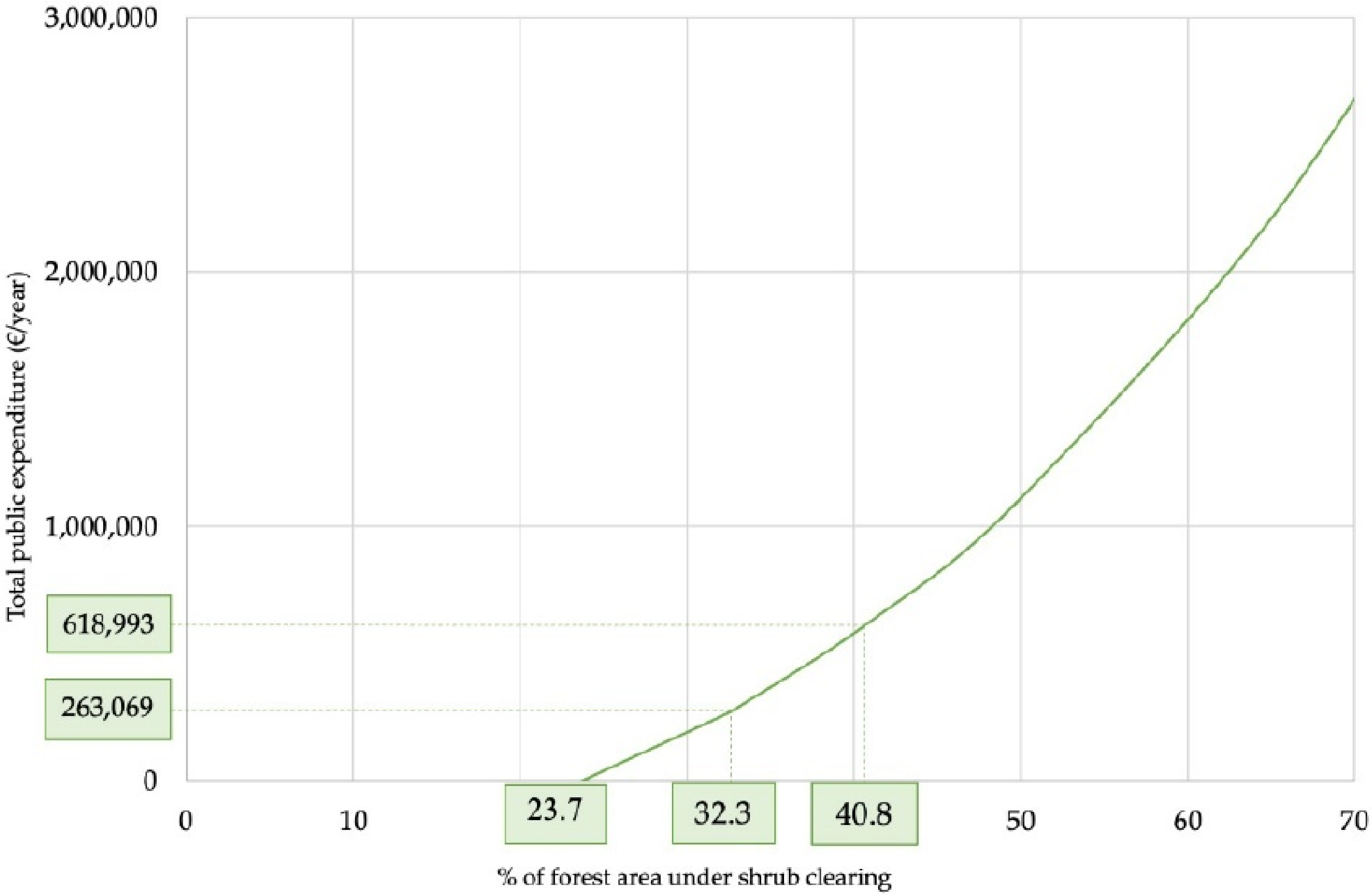


Figure 2. Public expenditure curve for shrub clearing by forest owners in the parish as a whole.

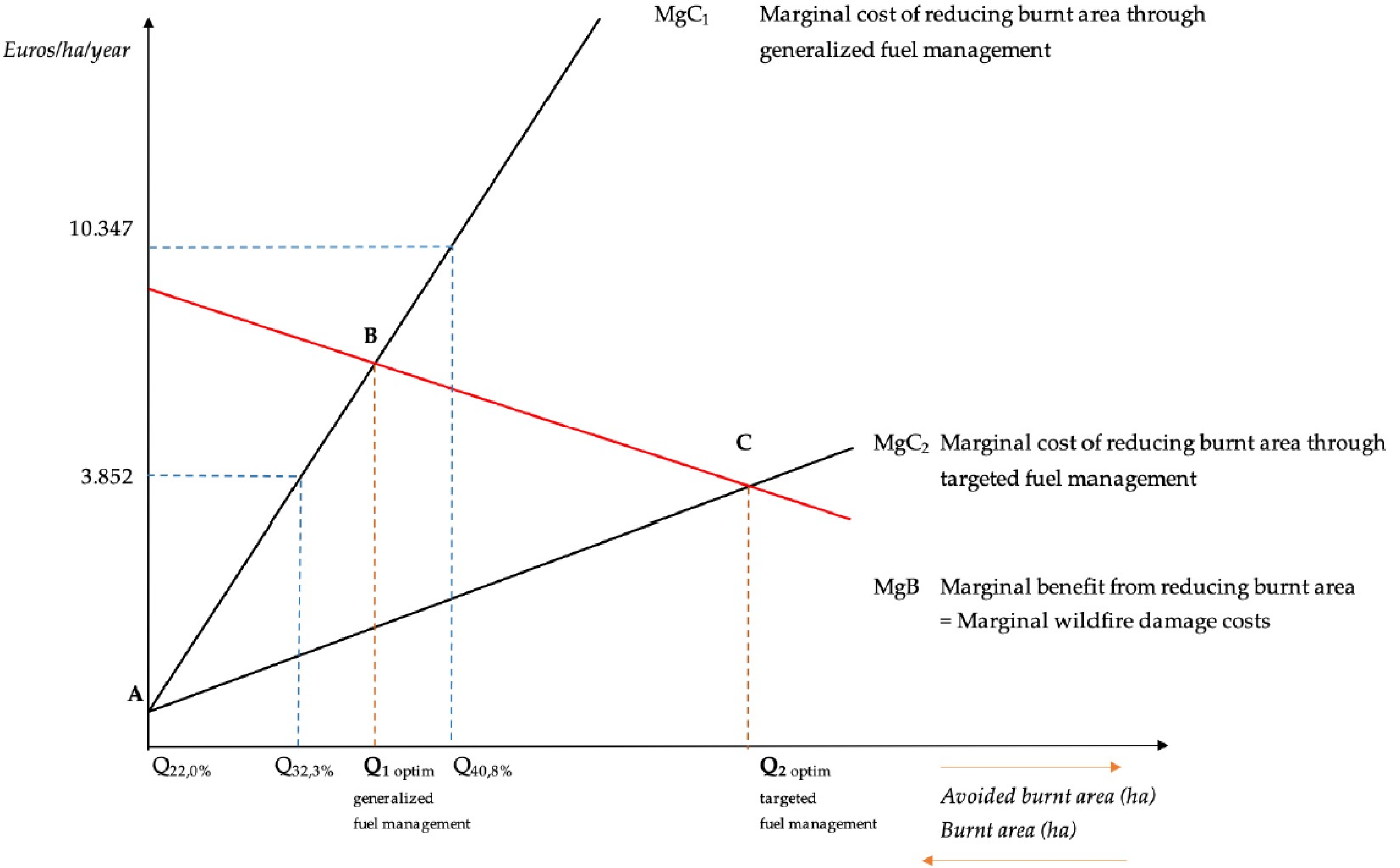


Figure 3. Marginal benefits and marginal costs of avoided burned area (EUR/ha/year). Avoided burnt areas corresponding to three fuel management levels: $Q_{22.0\%} = 0$, current situation, $Q_{32.3\%}$, moderate level, and $Q_{40.8\%}$, high level. Two optimal levels of fuel management: Q_1, with generalized fuel management, and Q_2, with targeted fuel management (only where it has the highest effect). Note these are simplified (not empirically estimated) curves, for illustrative purposes alone.

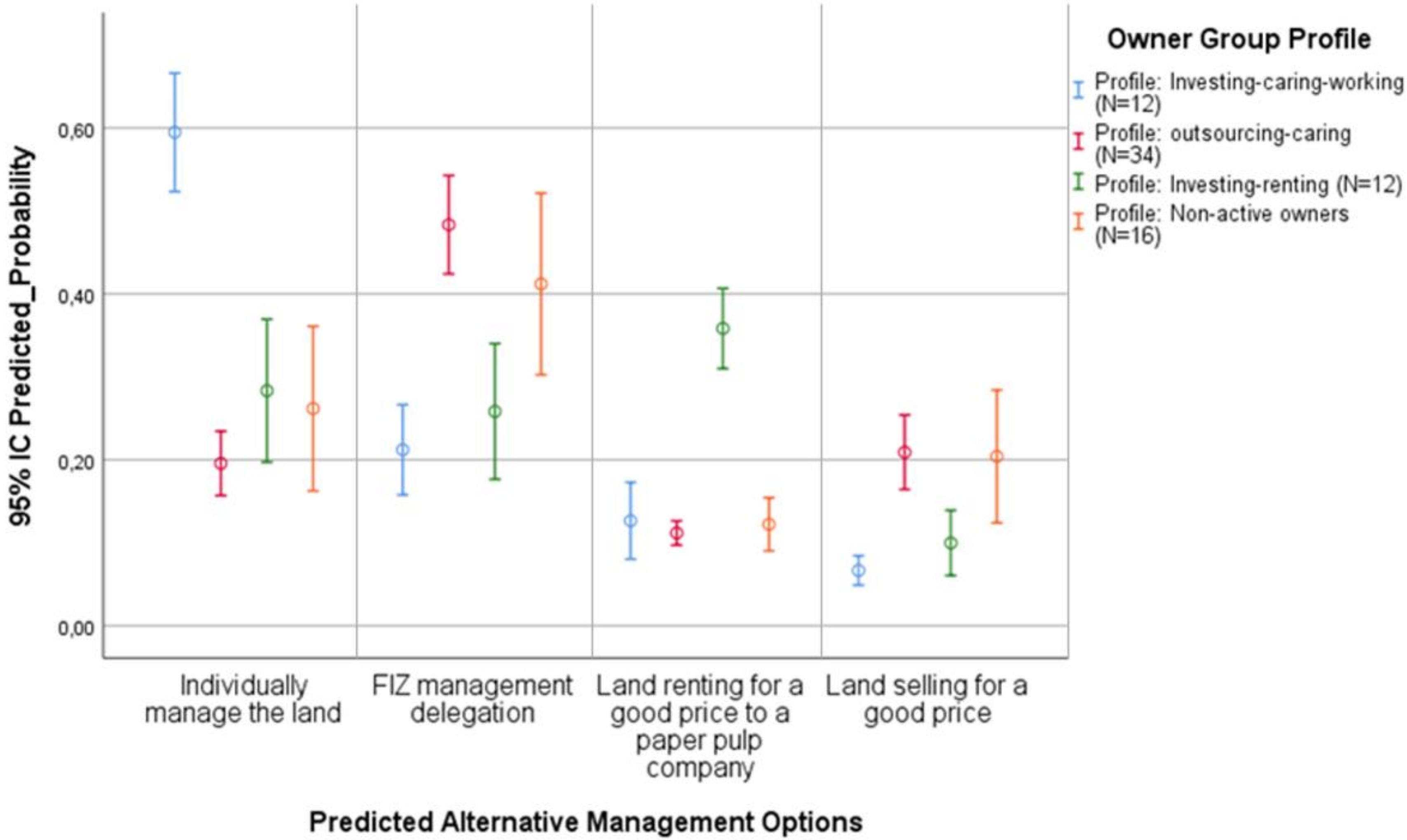


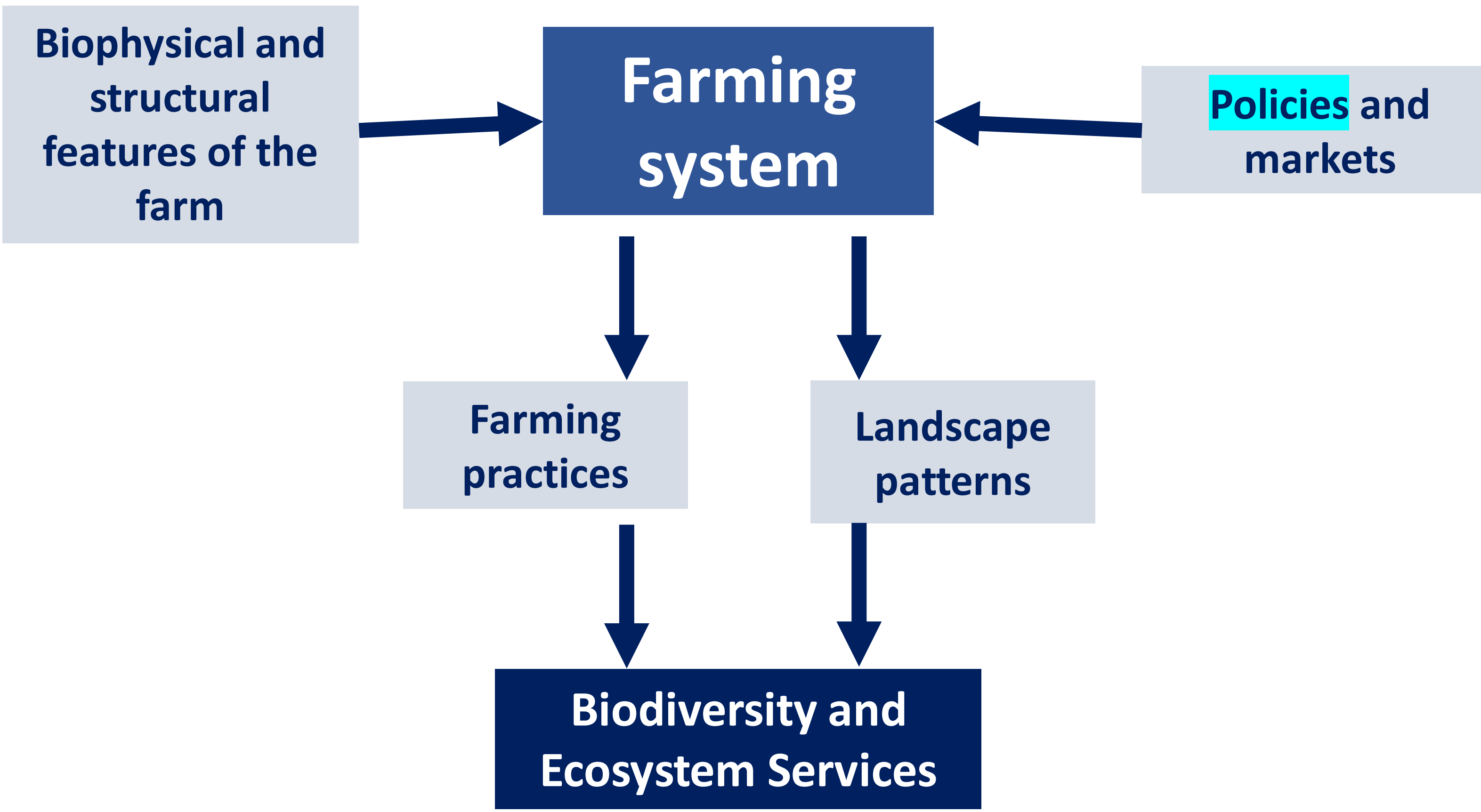
Figure 2 – Average of the predicted alternative management options for each owners' profile

3. Pagar por sistema de produção:

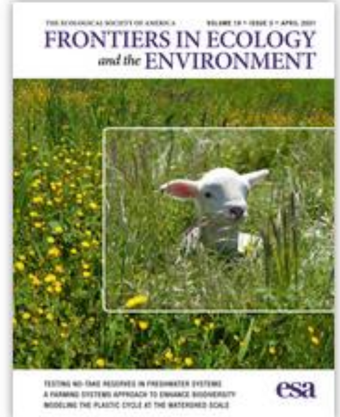
uma alternativa para os novos “Eco-regimes” para gerir trade-offs entre custos administrativos e eficácia nos resultados

A FARMING SYSTEM APPROACH

From policies to environmental results through farmers' CHOICES



THE ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA
Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment



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Pages 168-175

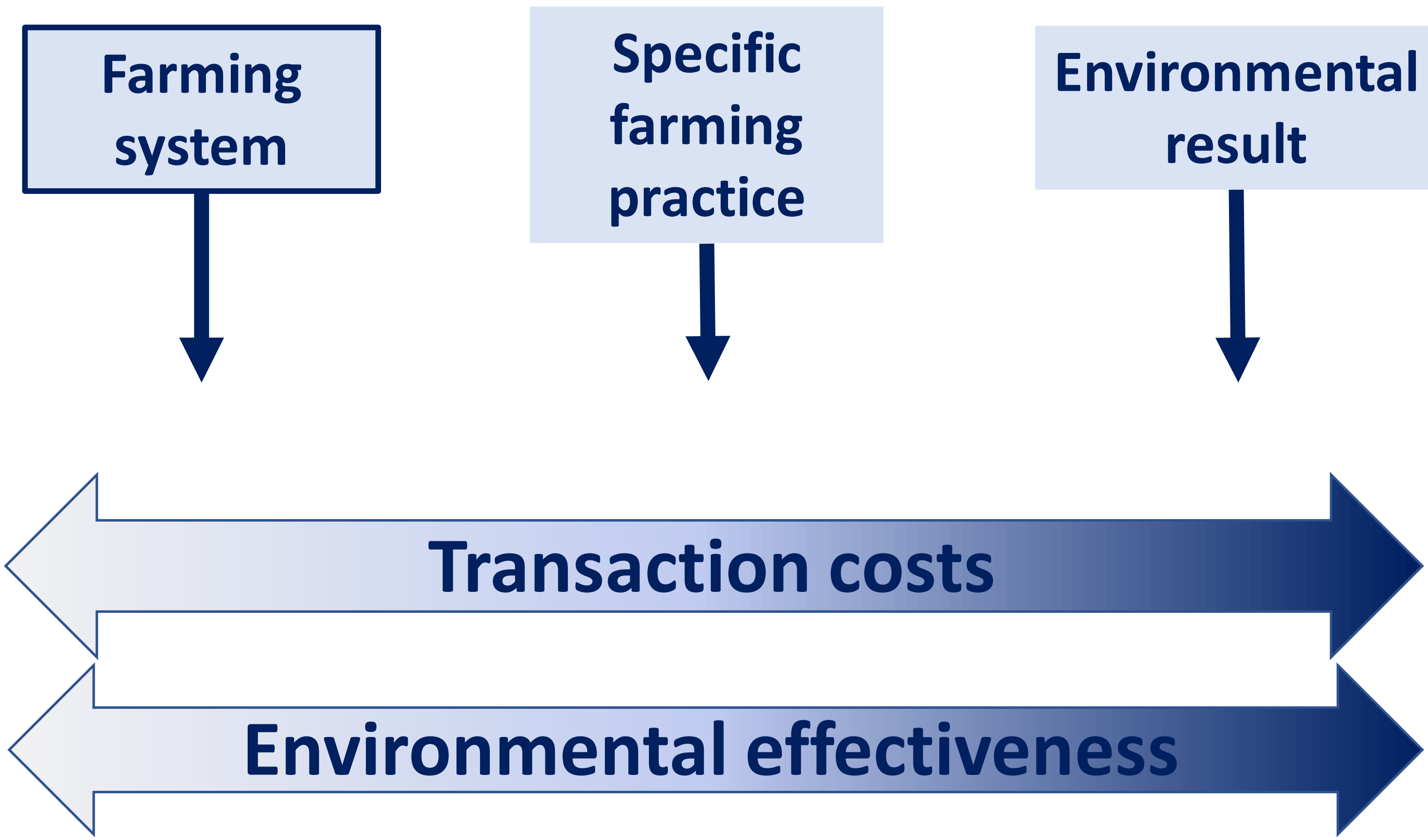
A farming systems approach to linking agricultural policies with biodiversity and ecosystem services

José L Santos[1], Francisco Moreira[2,3*], Paulo F Ribeiro[1], Maria J Canadas[1], Ana Novais[1], and Angela Lomba[2]

Many countries are reshaping their agricultural policies to better enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services (BES) in farmlands, but measuring the effectiveness of policy instruments in BES delivery is challenging. Using the European Agricultural Policy as an example, we propose the application of a farming systems (FS) approach as a cost-effective tool for linking policy design and expected BES outcomes. On the basis of available data from subsidy payment agencies, such an approach can identify groups of farms that share similar management practices as well as the associations between FS and corresponding BES potential, and improve modeled outputs of farm management responses to policies and other drivers of change. We describe how this relatively unexplored source of information can help to support applied ecological research and relevant policy, and call for these data to be made available across Europe and elsewhere.

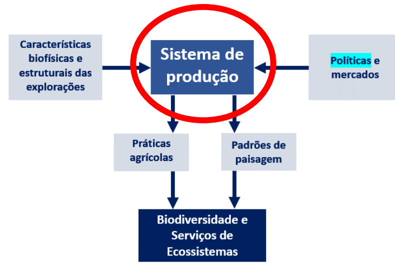
Front Ecol Environ 2020; doi:10.1002/fee.2292

Payments linked to:



Step-by-step policy design:

1. Define study area (at regional/local scale) and the relevant environmental priorities (e.g. reduce wildfire risk, conserve threatened species, or promote soil health);
2. Build a farming system typology (using e.g. “IFAP data”);
3. Select those farming systems that are more relevant to address the environmental priorities based on:
   - Farming practices that are relevant for those priorities;
   - Landscape patterns;
   - Direct biodiversity or ecosystem-service indicators.
4. Assess the current dynamics of the relevant farming systems:
   1. Stable and with sufficient cover? → doing nothing (monitoring);
   2. Decline trend or insufficient cover? → Implement payments for those farming system using e.g. **Eco Schemes**

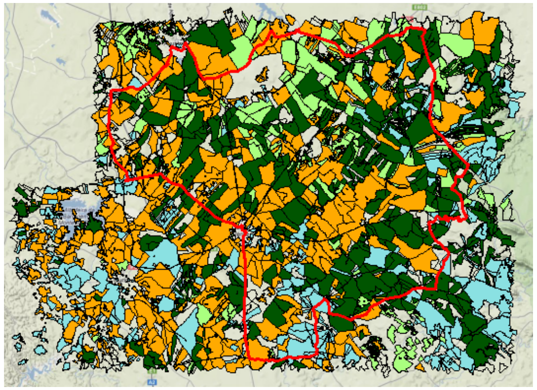


Building the farming system typology:

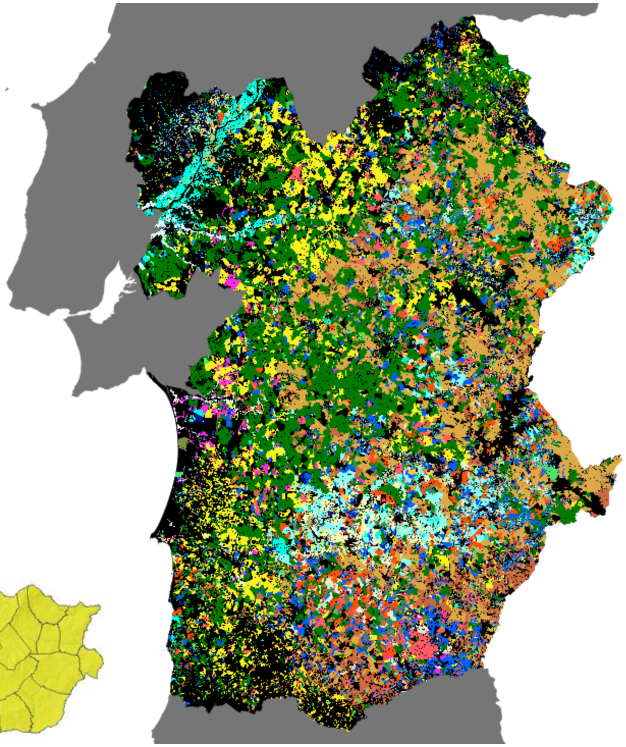
1. Obtain "IFAP-type data", preferably spatially-explicit time-series farm-level data covering recent periods with policy change;
2. Define relevant land use and livestock variables;
3. Run a farm-level cluster analysis;
4. Assess the results and establish the typology (number of clusters/types)

Farming system maps
(examples)

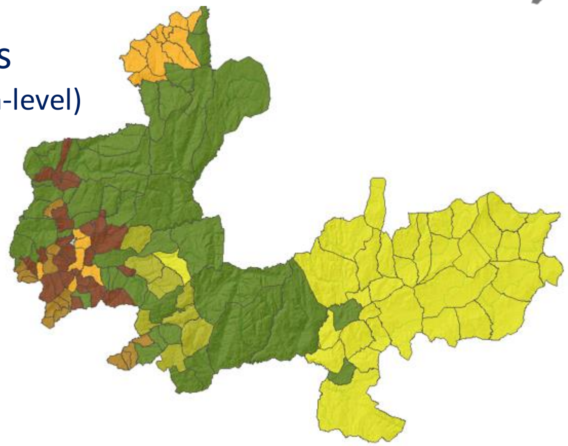
Castro Verde (farm-level)



Alentejo (NUT 2; farm-level)

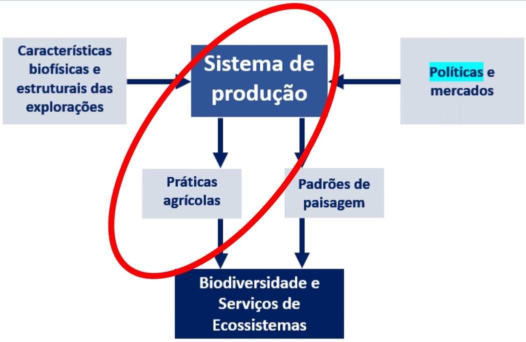


Gerês
(parish-level)

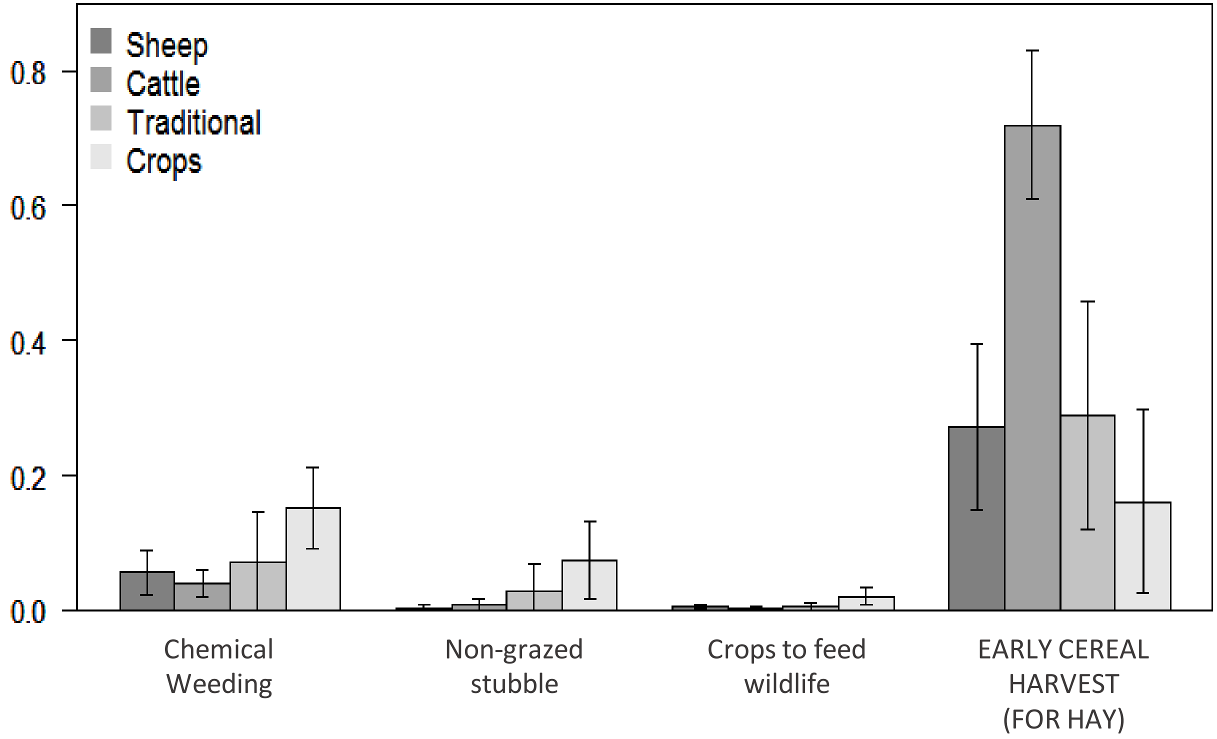


Link farming system (FS) ⟷ Environmentally-relevant practices

Different SP → Different Env.-relevant practices?



Proportion of UAA affected by:



Example from the Castro Verde case-study

Link FS ⟷ LANDSCAPE

Different FS → Different landscape patterns?

Residual farming

Olive groves + sheep

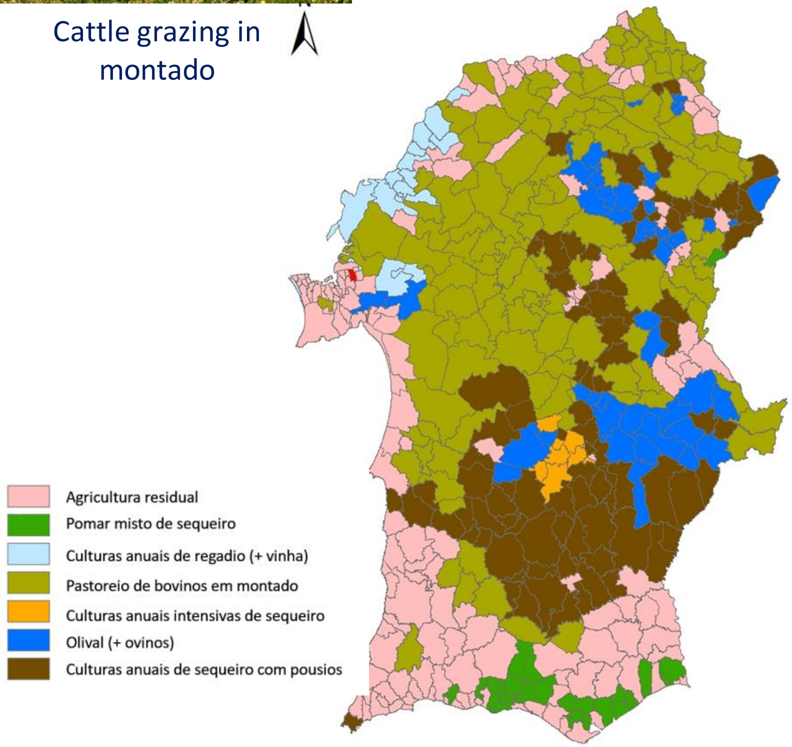
Cattle grazing in montado

Low-intensity annual crops in rotation with fallow

Annual irrigated crops + vineyards

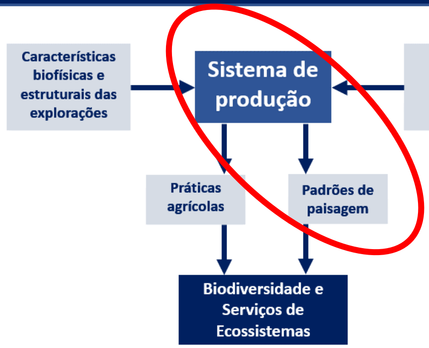
Intensive dryland annual crops

Mixed dryland fruit groves

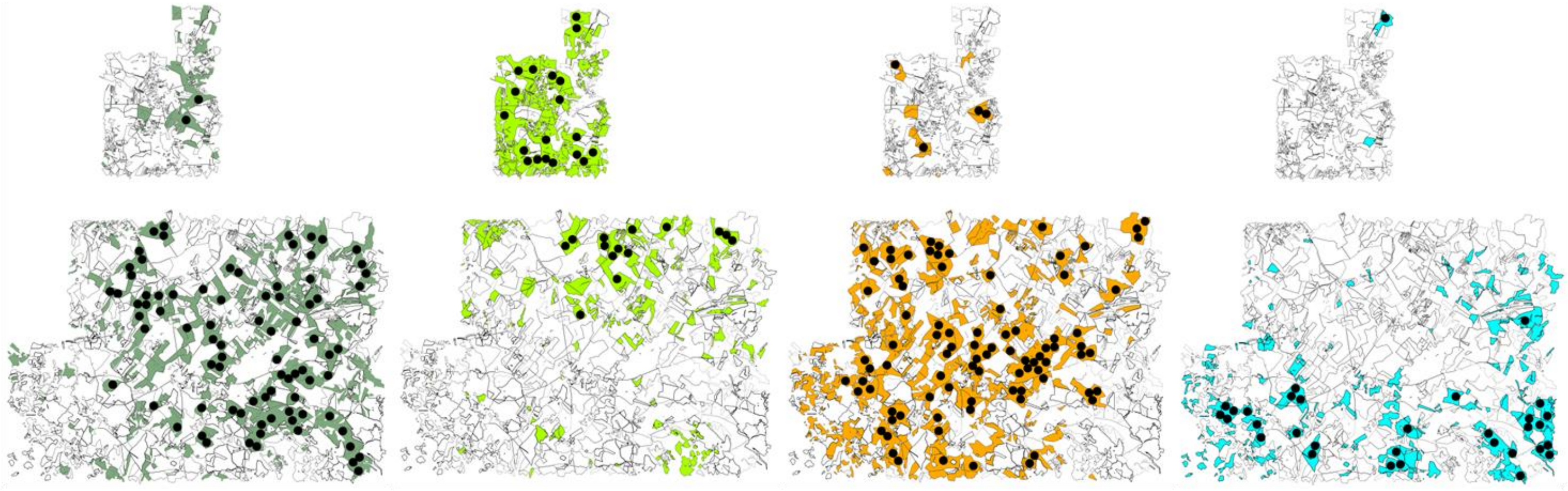


Link FS ⟷ LANDSCAPE

Different FS → Different landscape patterns?



Sampling landscape circles in Farming system maps

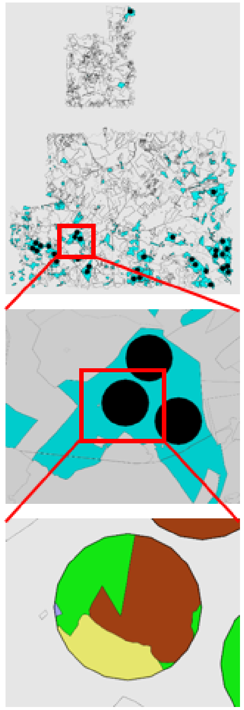


Traditional (n=85) | **Annual crops** (n=33) | **Cattle** (n=91) | **Sheep** (n=32)

Link FS ⟷ LANDSCAPE

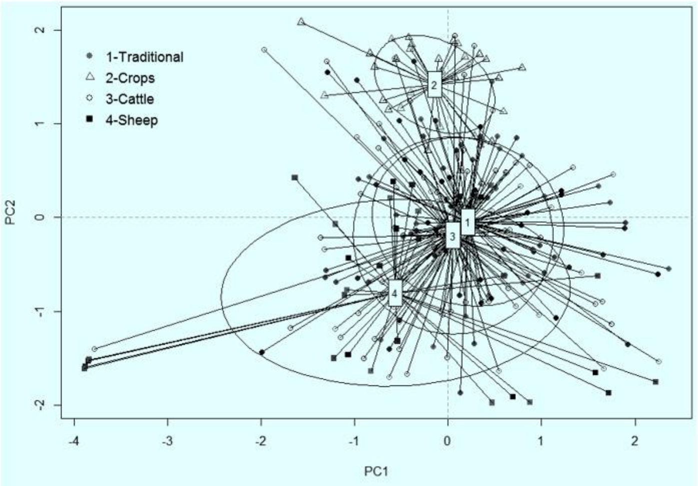
Different FS → Different landscape patterns?

Landscape metrics

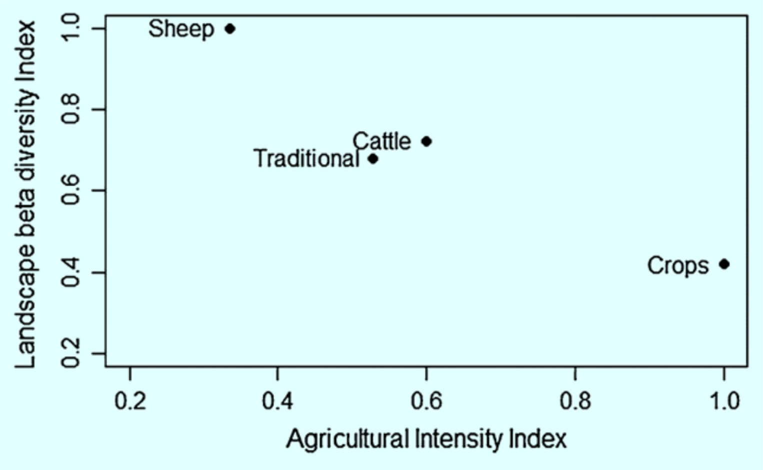


VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION	Mean ± SD (Min-Max)
Landscape configuration variables:		
NPATCH	Number of patches in each plot	6.05 ± 3.36 (1 – 20)
TEDG	Total edges (plot boundary excluded) in each plot (meters)	63.74 ± 35.01 (0-185.09)
PSCOV	Patch size coefficient of variance (patch size standard deviation divided by the mean patch size)	111.22 ± 46.79 (0-285.92)
AWMSI	Area weighted mean shape index (area weighted sum of each patches perimeter divided by the square root of patch area for all patches and adjusted for the plot, divided by the number of patches)	1.44 ± 0.27 (1 – 2.49)
Landscape composition variables:		
NUSES	Number of different land uses/covers (LUC) in each plot	3.90 ± 1.29 (1 – 8)
SDI	Shannon diversity index on LUC in each plot	0.87 ± 0.35 (0 – 1.73)
CEREAL	proportion of cereal crops in each plot	0.27 ± 0.23 (0 - 0.99)
FALLOW	proportion of fallows in each plot	0.16 ± 0.19 (0 - 0.91)
BSOIL	proportion of bare soil in each plot	0.01 ± 0.06 (0 - 0.75)
PASTURE	proportion of permanent pastures in each plot	0.38 ± 0.31 (0 - 1.00)
SHRUB	proportion of shrublands in each plot	0.02 ± 0.06 (0 - 0.40)
LEGUM	proportion of leguminous crops in each plot	0.01 ± 0.05 (0 - 0.37)
FORAGE	proportion of forage crops and temporary pastures in each plot	0.01 ± 0.04 (0 - 0.34)
FOREST	proportion of forest in each plot	0.05 ± 0.14 (0 - 0.89)
PERMCROP	proportion of permanent crops (olive groves) in each plot	0.01 ± 0.04 (0 - 0.42)
OTHACROP	proportion of other annual crops in each plot	0.06 ± 0.15 (0 - 0.90)
SOCIAL	proportion of social areas (roads, buildings) in each plot	0.00 ± 0.01 (0 - 0.13)
WETLAND	proportion of wetland areas (rivers, dams, reservoirs) in each plot	0.01 ± 0.03 (0 - 0.34)

Scatterplot of the 241 observations on the 2 first PCs



Relationship between "*landscape flexibility*" and the intensity level of the Farming system



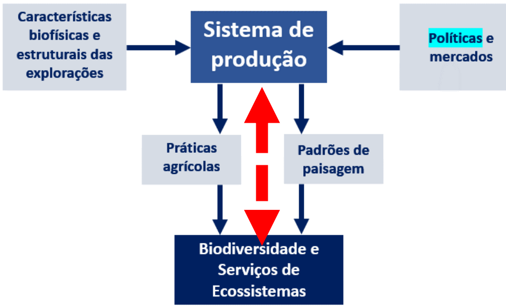
Landscape Ecol (2016) 31:791–803
DOI 10.1007/s10980-015-0287-0

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Landscape makers and landscape takers: links between farming systems and landscape patterns along an intensification gradient

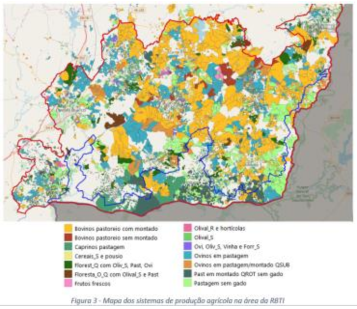
Paulo F. Ribeiro · José L. Santos · Joana Santana · Luís Reino · Pedro J. Leitão · Pedro Beja · Francisco Moreira

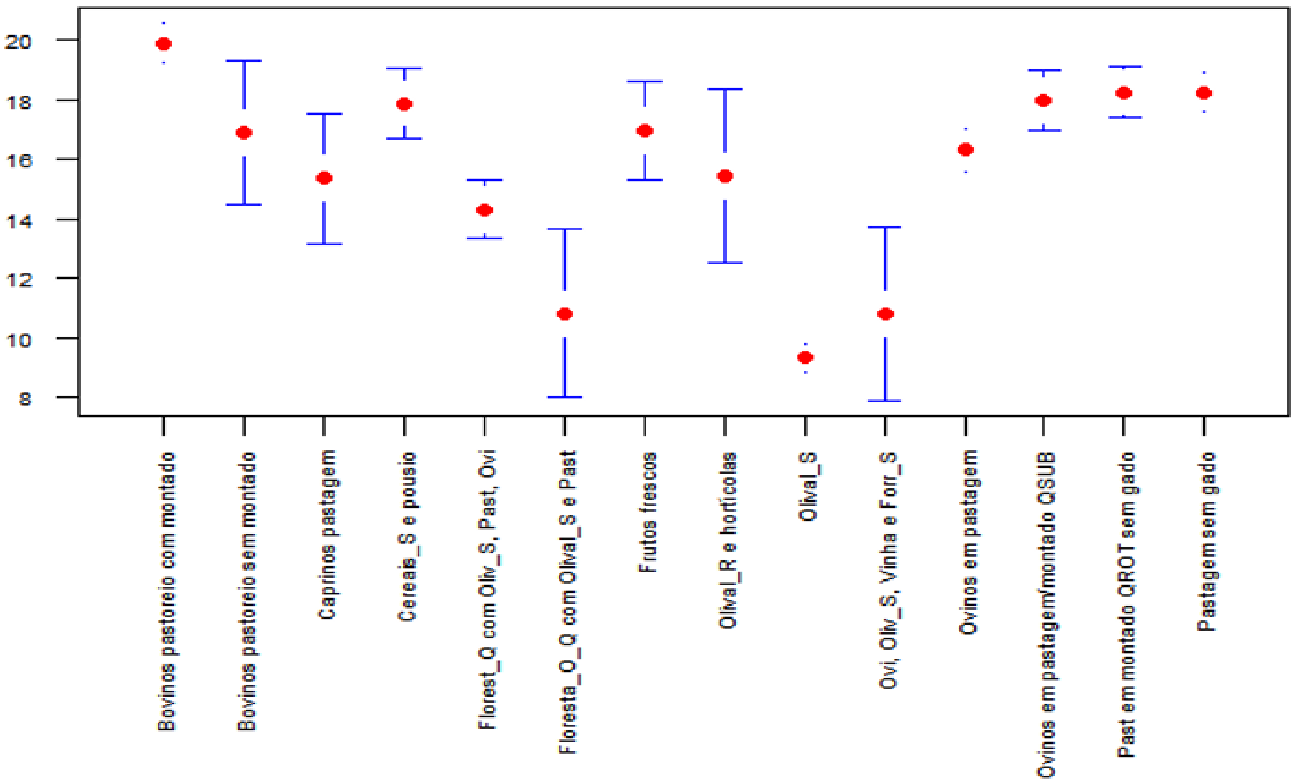
Received: 22 February 2015 / Accepted: 28 September 2015 / Published online: 13 October 2015



Link FS ⟷ Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

Example 2:

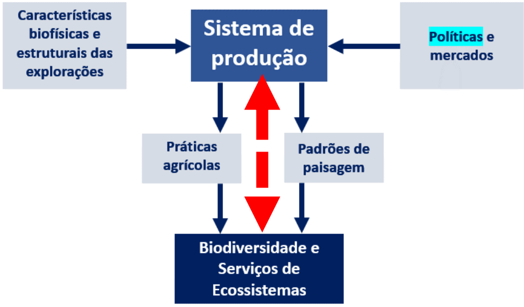


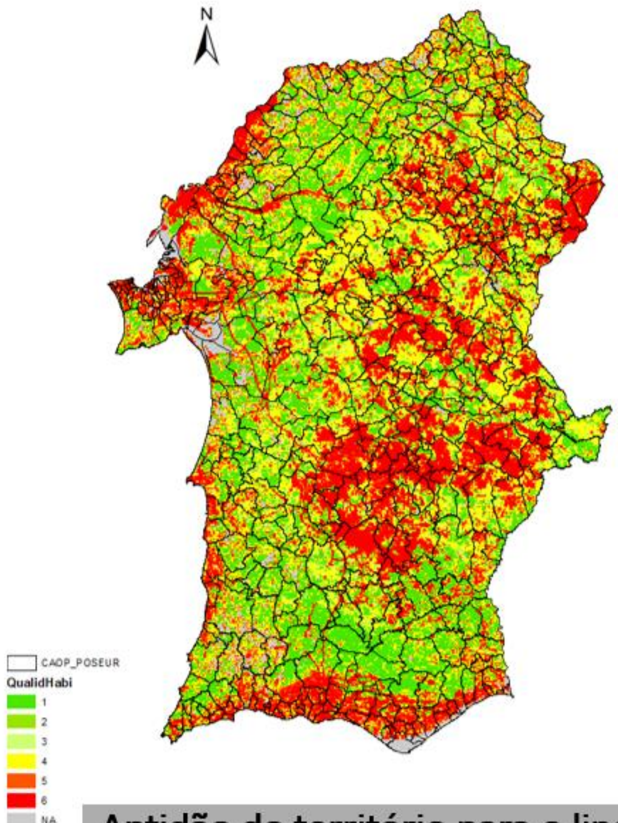


Número médio de espécies prioritárias (POPNTI) por Sistema de Produção

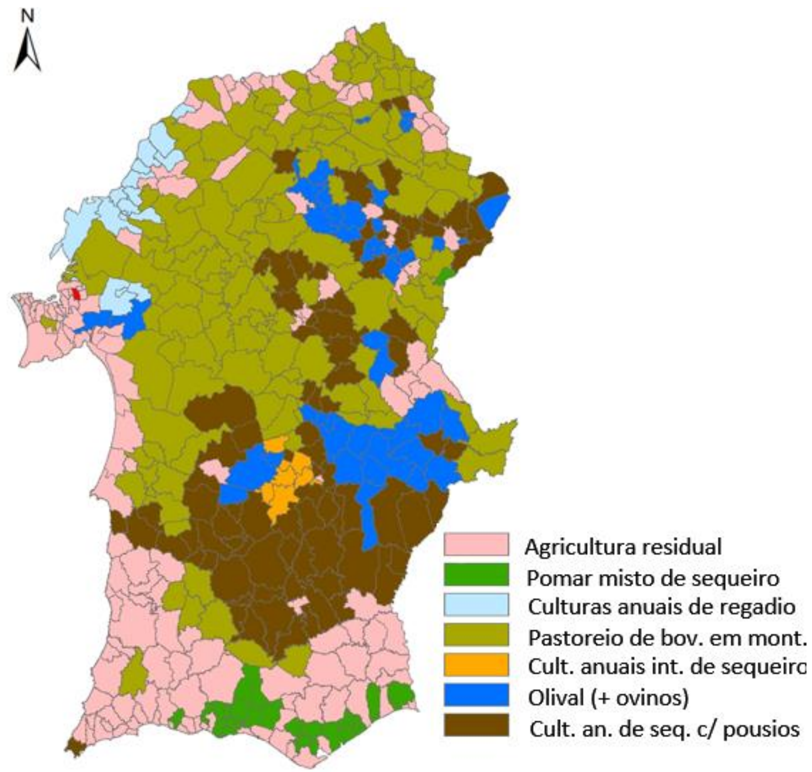
Link FS ⟷ Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

Example 3.1:





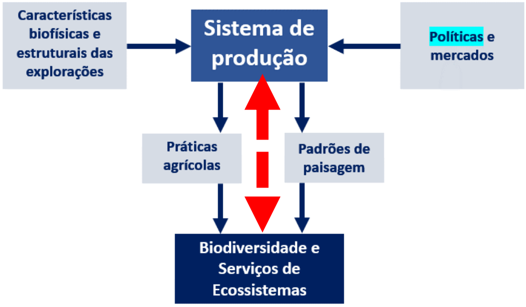
Aptidão do território para o lince

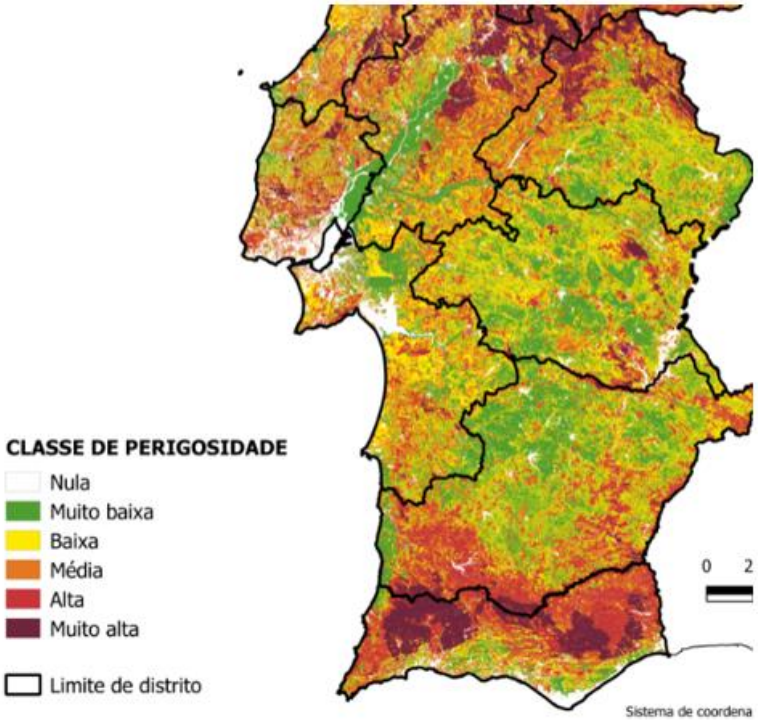


Distribuição dos SP em 2009

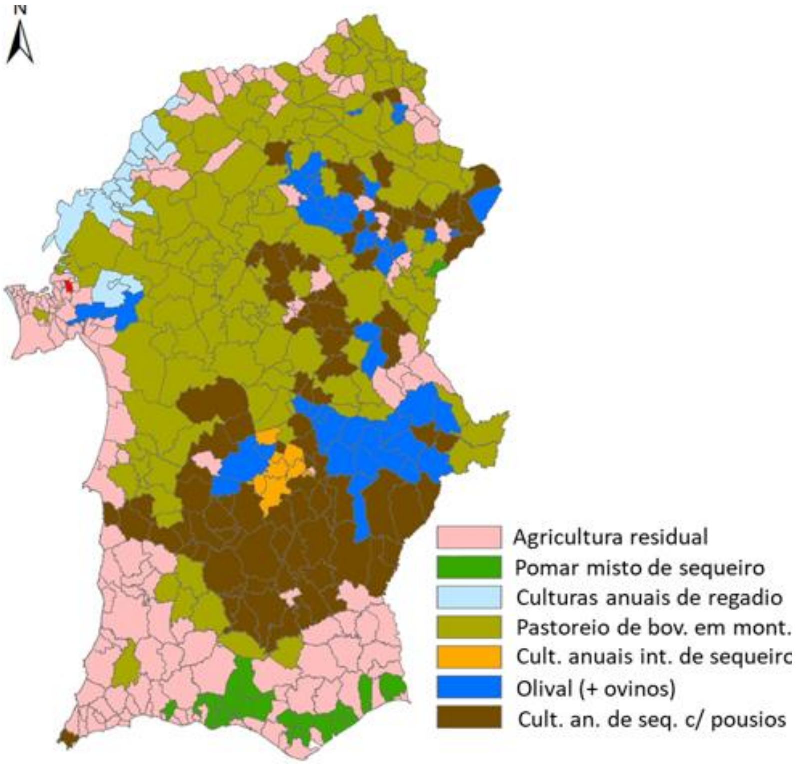
Link FS ⟷ Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

Example 3.2:



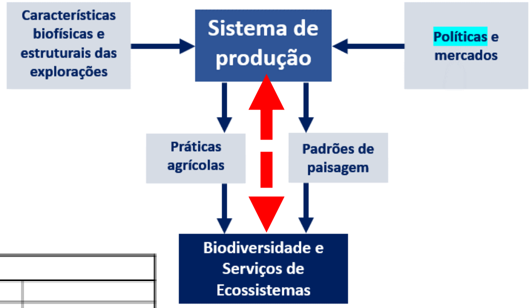


Perigosidade de incêndio



Distribuição dos SP em 2009

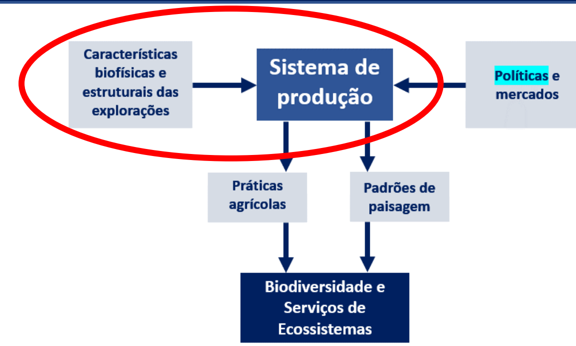
Link FS ⟷ Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services



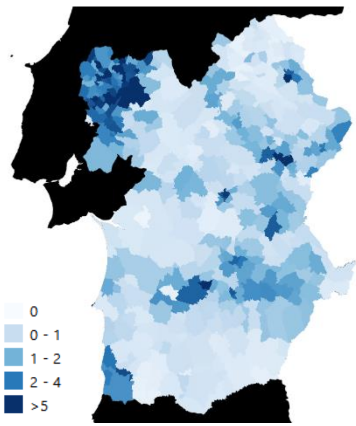
Example 3.3:

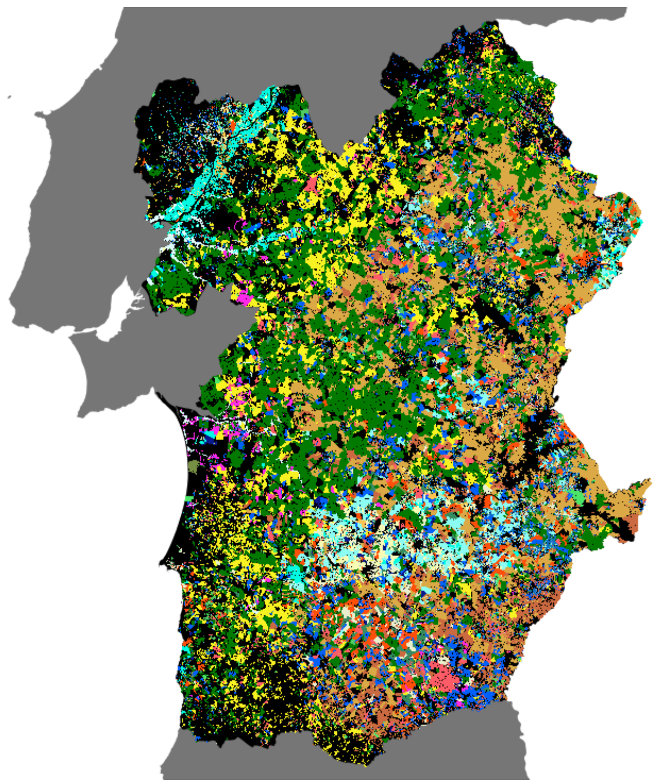
		Sistemas de Produção						
	Estado e serviços de ecossistema	Agricultura residual	Olival	Pastoreio de bovinos em montado	Culturas anuais intensivas de sequeiro	Culturas anuais de sequeiro com pousios	Culturas anuais de regadio	Pomar misto de sequeiro
Estado do Ecossistema	Matéria Orgânica no Solo (tC/ha)	72,11	67,19	70,93	62,46	64,13	67,31	
	Valor Ecológico das Comunidades Vegetais	2,12	1,99	2,45	1,45	2,16	1,38	
	Fitodiversidade	1,94	1,80	2,34	1,32	1,92	1,38	
	Zoodiversidade	4,35	3,62	4,23	2,25	3,17	5,05	
Serviços de Aprovisiona-mento	Produção de Fibra (m3/ha/ano)	1,36	0,26	1,03	0,08	0,33	1,04	
	Producao alimento vegetal (t/ha)	0,66	1,28	0,51	2,73	1,02	4,39	
	Suporte ao Efetivo Animal (CN/ha)	0,09	0,11	0,15	0,07	0,16	0,02	
Serviços de Regulação	Erosão Evitada (t/ha/ano)	44,58	30,19	35,16	11,09	27,35	11,14	
	Sequestro de Carbono na Biomassa (tC/ha/ano)	-0,24	-0,18	-0,25	-0,13	-0,23	-0,21	
	Sequestro de Carbono no Solo (tC/ha/ano)	0,17	-0,07	0,07	0,06	-0,01	0,13	
	Sequestro de Carbono (tC/ha/ano)	-0,08	-0,28	-0,20	-0,07	-0,26	-0,08	
	Perigosidade de incêndio	2,37	1,77	2,36	1,29	1,95	1,62	1,93

Link FS ⟷ Biophysical and socio-economic drivers of FS choice (examples)

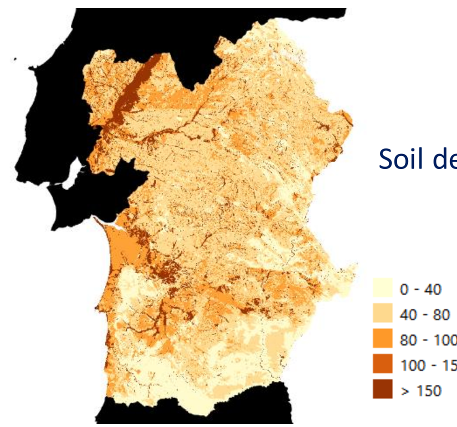


Labour availability (UTA/km2)

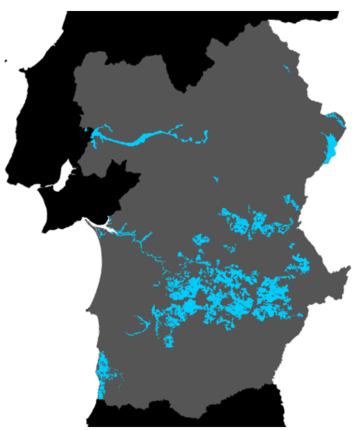




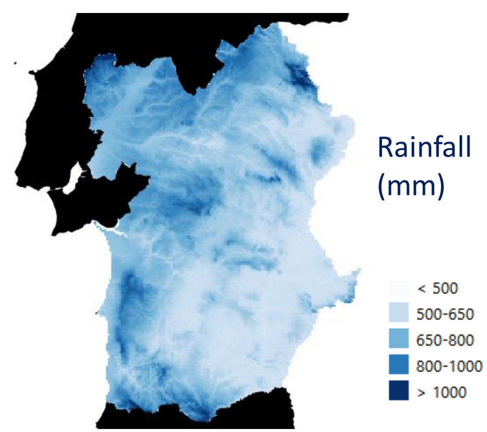
Soil depth (cm)



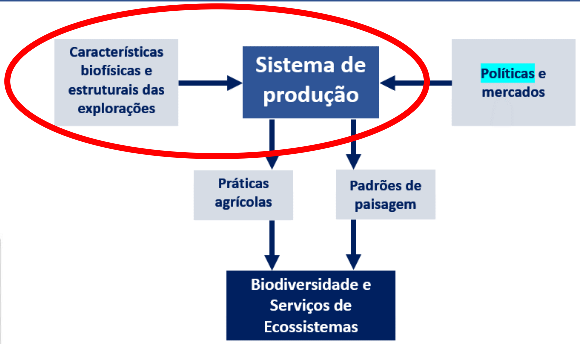
UAA included in public irrigation systems

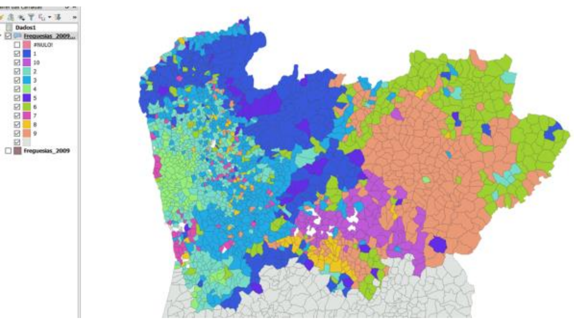


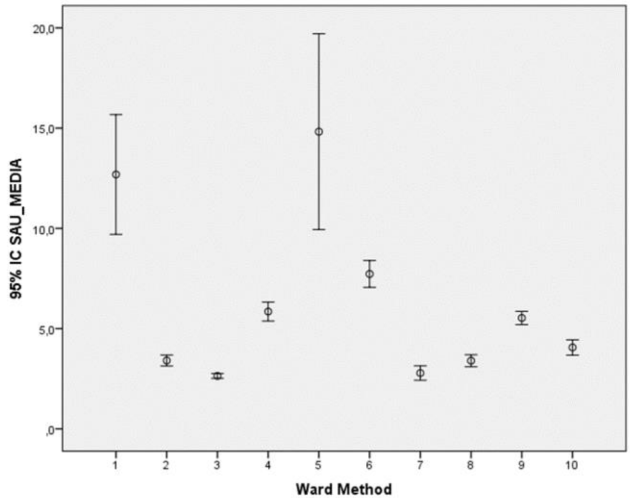
Rainfall (mm)

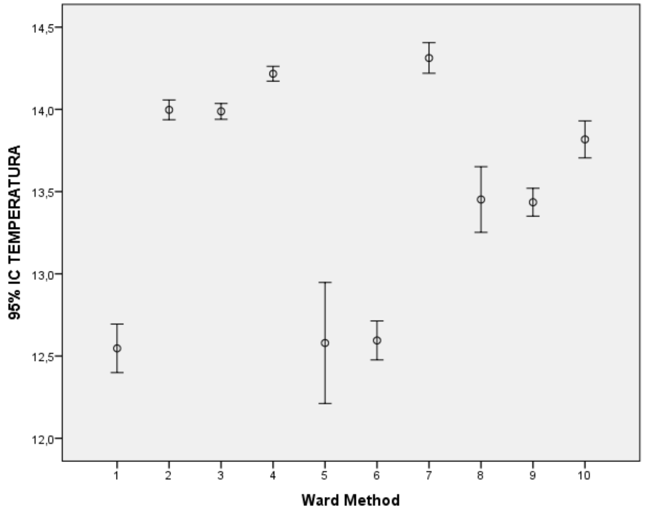


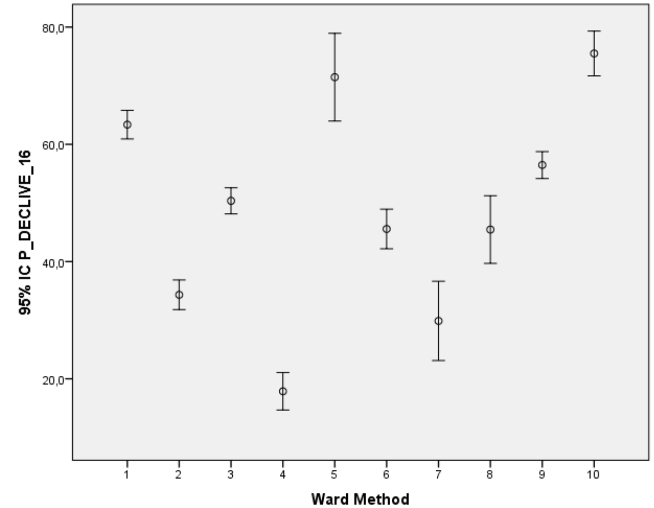
Link FS ⟷ Biophysical and socio-economic drivers of FS choice (examples)











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Modelling farming system dynamics in High Nature Value Farmland under policy change

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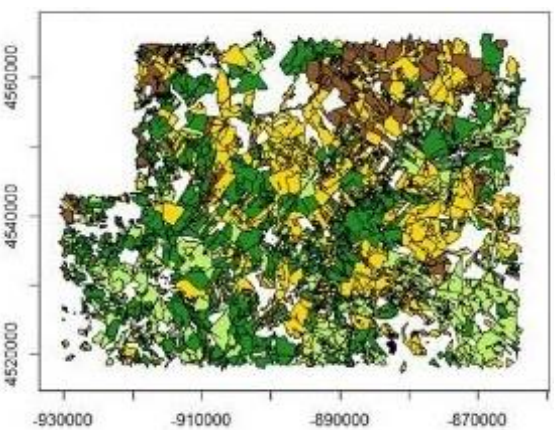
[b] CEABN – Centro de Ecologia Aplicada "Professor Baeta Neves"/InBIO, Universidade de Lisboa, Tapada da Ajuda, 1349-017 Lisboa, Portugal
[c] EDP Biodiversity Chair, CIBIO – Centro de Investigação em Biodiversidade e Recursos Genéticos/InBIO, Universidade do Porto, Campus Agrário de Vairão, Rua Padre Armando Quintas, 4485-661 Vairão, Portugal

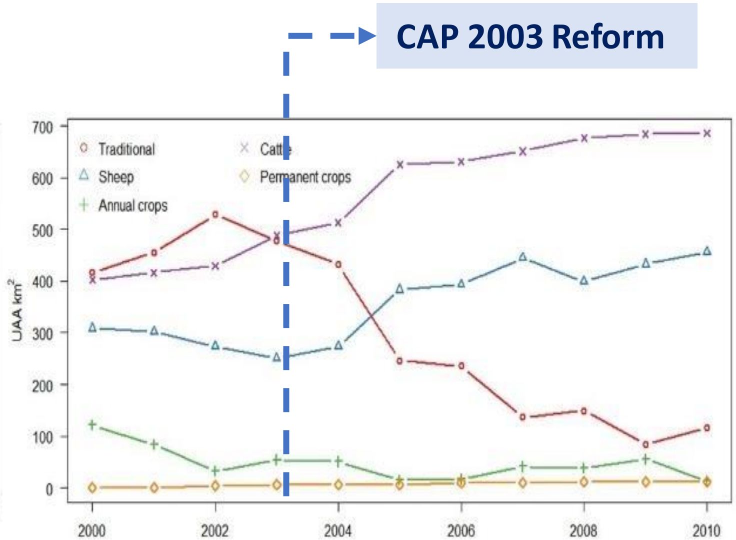
FS dynamics:

Example 1:

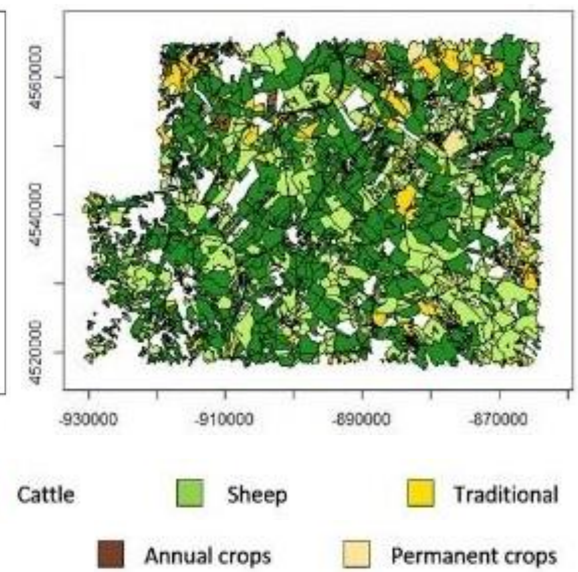
Castro Verde case-study
(2000 – 2010)

2000





2010



FS transitions:

Example 2.1:

Alentejo and Algarve case-study

Transition Matrix of FS 1999-2009 (RGA)

		2009						
		Agricultura residual	Pomar misto de sequeiro	Culturas anuais de regadio	Pastoreio de bovinos em montado	Culturas anuais intensivas de sequeiro	Olival	Culturas anuais de sequeiro com pousios
1999	Agricultura residual	13%	0%	1%	4%	0%	0%	0%
	Pomar misto de sequeiro	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Culturas anuais de regadio	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%
	Pastoreio de bovinos em montado	2%	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%	2%
	Culturas anuais intensivas de sequeiro	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%
	Olival	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	1%
	Culturas anuais de sequeiro com pousios	4%	0%	0%	17%	0%	1%	16%

Note: FS transitions are in percentage of overall land area in the study area

FS transitions and resulting ES gains and losses:

Example 2.2:

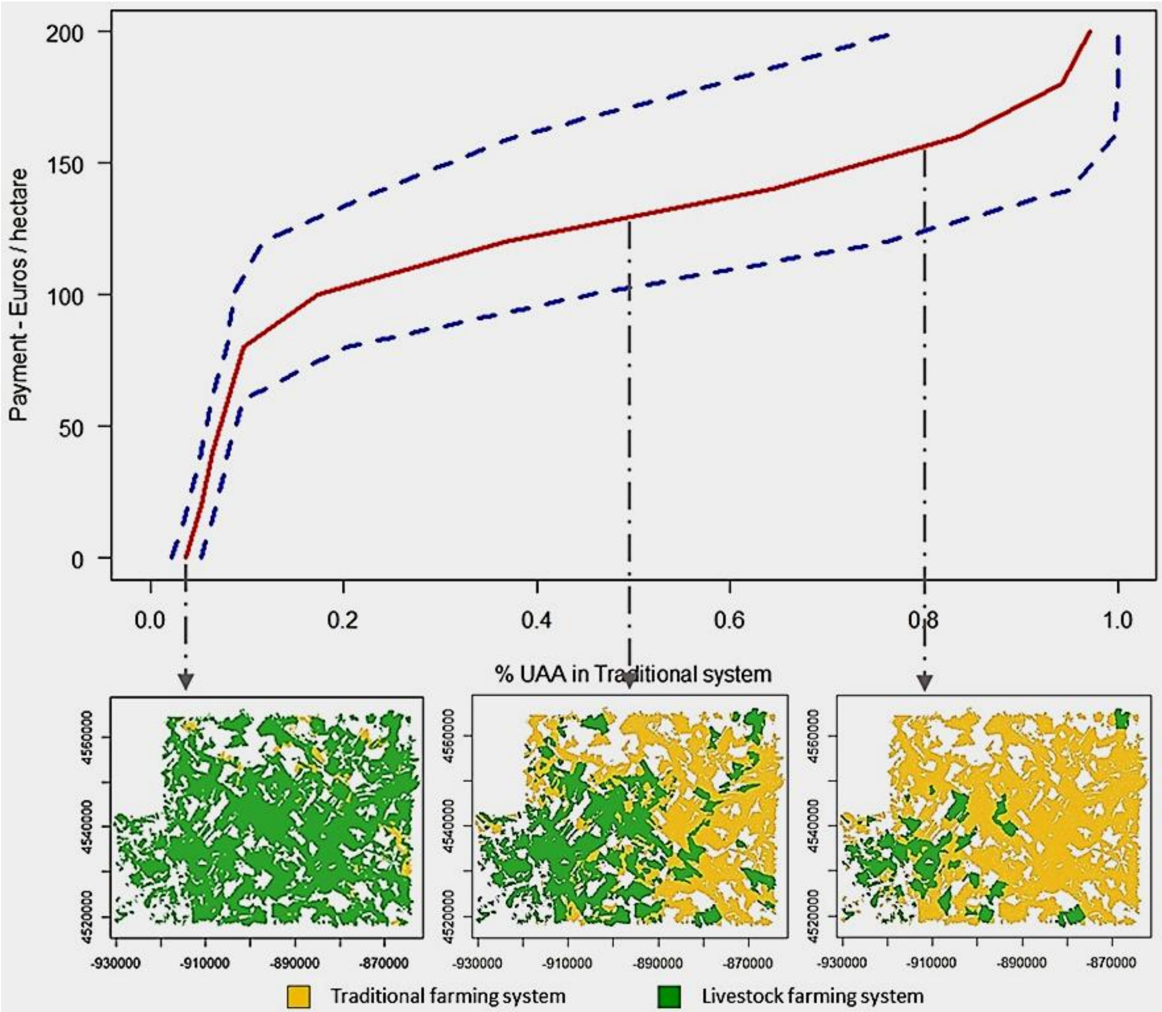
Alentejo and Algarve case-study

Gains and losses in Ecosystem services (ES) and condition resulting from FS transitions

		Sistemas de Produção							
	Estado e serviços de ecossistema	Agricultura residual	Olival	Pastoreio de bovinos em montado	Culturas anuais intensivas de sequeiro	Culturas anuais de sequeiro com pousios	Culturas anuais de regadio	Pomar misto de sequeiro	
Estado do Ecossistema	Matéria Orgânica no Solo (tC/ha)	72,11	67,19	70,93	62,46	64,13	67,31		+
Estado do Ecossistema	Valor Ecológico das Comunidades Vegetais	2,12	1,99	2,45	1,45	2,16	1,38		
Estado do Ecossistema	Fitodiversidade	1,94	1,80	2,34	1,32	1,92	1,38		
Estado do Ecossistema	Zoodiversidade	4,35	3,62	4,23	2,25	3,17	5,05		+
Serviços de Aprovisionamento	Produção de Fibra (m3/ha/ano)	1,36	0,26	1,03	0,08	0,33	1,04		+
Serviços de Aprovisionamento	Producao alimento vegetal (t/ha)	0,66	1,28	0,51	2,73	1,02	4,39		−
Serviços de Aprovisionamento	Suporte ao Efetivo Animal (CN/ha)	0,09	0,11	0,15	0,07	0,16	0,02		
Serviços de Regulação	Erosão Evitada (t/ha/ano)	44,58	30,19	35,16	11,09	27,35	11,14		+
Serviços de Regulação	Sequestro de Carbono na Biomassa (tC/ha/ano)	-0,24	-0,18	-0,25	-0,13	-0,23	-0,21		
Serviços de Regulação	Sequestro de Carbono no Solo (tC/ha/ano)	0,17	-0,07	0,07	0,06	-0,01	0,13		+
Serviços de Regulação	Sequestro de Carbono (tC/ha/ano)	-0,08	-0,28	-0,20	-0,07	-0,26	-0,08		
Serviços de Regulação	Perigosidade de incêndio	2,37	1,77	2,36	1,29	1,95	1,62	1,93	−

Modelling FS choice …

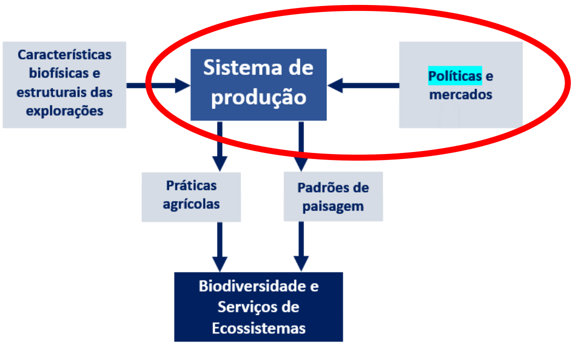
… to simulate the effects of different policy payment levels on the uptake of the target FS



Supply curve of conservation services through adoption by farmers of target FS

(Castro Verde case-study)

•Payment:	0 €/ha	•Payment:	132 €/ha	•Payment:	157 €/ha
•P_RFS:	3.6%	•P_RFS:	50.0%	•P_RFS:	80.0%
•GIR:	0.71	•GIR:	1.23	•GIR:	1.32
•MPA:	50.3 ha	•MPA:	263.4 ha	•MPA:	513,6 ha
•NPATCH:	91	•NPATCH:	235	•NPATCH:	192
•LU/ha:	0.46	•LU/ha:	0.34	•LU/ha:	0.26
•CEH:	56.9%	•CEH:	43.4%	•CEH:	34.8%



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Analysis

A Spatially Explicit Choice Model to Assess the Impact of Conservation Policy on High Nature Value Farming Systems

Paulo Flores Ribeiro[a,*], Luís Catela Nunes[b], Pedro Beja[c,d], Luís Reino[c,d], Joana Santana[c,d], Francisco Moreira[c,d], José Lima Santos[a]

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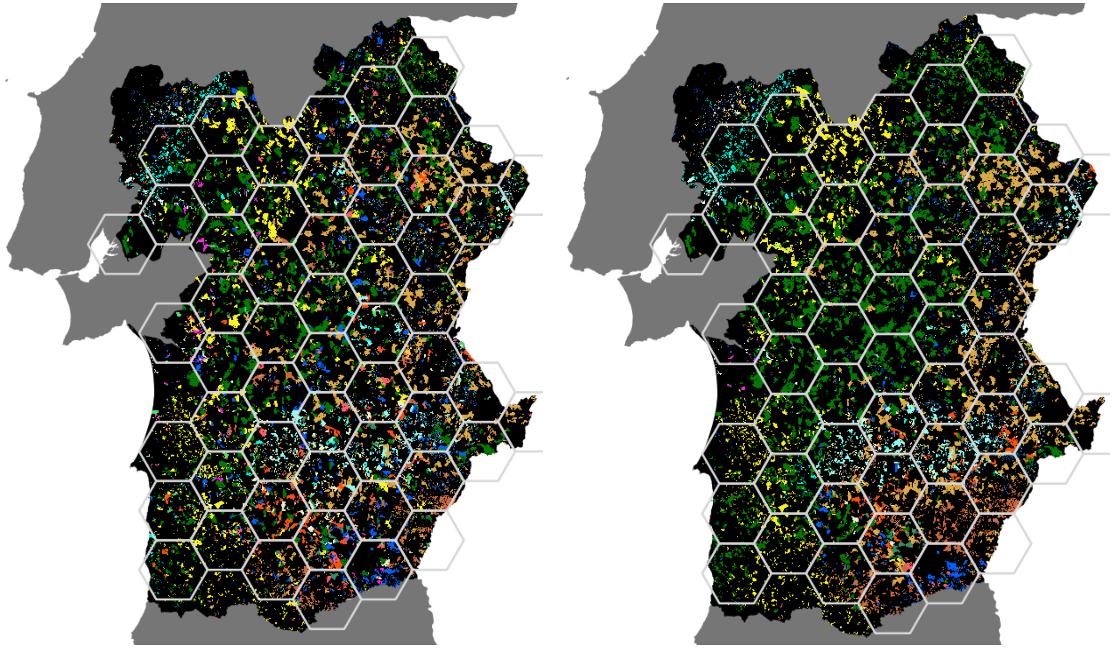
Modelling FS choice…

using only cross-section (not time series) data

… to predict FS patterns (agricultural landscapes) based on biophysical and socioeconomic drivers

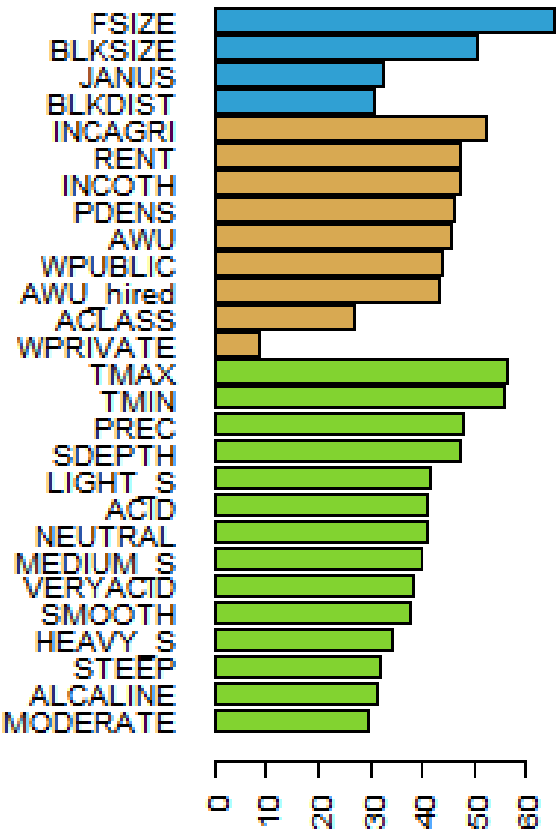


Observed pattern

> 70% match
(in pattern composition)

Predicted pattern

Variable importance



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Explaining farming systems spatial patterns: A farm-level choice model based on socioeconomic and biophysical drivers

Paulo Pacheco de Castro Flores Ribeiro [a,*], José Manuel Osório de Barros de Lima e Santos [a], Maria João Prudêncio Rafael Canadas [a], Ana Maria Contente de Vinha Novais [a], Francisco Manuel Ribeiro Ferraria Moreira [b,d], Ângela Cristina de Araújo Rodrigues Lomba [c]

[a] *CEF – Centro de Estudos Florestais, Instituto Superior de Agronomia, Universidade de Lisboa, Tapada da Ajuda, Lisboa, Portugal*
[b] *CIBIO-InBIO, Universidade do Porto, Porto, Portugal*
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[d] *CIBIO-InBIO, Instituto Superior de Agronomia, Universidade de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal*

Pros and cons of paying for farming systems to get biodiversity and ecosystem service results

Pros:

- Easy implementation within the existing administrative frame
- Transaction costs are much lower than those of the existing agri-environmental schemes (no contract neither additional controls than those already done for direct payments)
- The required information ("IFAP data") is already collected and is available over the EU
- Payment levels estimated based on real choices made by farmers in the recent past as a reply to policy changes
- Almost automatic operation – farms are automatically classified by FS in each year, based on information that is already required when applying for direct payments; they are then selected for payment if included in a target FS

Cons:

- Requires the previous development of a FS study at the regional/local scale and the regular update of this study, namely the FS typology (e.g. in each review of the EU financial frame)
- Data limitations (lack of information on detailed farmer's attributes, limited ability to get detailed diferences in farming practices – e.g. harvest date –may require specific survey)
- Possible difficulty of farmers to perceive these payments as having an environmental counterpart rather than another parcel to the check of support received annually (paying for results may be included as a complement to solve this problem)