

Part III.8 - Supplementary Information Sheet for the notification of an evaluation plan

Member States must use this sheet for the notification of an evaluation plan pursuant to Art. 1(2)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 651/2014¹ and in the case of a notified aid scheme subject to an evaluation as provided in the relevant Commission guidelines.

Please refer to the Commission Staff Working Document "Common methodology for State aid evaluation"² for guidance on the drafting of an evaluation plan.

1. Identification of the aid scheme to be evaluated

(1) Title of the aid scheme:

INCENTIVES TO BIOMETHANE PRODUCTION Does the evaluation plan concern:

(a) a scheme subject to evaluation pursuant to Article 1(2)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 651/2014?

(b) a scheme notified to the Commission pursuant to Article 108(3) TFEU?

(2) Reference of the scheme (to be completed by the Commission):

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(3) Please list any existing *ex-ante* evaluations or impact assessments for the aid scheme and ex-post evaluations or studies conducted in the past on predecessors of the aid scheme or on similar schemes. For each of those studies, please provide the following information: (a) a brief description of the study's objectives, methodologies used, results and conclusions, and (b) specific challenges that the evaluations and studies might have faced from a methodological point of view, for example data availability that are relevant for the assessment of the current evaluation plan. If appropriate, please identify relevant areas or topics not covered by previous evaluation plans that should be the subject of the current evaluation. Please provide the summaries of such evaluations and studies in annex and, when available, the internet links to the documents concerned:

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2. Objectives of the aid scheme to be evaluated³

2.1. Please provide a description of the aid scheme specifying the needs and problems the scheme intends to address and the intended categories of beneficiaries, for example size, sectors, location, indicative number:

¹ Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 of 17 June 2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty (OJ L 187, 26.6.2014, p. 1).

² SWD(2014)179 final of 28.5.2014.

³ Beyond providing a general description of the objectives and eligibility rules of the scheme, the aim of this section is to assess how the eligibility and exclusion rules of the scheme may be used to identify the effect of aid. In some cases, the precise eligibility rules may not be known in advance. In those cases the best available expectations should be provided.

The aid scheme intends to promote the production of biomethane to be injected into the natural gas grid coherently with measures to promote investments provided by the National Resilience and Recovery Plan under the mission n.2, component n.2, investment n.1.4 - "Development of biomethane, according to criteria for promoting the circular economy". To this end, the draft decree provides for new incentives to be applied to production of biomethane by new plants or by agricultural biogas power plants upgraded to biomethane.

New biomethane plants and agricultural biogas power plants upgraded to biomethane can benefit from: a) an investment aid up to 40% of eligible investment costs as defined under article 8 of the draft decree hereby notified; b) a feed-in tariff determined according to the notified decree, applied to the entire quantity of eligible biomethane for a period of 15 years.

- 2.2.** Please indicate the objectives of the scheme and the expected impact, both at the level of the intended beneficiaries and as far as the objective of common interest is concerned:

The measure should support, when fully operational (from 2026 to 2040), a maximum annual production of about 2.5 billion of standard cubic meters of biomethane. Such biomethane is to be used in the transport and thermal sector, contributing to the 2030 target of RES share on the total final energy consumption. In addition, the measure will favour objectives of GHG emissions reduction in the agricultural and "hard to abate" sectors.

- 2.3.** Please indicate possible negative effects, on the aid beneficiaries or on the wider economy, that might be directly or indirectly associated with the aid scheme⁴:

No negative effects are envisaged for aid beneficiaries. Concerning energy consumers, the ex post evaluation could be useful also to analyse impacts of the aid schemes on energy bills

- 2.4.** Please indicate (a) the annual budget planned under the scheme, (b) the intended duration of the scheme⁵, (c) the aid instrument or instruments and (d) the eligible costs:

The measure provides a support in the form of investment aid; total capex budget is 1,7 billion euros in the investment period 2022-2026.

The measure provides also a support in the form of operating aid (included in the tariffs granted for 15 years based on the biomethane fed into the grid). The evaluation of the amount of this kind of support depends on the level of participation and gas price evolution, as the incentive is provided - by competitive procedures - as the difference between the offered tariff, the gas price and value of the guarantee of origin. The estimation of the maximum operating aid is approximately 15 billion euro (considering gas price of 30 €/MWh and a price of the guarantee of origin of 15 €/MWh. However, assuming a higher gas price, in the order of 60 €/MWh, and a price of the guarantee of origin of 15 €/MWh the overall OPEX burden could be much lower, around 2.8 billion €. Assuming that as suitable, the total costs of the measure will be around 4.5 billion of euros.

The beneficiaries of the aid will access the aid scheme only if they complete the eligible interventions by 30 June 2026. They will have access to a capital grant (a maximum of 40% of eligible investment costs) and tariffs with a duration of 15 years, by means of competitive procedures.

For the construction of new plants and the conversion to biomethane of existing biogas plants, the decree defines the investment costs eligible for the capital contribution (within the cap of

⁴ Examples of negative effects are regional and sectorial biases or crowding out of private investments induced by the aid scheme.

⁵ Aid schemes defined in Article 1(2)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 are excluded from the scope of the Regulation six months after their entry into force. After having assessed the evaluation plan, the Commission may decide to extend the application of the Regulation to such schemes for a longer period. Member States are invited to precisely indicate the intended duration of the scheme.

maximum expenditure). The main items are: design, construction, efficiency, monitoring, connection to the gas grid, etc.

2.5. Please provide a summary of the eligibility criteria and the methods for selecting the aid beneficiaries. In particular, please describe the following: (a) the methods used for selecting beneficiaries (e.g. such as scoring), (b) the indicative budget available for each group of beneficiaries, (c) the likelihood of the budget being exhausted for certain groups of beneficiaries, (d) the scoring rules, if they are used in the scheme, (e) the aid intensity thresholds and (f) the criteria the authority granting the aid will take into account when assessing applications:

a) To access to support it is necessary to participate in competitive bidding procedures, in which production capacity quotas are defined for each auction and participants will offer a percentage of reduction respect to the base tariffs that is the criteria of selection of the winning projects.

b) The measure provide a support in the form of investment aid for which the total budget is 1,03 billion euro for reconversion of existing plants, and 700 million euros for installation of new plants. The estimation of the maximum operating aid (see question 2.4) for reconversion of existing plants is approximately 11 billion euro, while for new plants, the maximum operating aid is estimated to be in the order of 4 billion euro.

c) For biomethane reconverted plants competition, the total expected number of bidders is more than 1.100 plants, considering the existing biogas agricultural plants. The estimated maximum winning plants are in the order of 500-600 depending on the capex aid requested compared to the annual available quota defined by the NRRP.

Regarding new biomethane plants, the main Italian trade association (CIB – Consorzio Italiano Biogas) estimates a potential of around 8,5 billion cubic meters of biomethane, that is much greater than the estimated production that could be promoted by the aid measure (approximately 2,3-2,5 billion cubic meters: 1,6-1,8 billion cubic meters from reconverted plants and 0,7 billion cubic meters from new plants).

d) The auction scoring rules are based on the percentage reduction of the base tariff offered by each participant.

e) There is both investment aid (contribution covering a maximum of 40% of the investment cost) and operating aid (incentive in the biomethane tariff). Cumulatively, by adding investment aid and operating aid, 100% of the aid intensity is not exceeded.

f) When assessing applications, granting authority takes into account several criteria, for example:

- the authorization to realize the project;
- the respect of sustainability criteria for the use of biomass;
- the reduction of GHG emissions of 65% for the use of biomethane in transport sector, and of 80% for the thermal sector;
- the respect of the limits of pollutant emissions if the project is carried out in areas affected by Community infringement procedures for the purpose of improving air quality;
- the existence of a storage facility for the digestate with a volume capable to contain the production of at least 30 days, which must be covered to avoid gas-dispersions and must be equipped with systems for capturing and recovering the gas to be reused for the production of electricity, thermal energy or biomethane;
- in the case of plants located in areas vulnerable to nitrates, as defined by the Regional action plans in compliance with Directive 91/676 / EEC, at least 40% by weight of livestock manure must be used in the overall feeding plan;
- the compliance with industrial emission directive (2010/75/UE) where relevant.

2.6. Please mention specific constraints or risks that might affect the implementation of the scheme, its expected impacts and the achievement of its objectives:

The implementation of the aid scheme could be affected by several factors such as: value of the auction rates, gas market price, raw material availability and costs, electricity market price, the evolution of the pandemics and its impacts on the general economic framework

3. Evaluation questions

3.1. Please indicate the specific questions that the evaluation should address by providing quantitative evidence of the impact of aid. Please distinguish between (a) questions related to the direct impact of the aid on the beneficiaries, (b) questions related to the indirect impacts and (c) questions related to the proportionality and appropriateness of the aid. Please explain how the evaluation questions relate to the objectives of the scheme

The objective of the aid scheme is to promote the production and use (also through its injection into the gas grid) of biomethane from low carbon organic raw materials (agricultural residues, manure, organic fraction of municipal solid waste, etc.). The measure is appropriate to achieve this result. Without this aid measure, these results would not be achieved because there would be no financial conditions to make the necessary investments (strongly negative NPV for investments in biomethane plants without incentives). The scheme will help achieve the goals identified in the NECP (total and sectorial renewables share, decarbonisation) and the targets of the NRRP (Mission 2, green revolution and ecological transition).

The indirect effects of the aid scheme - consistent with the realization of investments that would otherwise not be made and with the promotion of specific supply chains - could be economic growth, the creation of direct and indirect jobs, the pursuit of environmental objectives and good practices, for example in the area of management of certain types of residues and wastes. The possible impact on bills paid by consumers in terms of costs and benefits will also be studied.

The proportionality of the aid measure will be monitored by periodically assessing the intensity of the aid also in relation to the evolution of the costs of technologies and production processes.

The direct effects of the aid on the beneficiaries will be addressed by the following evaluation questions:

- Have beneficiaries been affected differently by the aid? (For example, according to their size, location or sector)
- Has the aid had fulfilled the targets established in the Mission 2 of the NRRP: "Green Revolution and Ecological Transition"?
- To what extent has the aid reached the expected effects (i.e: total and sectorial RES share, etc.)?
- Has the aid scheme contributed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions?

The indirect effects of the aid will be addressed by the following evaluation questions:

- Has the aid scheme produced positive impacts on the agricultural sector?
- Has the aid had effects on the economic growth (Regional/National)?
- Has the aid had effects on employment (direct and indirect)?
- Has the aid delivered effects on environmental objectives other than increasing RES energy share?
- Has the aid had effects on the energy consumers (bills, etc.)?

The proportionality and appropriateness of the aid will be addressed by the following evaluation questions:

- Has the aid provided the necessary support for the implementation of the measure?
- Was the aid appropriate to foster the development of renewable gases in Italy?

4. Result indicators

4.1. Please use the following table to describe which indicators will be built to measure outcomes of the scheme, as well as the relevant control variables, including the sources of data, and how each result indicator corresponds to the evaluation questions. In particular, please mention (a) the relevant evaluation question, (b) the indicator, (c) the source of data, (d) the frequency of collection of data (for example, annual, monthly, etc.), (e) the level at which the data is collected (for example, firm level, establishment level, regional level, etc.), (f) the population covered in the data source (for example, aid beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries, all firms, etc.):

Evaluation question	Impact	Indicator	Source	Frequency	Level	Population
Have beneficiaries been affected differently by the aid? (For example, according to their size, location or sector)	direct	Size of the plants, raw material used, investment typology (new plant, reconversion)	Aid beneficiaries	Annual	Firms	Aid beneficiaries
Has the aid had fulfilled the targets established in the Mission 2 of the NRRP: "Green Revolution and Ecological Transition"?	direct	Activated investments, capital grants	Aid beneficiaries	Annual	Firms	Aid beneficiaries
Has the aid had fulfilled the targets established in the Mission 2 of the NRRP: "Green Revolution and Ecological Transition"?	direct	Activated investments, capital grants, in the South of Italy, capacity and production of South based installations	Aid beneficiaries	Annual	Firms	Aid beneficiaries
To what extent has the aid reached the expected effects? (i.e: total and sectoral RES share, etc.)	direct	Additional capacity of renewable energy production/ share of energy from RES on total energy consumptions and on consumptions in thermal and transport sectors	Aid beneficiaries (and statistics on total and sectoral energy consumption)	Annual	National	Aid beneficiaries (and statistics on total and sectoral energy consumption)
Has the aid scheme contributed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions?	direct	Balance of GHG emissions	Aid beneficiaries (and procedures for the calculation of GHG)	Annual	Firms, National	Aid beneficiaries

Has the aid scheme produced positive impacts on the agricultural sector?	indirect	Growth of investments in the agricultural sector	Aid beneficiaries	Annual	Firms / Sectorial	Aid beneficiaries and sector
Has the aid had effects on the economic growth?	indirect	Growth of gross value added (GVA)	Aid beneficiaries	Annual	Firms / Regional / National	Aid beneficiaries and sector
Has the aid had effects on employment?	indirect	Employment increase (direct and indirect)	Aid beneficiaries (and input-output model)	Annual	Firms / Regional/ National	Aid beneficiaries, sector, Region, Nation
Has the aid delivered effects on environmental objectives other than increasing in RES energy share?	indirect	Growth of separate waste collection, growth in the energy valorisation of waste and residues	Aid beneficiaries, municipalities, regional environmental agencies	Annual	Municipal, Regional	Aid beneficiaries, sector, Region, Nation
Has the aid had effects on the energy consumers?	indirect	Impact of the aid on the energy consumers bills	Aid granted, energy bills, energy price	Annual	National	Aid beneficiaries
Has the aid provided the necessary support, for the implementation of the measure?	proportionality	Aid intensity	Aid beneficiaries	Annual	National	aid beneficiaries
Was the aid appropriate to foster the development of renewable gases in Italy?	appropriateness	Share of renewable gases with respect to total consumption	Aid beneficiaries (and statistics on energy consumption)	Annual	National	Aid beneficiaries

Please explain why the chosen indicators are the most relevant for measuring the expected impact of the scheme:

The choice of the indicators is compliant to Annex II of the Commission Staff Working Document, Common methodology for State aid evaluation, 28.5.2014, SWD(2014) 179 final. The indicators aim at evaluating the effect of the aid concerning the scope of the measure that is:

- the production and consumption of energy from RES
- the decarbonisation
- the sustainable economic growth

5. Envisaged methods to conduct the evaluation

5.1. In light of the evaluation questions, please describe the envisaged methods to be used in the evaluation to identify the causal impact of the aid on the beneficiaries and to assess other indirect impacts. In particular, please explain the reasons for choosing those methods and for rejecting other methods (for example, reasons related to the design of the scheme)⁶:

According to the typology and the design of the scheme, as also explained in paragraph 5.2, to identify the causal impact of the aid on the beneficiaries we will try to apply Difference-in-differences (DiD) method. The possibility of using Regression Discontinuity Design (RDD) approach, which focuses on projects that are 'near-marginal' in the auctions: both marginal winning bids and

⁶ Please make reference to SWD(2014)179 final of 28.5.2014.

marginal losing bids was also explored. Anyway, the specific characteristics of the scheme pose some methodological issues that shall be considered when estimating the causal effect associated with the aid. In accordance with the evidence brought about by similar renewable energy schemes, it seems very implausible that biomethane plants will be built without the aid support. Hence, the possibility to create a control group based on non-successful applicants is undermined, as it is unlikely that unsuccessfully applicants will develop renewables without support. So we decided to explore the possibility of using DiD method.

The assessment will include the relevant statistical exercises that allow testing of the main assumptions underlying the applied model. Further dimensions, such as size of companies and the geographical area, could be possibly exploited to create different definitions of treated and control groups. The analysis will be accompanied by descriptive statistics drawn from administrative and survey data (even if aggregated at sector/region level) in support of the evidence.

Hence, direct and indirect effects, additionality and of proportionality, will be studied by means of indicators developed with data collected mainly from aid beneficiaries, when they apply for the aid and then annually during the management of the aid scheme (ie: technical information on biomethane production plants, energy produced, investments, operation costs, quantity of raw material used, etc.). Secondly, any other useful data may also be collected through surveys, for example, addressed to trade associations.

Naturally, for the calculation of the derived indicators, the appropriate methodologies will be used. For example, for the calculation of the share of biomethane in final consumption, the appropriate statistical methodologies will be adopted (e.g. statistical reporting required by the Renewable Energy Directives 2009/28 and 2018/2001, in accordance with the Energy Statistics Regulation 1099 / 2008 and its subsequent updates). Likewise, for the calculation of avoided greenhouse gas emissions, methodologies consistent with the provisions of the renewable energy directives will be adopted (which, moreover, Italy has explained in detail in the periodic progress reports sent to the EC for the reporting of the renewables directive 2009/28).

Socio-economic impacts can be assessed at various levels. For example, on the one hand, the beneficiaries will be able to provide direct information on the number of jobs dependent on the investments that have only been possible thanks to the aid scheme. On the other hand, with regard to wider macro-economic effects, such as direct and indirect jobs related to investments and the operation of plants, assessed on the entire value chain and on the entire national macro-economic system, so as the correlated added value, will be assessed using a standard Input / Output analysis (the methodology was explained by Italy in the National Energy and Climate Plan).

All these methodologies are already used in Italy for the official monitoring of the achievement of the energy objectives: collection of data from beneficiaries of renewable energy incentives, statistical methodologies, methodologies for the evaluation of avoided emissions, macro-economic methodologies, etc..

5.2. Please describe precisely the identification strategy for the evaluation of the causal impact of the aid and the assumptions on which the strategy relies. Please describe in detail the composition and the significance of the control group:

Also in accordance with the evidence brought about by similar renewable energy schemes (i.e: MD 2 March 2018), it seems very implausible that biomethane plants will be built without the aid support. In fact, the NPV, in the absence of aid, is strongly negative. This probably undermines the possibility to create a control group based on non-successful applicants that is the strategy commonly used in the policy evaluation for creating the counterfactual scenario. It is also difficult to predict with sufficient confidence if the size of the group of both beneficiaries and unsuccessful applicants will be large enough for conducting ex-post evaluations based on counterfactual methods. Given the characteristics of the aid scheme and the limitations described above, the most viable methodology to be applied for the purpose of the evaluation of the effectiveness of

the aid scheme might be Difference-in-differences (DiD). In particular, undertaking the staggered time of the aid intervention allows to exploit the different round of calls foreseen in the scheme. Along these lines, successful projects in a given call could be compared, for example, over the same period, to other projects that have not been granted the aid yet, but they will be successful in the next call. More in details, projects that at time, say t , are not started yet could represent the “control” group of projects that, instead, have already started over the same time. This approach would allow the identification of the causal effect of the aid. It might happen that the counterfactual scenario would be the non-construction of biomethane plants at all, given that, as previously said, in the current scenarios, the analysis of the NPV, in the absence of aid, is strongly negative (in fact, without incentives, the biomethane plants have not till now been built). The analysis of what can be observed for similar companies in the same sector (including, for example, the applicants for aid who did not obtain it), which in theory would have the technical possibility of constructing biomethane plants, but without the support do not realize them, could provide some evidence of the causal impact of the aid framework.

- 5.3.** If relevant, please explain how the envisaged methods intend to address specific challenges related to complex schemes, for example schemes that are implemented in a differentiated manner at regional level and schemes that use several aid instruments:

Monitoring the effectiveness of the aid scheme will allow for analyses at different levels. For example, it will be possible to verify the appropriateness of the aid scheme at a national, sub-national, regional level (which will also make it possible to verify the achievement of the development objectives of biomethane in Southern Italy, as required by the Italian NRRP)

6. Data collection

- 6.1.** Please provide information on the mechanisms and sources for collecting and processing data about the aid beneficiaries and about the envisaged counterfactual.⁷ Please provide a description of all the relevant information that relates to the selection phase: data collected on aid applicants, data submitted by applicants and selection outcomes. Please also explain any potential issue as regards data availability:

Data will be collected by GSE mainly from aid beneficiaries, when they apply for the aid and then annually during the management of the aid scheme (ie: technical information on biomethane production plants, energy produced, investments, operation costs, quantity of raw material used, etc.). Secondly, any other useful data may also be collected by GSE through surveys, for example, addressed to trade associations. The process of collecting data from aid beneficiaries will mainly be managed not on the basis of voluntary participation in sample surveys, but on the basis of the obligation to provide data for the management and monitoring of the mechanism. Obviously, the acquired data will be subjected to the appropriate aggregate statistical analyses.

- 6.2.** Please provide information on the frequency of the data collection relevant for the evaluation. Are observations available on a sufficiently disaggregated level, that is to say at the level of individual undertakings?

Data from aid applicants will be collected by GSE when they apply for the aid and then annually during the management of the aid scheme. Since the GSE is the entity responsible for official

⁷ Please note that the evaluation might require sourcing of both historical data and data that will become progressively available during the deployment of the aid scheme. Please identify the sources for both types of information. Both types of data should preferably be collected from the same source as to guarantee consistency across time.

statistics on renewable energy in Italy (and therefore also on biomethane), if any biomethane plant were built outside the aid scheme (possible counterfactual scenario, highly unlikely), it would still be surveyed by the GSE by means of the usual statistical methods.

- 6.3.** Please indicate whether the access to the necessary data for conducting the evaluation might be hindered by laws and regulations governing confidentiality of data and how those issues would be addressed. Please mention other possible challenges related to data collection and how they would be overcome:

The data will be collected and processed by GSE (mainly from aid applicants, as required by the rules and procedures of the incentive mechanism), while respecting the regulations on data management (GDPR legislation, purposes of data processing, statistical rules where applicable, etc.)

- 6.4.** Please indicate whether surveys of aid beneficiaries or of other undertakings are foreseen and whether complementary sources of information are intended to be used:

Data from aid applicants will be collected by GSE when they apply for the aid and then annually during the management of the aid scheme. Secondly, any other useful data may also be collected by GSE through surveys, for example, addressed to trade associations. The process of collecting data from aid beneficiaries will mainly be managed not on the basis of voluntary participation in sample surveys, but on the basis of the obligation to provide data for the management and monitoring of the mechanism.

7. Proposed timeline of the evaluation

- 7.1.** Please indicate the proposed timeline of the evaluation, including milestones for data collection, interim reports and involvement of stakeholders. If relevant, please provide an annex detailing the proposed timeline:

The data will be collected when applicants apply for access to incentives, and then annually, as described in chapter 6 ("data collection"). An interim report will be drawn up at the end of 2024.

- 7.2.** Please indicate the date by which the final evaluation report will be submitted to the Commission:

Only applicants who carry out the works eligible for funding by 30 June 2026 can access the aid scheme. After the interim report, an evaluation can be submitted updated as at 30 June 2026, or as at 30 September 2025, or - as required by attachment C (2021) 9817 final - nine months before the expiring of the aid scheme.

- 7.3.** Please mention factors that might affect the envisaged timeline:

Although the data collection system will be partly mandatory and in any case designed efficiently, the factor that could possibly lead to shifts in the timing of the assessments is the timely availability of data (considering that from the moment the data is available, a few months are necessary to analyse them, work on and produce a monitoring report).

8. The body conducting the evaluation

- 8.1.** Please provide specific information on the body conducting the evaluation or, if not yet selected, on the timeline, procedure and criteria for its selection:

The assessment will be carried out by an independent body selected by Ministry of Ecological Transition on the basis of the criteria's reported on article 14 of the decree.

- 8.2.** Please provide information on the independence of the body conducting the evaluation and on how possible conflict of interest will be excluded during the selection process:

The respect of this point will be grant by the requirements settled in art.14 for the selection process.

- 8.3.** Please indicate the relevant experience and skills of the body conducting the evaluation or how those skills will be ensured during the selection process:

The respect of this point will be grant by the requirements settled in art.14 for the selection process.

- 8.4.** Please indicate which arrangements the granting authority will make to manage and monitor the conduct of the evaluation:

The respect of this point will be grant by the requirements settled in art.14 for the selection process.

- 8.5.** Please provide information, even if only of an indicative nature, on the necessary human and financial resources that will be made available for carrying out the evaluation:

To be defined in the selection procedure.

9. Publicity of the evaluation

- 9.1.** Please provide information on the way the evaluation will be made public, that is to say, through the publication of the evaluation plan and the final evaluation report on a website:

The GSE will publish monthly the data of the biomethane incentivized, the incentives granted in capital account (NRPP resources), the cost of the tariff incentives charged on the gas tariffs, the number and value of the guarantees of origin issued and cancelled for the use of biomethane in the transport sector and in other uses.

The GSE will also publish an annual information bulletin, with the list of biomethane production plants admitted to the incentives, an indication of the type of materials used for the production of biomethane, the location and production capacity of the plants and the quantity of biomethane used in transport sector and in other uses.

The other data collected for the monitoring and evaluation of the aid scheme will be published, on an annual basis (with the level of disaggregation permitted by the applicable rules on the confidentiality of certain information, protection of personal data, and statistics).

The evaluation plan and the evaluation reports of the aid scheme will be publish from the Ministry of Ecological Transition on his internet website.

- 9.2.** Please indicate how the involvement of stakeholders will be ensured. Please indicate whether the organisation of public consultations or events related to the evaluation is envisaged:

The involvement of the various stakeholders is fully ensured, considering that:

- companies that can apply for the aid scheme will be asked to provide data (see chapter 6);
- the data collected will be made public (see question 9.1)

- the evaluation reports (interim and final) will be available for a public consultation.

9.3. Please specify how the evaluation results are intended to be used by the granting authority and other bodies, for example for the design of successors of the scheme or for similar schemes:

The evaluation of the scheme will help the Ministry of Ecological Transition to evaluate any revisions of the value of the incentives, and for the design of subsequent or similar support schemes.

9.4. Please indicate whether and under which conditions data collected for the purpose or used for the evaluation will be made accessible for further studies and analysis:

The collected data will be made accessible within the permitted limits (see questions 9.1 and 9.2)

9.5. Please indicate whether the evaluation plan contains confidential information that should not be disclosed by the Commission:

No confidential information is part of the plan

10. Other information

10.1. Please indicate here any other information you consider relevant for the assessment of the evaluation plan:

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10.2. Please list all documents attached to the notification and provide paper copies or direct internet links to the documents concerned: