Additionally, countries were clustered according to their regulation on the issuance of GoOs when green electricity production receives governmental support. Here, six separate categories emerged.

The first three consist of some form of regulation regarding support schemes and GoO issuance for the same produced MWh of green electricity.

*Category 1*: In Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Portugal and Switzerland, GoOs can be issued when the corresponding produced energy received some form of subsidy. However, this must be clearly disclosed on the issued GoO.

*Category 2*: France, Luxembourg, Slovenia and Slovakia have implemented some form of auctioning for supported GoOs.

*Category 3*: Cyprus and Lithuania issue supported GoOs, but they are immediately cancelled, thus preventing any trade.

*Category 4*: Belgium, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Sweden have no regulations regarding the issuance of supported GoOs. This means that renewable energy that is produced in one of these countries may receive governmental support and additionally generate income from GoOs.

*Category 5*: Germany, Ireland and Serbia allow no GoO issuance for energy that has received governmental support. In Germany, this is clearly defined by the *Doppelvermarktungsverbot* that specifically states that renewable energy that received governmental support may not be disclosed in any other way. This is an effective measure against double counting. (Hauser et al., 2019, p. 115)

*Category 6*: The final category is necessary to classify Iceland that has no governmental subsidy system for RES production in place.