

Matched Methodology

Using public data to calculate half-hourly renewable matching scores for UK energy retailers

We gratefully acknowledge the contributions of everybody who provided advance review of the Matched Methodology.

npower

Good Energy

Iain Staffell, Imperial College London

Robin Morris, **Zero Institute**, University of Oxford

Wilson Ricks, Princeton University

Matthew Brander, Business School, University of Edinburgh

Tom Luff, Energy Systems Catapult

Killian Daly, EnergyTag

Benedict Shegog, **Seb Porter**, **Charles Checkley**, Granular Energy

Olivier Corradi, ElectricityMaps

Connor Galbraith, **Clement Attwood**, **Dylan Johnson**, Future Energy Associates

Louise Dalton, **Stella Mavrommati**, CMS

Liam O'Flynn, Freeths

Giorgio Balestrieri, **Robert Richardson**, Tesla

Adrien Lebrun, ALL Energy

Alan Tarleton, EcoAct

Chris Page, Energy Context

Peter Dudfield, Open Climate Fix

Puneeth Kalavase, Plus Power

Rohan Ma, Redwood Materials

Ayrton Bourn, Dare

Amit Gudka, Field

Not all reviewers can necessarily endorse the methodology.

Contents

Contents	2
Executive Summary	3
About Matched	3
Methodology Overview	3
Key Results	3
Core Position	3
Primary Recommendation	4
Introduction	5
Problem Statement	5
Limitations of Current Volumetric Approaches	5
Scope and Objectives	6
Matched's Position on Renewable Energy Matching	6
Data Sources	7
Overview of UK Public Data Landscape	7
Settlement Data	8
REGOs	8
Grid Mix	8
BSC Signatories	9
BMU Metadata	9
Market-Share Reports	9
Core Methodology	10
Methodology Overview	10
Matching Framework	11
Calculating half-hourly settlement	12
Calculating Consumption	12
Calculating Renewable Supply	13
Adjusting Consumption for BSC-Metered Embedded Generation	15
Renewable Tariff Matching Scores	16
Output Metrics and Interpretation	18
Worked Example	19
Key Findings	20
Implications	20
Future Improvements	21
REGO Monthly Upsampling	21
Enhanced Inference of Half-Hourly Shapes	21
BSC-Metered Embedded Generation	21
Nuclear	21
Storage	22
Appendix	23
Glossary	23
REGO to BMU Sample Mapping	25
Fraction of REGO volumes that are mapped to BMUs	26

Executive Summary

About Matched

Matched is an independent, open-source organisation. We use public data to track renewable supply on a half-hourly basis. We collaborate with retailers to establish verifiable benchmarks for half-hourly matching scores, and partner with consumer organisations to educate customers on the topic.

Matched is founded by Joe Kwiatkowski, PhD. Joe has worked in the energy industry in California and the UK for over a decade, including a long stint as a senior member of Tesla's energy and battery division.

Methodology Overview

This document presents a methodology for calculating temporal matching between renewable energy supply and consumption in the UK electricity market. Using newly available public data sources, we calculate half-hourly matching scores for the portfolios of UK energy retailers. We show that there are significant gaps between annualised certificate matching claims and actual temporal delivery and that, even amongst retailers branded '100% renewable', there can be big differences in the renewable content of power delivered.

Future versions of this methodology will add matching against nuclear supply.

Key Results

Analysis of 15 major UK energy retailers shows that half-hourly matching scores range from 11% to 89%.

Core Position

The current annual volumetric matching system, while more valuable in renewable energy's early stages, now masks significant temporal mismatches between renewable generation and consumption. This temporal disconnect undermines the physical integrity of renewable claims, distorts market signals for renewable investment, and prevents consumers from understanding the true environmental impact of their electricity consumption.

We propose that a half-hourly extension of the Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGO) system represents the most pragmatic advancement for temporal renewable energy matching in the UK market. Building on existing infrastructure while adding temporal granularity provides an evolutionary path that balances ambition with practical implementation.

Primary Recommendation

We invite retailers to adopt half-hourly matching score disclosure as standard practice. Voluntary adoption would demonstrate leadership, build consumer trust in renewable energy claims, and catalyze regulatory evolution.

We invite retailers to work with Matched to validate this methodology on internal data sources, and to join the consortium of organisations that will launch the project in autumn 2025.

Introduction

Problem Statement

Current UK renewable energy matching relies on an annualised volumetric approach whereby renewable energy certificate volumes and consumption are compared to each other at an annual aggregate level, regardless of when generation actually occurred. This allows retailers to claim 100% renewable electricity while their customers consume fossil-fuel generated power during periods of low renewable output.

This temporal mismatch undermines the physical integrity of renewable claims, distorts market signals for renewable investment, and prevents consumers from understanding the true environmental impact of their electricity consumption.

A subset of retailers have made the commendable decision to offer monthly or half-hourly matching scores to consumers.

Limitations of Current Volumetric Approaches

Volumetric matching creates several critical limitations that undermine the integrity and effectiveness of renewable energy procurement:

1. **Temporal Misalignment:** Annual or monthly certificate matching ignores the fundamental physical constraint that electricity must be generated and consumed simultaneously. A retailer can purchase REGOs from summer solar generation to cover winter evening consumption, despite no solar generation occurring during peak demand periods.
2. **Market Signal Distortion:** By allowing temporal arbitrage, volumetric matching fails to incentivise investment in renewable generation capacity that aligns with consumption patterns, particularly during periods of high demand and low renewable output.
3. **Information Asymmetry:** Energy buyers (either corporate or residential) typically lack visibility into when their renewable energy was actually generated, preventing informed procurement decisions that could drive system-wide decarbonization.
4. **Grid Balancing Costs:** The mismatch between certificate-backed claims and physical reality obscures the true costs and challenges of grid balancing, potentially delaying necessary investments in renewable baseload, storage and demand flexibility.

Scope and Objectives

This methodology specifically addresses grid-connected renewable energy matching for licensed UK electricity retailers. The approach is designed to complement, not replace, the existing REGOs system by adding temporal granularity to certificate-based renewable energy claims.

This methodology establishes a standardised approach for temporal matching of renewable energy supply and consumption in the UK market, using publicly available data sources. The methodology focuses on half-hourly matching – the finest level of temporal granularity supported by UK electricity settlement systems – to provide a physically meaningful assessment of renewable energy matching.

The primary objectives are to:

1. Define a transparent, replicable methodology for calculating temporal matching scores that can be applied consistently across all UK energy retailers
2. Demonstrate the feasibility of temporal matching using existing public data infrastructure, including REGOs databases, Elexon P114 settlement data, and grid mix data from the National System Energy Operator (NESO).
3. Provide a framework for comparing temporal matching performance across retailers, enabling market participants to make informed decisions
4. Establish a foundation for the evolution of UK renewable energy markets toward more physically-meaningful matching practices

Matched's Position on Renewable Energy Matching

1. **Annual Matching Isn't Enough Anymore:** Matched recognises that the annualised volumetric approach was more valuable in the early stages of renewable energy development when supply was limited and any incentive for new investment was meaningful. However, as the renewable fraction of the grid has grown, the annualised approach has become increasingly deficient because it ignores the physical challenges of balancing renewable supply with consumption, and incorrectly implies that consumption at one time can be offset by supply at another.
2. **Half-Hourly Matching Doesn't Have To Mean 100% Matching, Yet:** Matched does not suggest that 100% half-hourly matching is currently feasible, or even desirable, in the near term. Research has shown that moving from 90–95% hourly matching to 100% matching incurs exceptionally high costs with existing technologies ([Xu et al, 2024](#)). Instead, the purpose of half-hourly matching is to increase the level of transparency behind renewable claims, and to enable consumers to make more informed decisions when choosing between offers.

3. **REGOs Remain Source of Truth:** As the regulated framework, REGOs are the only framework that Matched can condone; we are happy to work with suppliers to explore and substantiate other foundations for claims.
4. **Tariff-Level Matching Is Important Too:** With public data alone we do not generally have visibility into the way that retailers divide volumes between their different business lines and/or tariffs so, as a result, our methodology is limited to temporal matching at the portfolio level. However, we recognise the importance of consumer choice at the level of tariffs, and we invite suppliers to share data at this level of granularity.
5. **We will align with the updated Scope 2 Guidance from the GHG Protocol:** We recognise the ongoing debate about the role of market-based methods in carbon accounting (see, for example, the perspectives from [Matthew Brander, University of Edinburgh](#) and [EnergyTag](#)) and will follow the conclusions reached by the GHG Protocol later this year. Regardless of whether market-based methods are used for performance or inventory-based accounting, we believe our approach improves on annualised certificates.
6. **Our role is to provide consumers with better data:** Rather than prejudge their choices, our aim is to equip consumers with the information they need to make considered decisions within their adopted framework.

Data Sources

Overview of UK Public Data Landscape

The UK energy market benefits from a relatively mature data transparency framework, with multiple public data sources providing insights into renewable generation, electricity consumption, and market operations. This methodology leverages three primary data sources that collectively enable temporal matching analysis without requiring access to proprietary retailer systems: Elexon settlement data (SAA-I014), Ofgem Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin (REGOs), and the National Energy System Operator (NESO) grid mix. We also use several small datasets to relate the various entities which comprise retailers, and a quarterly market-share report from Elexon to validate our calculations.

The public availability of these data sets represents a significant advantage for the UK market, enabling independent verification of renewable energy claims and fostering innovation in energy analytics.

Settlement Data

Elexon, as the Balancing and Settlement Code Company, administers the electricity balancing and settlement arrangements for Great Britain. This settlement data provides the foundation for understanding actual production and consumption.

We use [SAA-IO14 sub-flow 2](#) which contains 'SO142' files which contain the half-hourly settlement volumes for all Balancing Mechanism Units (BMUs) on the grid, including those that are Retailer Base BMUs. The BMUs are grouped by Balancing and Settlement Code Party (BSC Party) ID.

We download the SO142 files via the [Elexon Portal](#).

REGOs

REGOs are managed by Ofgem through the Renewable Electricity Register, which serves as the authoritative source for renewable electricity generation certificates in Great Britain. REGOs are a disclosure method, so are issued to all generators regardless of whether they are merchant, or supported by schemes like feed-in-tariffs, renewable obligations, or contracts for difference.

Each REGO represents one megawatt-hour (MWh) of renewable electricity generation, and details:

- The name of the generator that produced the energy, and the technology type (wind, solar, hydro, biomass, etc).
- The period of time over which the energy was produced
- The organisation that holds the certificate, and the date on which they redeemed it

We download REGO data from the [Renewable Electricity Register](#): we use a snapshot that is taken after the end of the compliance period.

Grid Mix

NESO provide comprehensive data on the electricity system's generation-mix and carbon intensity. For this methodology, the relevant part is the generation-mix which gives aggregate half-hourly generation volumes by technology type (gas, coal, nuclear, wind, solar, hydro, biomass, imports).

We download this data from the [NESO data portal](#).

BSC Signatories

Elxon publishes a complete list of all [signatories to the Balancing and Settlement Code](#) (BSC) which, amongst other things, associates energy retailers with their BSC Party IDs.

BMU Metadata

Elxon publishes complete details of [BMU metadata](#), including fuel-type, BSC Party, and registered capacity.

Market-Share Reports

Elxon publishes [quarterly market-share reports](#) which includes retailer's energy volumes and number of meters under management.

Core Methodology

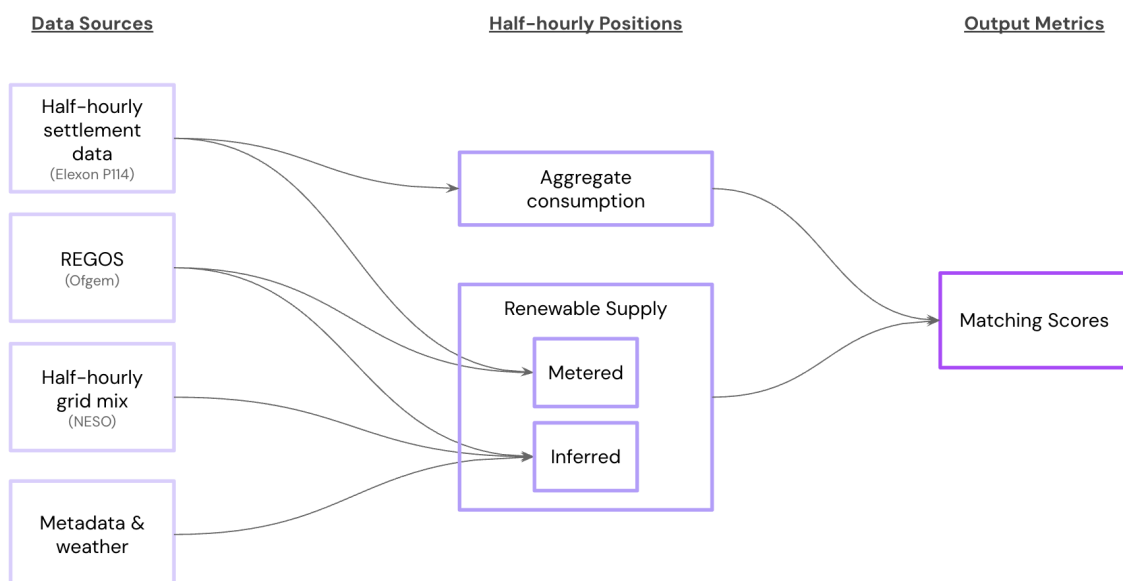
Methodology Overview

The temporal matching methodology calculates half-hourly alignment between renewable energy supply and consumption using publicly available data sources. The data sources interact in the following manner:

- Ofgem's REGO database provides monthly renewable generation certificates by technology, generator, asset type, and the retailer which owns these certificates at the end of the compliance period. REGOs show what renewable energy volumes a retailer has a claim on.
- Elexon's SAA-I014 sub-flow 2 delivers half-hourly settlement data by BSC Party.
- Elexon's signatories list the BSC Parties that each retailer owns: from this we can determine the half-hourly settlement data for each retailer.
- NESO supplies system-wide generation mix and embedded renewable estimates.

REGO volumes are reported monthly or annually, so we upsample to half-hourly resolution. Where it is possible to link a REGO asset to an Elexon BM Unit, we use half-hourly settlement data. Where this mapping doesn't exist, or isn't known, we upsample REGO volumes using the technology-specific, half-hourly grid mix data from NESO.

We can then calculate the renewable deficit at any time, which is to say the shortfall between the total load served by a retailer and the renewable power on which it has a claim. Finally, we calculate matching scores which are the fraction of consumption met by renewable generation. We do this with half-hourly, monthly, and yearly temporal resolution.



Matching Framework

Temporal matching quantifies the extent to which renewable energy supply aligns with consumption within each time period. Unlike volumetric matching, which allows unlimited temporal shifting of renewable attributes, temporal matching accounting mirrors the physical constraint that electricity generated in one period cannot be consumed in another.

The theoretical foundation rests on two principles:

1. **Temporal Coincidence:** Renewable energy claims should reflect the simultaneous generation and consumption of electricity within defined time periods. This approach approximates the physical reality of electricity systems where supply and demand must balance instantaneously
2. **Non-Bankability:** Surplus renewable generation in one period cannot offset deficits in another period, unless explicitly time-shifted with storage.

For each time period t – which could be a half-hour, month, or year – we define:

- $C(t)$ = Consumption in MWh during period t
- $R(t)$ = Renewable energy supplied in MWh during period t
- $D(t)$ = Renewable supply deficit in MWh = $\max(0, C(t) - R(t))$

Matching Score Interpretation (0–1 Scale)

The matching score $M(t)$ for each time period is calculated as the fraction of demand met by coincident supply:

$$M(t) = 1 - D(t)/C(t)$$

When renewable supply exceeds consumption, $R(t) > C(t)$, the matching score is capped at 1.0, with surplus generation tracked separately but not bankable for use in a different time period.

This produces a score between 0 and 1 where:

- $M(t) = 1$: Perfect matching – renewable supply meets or exceeds consumption
- $M(t) = 0$: No matching – zero renewable supply despite positive consumption
- $0 < M(t) < 1$: Partial matching – renewable supply covers $M(t) \times 100\%$ of consumption

The aggregate matching score for a longer period (e.g., annual) is calculated the volume-weighted mean across all periods:

$$M_{\text{aggregate}} = 1 - \Sigma D(t) / \Sigma C(t)$$

Calculating half-hourly settlement

Settlement is taken from the S0142 files in SAA-I014 sub-flow 2 which give half-hourly “BM Unit Period Data” (BP7 records) volumes for each BMU.

The process of settlement reconciliation takes a full 14 months to complete so we work with the positions that are produced in the ‘SF’ run which happens 18 working days after the settlement day. BSC Parties are billed on this run so we can presume that it is sufficiently accurate for our purposes.

SAA-I014 volumes are adjusted for transmission losses but not for distribution losses, so we compare consumption and supply at this level.

The way in which a retailer divides volumes between their different business lines and/or tariffs is not visible to us unless the divisions happen to correspond on different BSC Parties (which is rare). As a result, this methodology is limited to temporal matching at a retailer level.

We recognise the importance of consumer choice at the level of tariffs, and we invite suppliers to share data at this level of granularity.

Calculating Consumption

Each retailer manages one or more BSC Parties, and we build this mapping from the list of BSC Signatories.

Each BSC Party has at least one Retailer Base BMU per Grid Supply Point (i.e. at least 14 in total across Britain). The IDs of these BMUs have the prefix “2__”.

We get the settlement data for each of a retailer’s BMUs from the S0142 files, and split the volume into two components:

1. Negative BM Unit Metered Volumes: a BMU is a net-consumer when its settlement volumes are negative, which is the case for most BMUs at most times.
2. Positive BM Unit Metered Volumes: some retailers have some BMUs which have positive settlement volumes, which means that they are net-generators. It is rare for the positive volumes to be significant.

We calculate retailer's consumption by aggregating all the negative settlement volumes, across all BMUs, across all BSC Parties. We invert the sign so that consumption volumes are positive.

Even when settlement volumes are negative they could contain supply: for example from small generators that are independently metered but which don't have a dedicated BMU, or from deeply embedded generators that are 'behind the meter'. This conflation of supply causes an underestimation of consumption which we address in a calibration step: see section below on "Adjusting Consumption for BSC-Metered Supply".

Calculating Renewable Supply

As the regulated requirement, we use REGOs to calculate retailers' renewable supply. Each certificate details the generator, its technological category, the volume of energy output, and the period over which it was generated. Specifically, we take certificates that are 'REDEEMED'.

Retailers without redeemed REGOs are necessarily assumed to have no claim on renewables.

Line Losses

Per [Ofgem's guidance](#) we apply losses to transmission-tied generation which, in our case, we take to mean any REGO station that we can map to a BMU (below). In compliance period 2023/24 the published loss factor is 1.1050.

Monthly and Yearly Resolution

Many REGOs already have monthly fidelity. For others that have lower fidelity (e.g. annual) we evenly distribute volumes across all the months of the output period in order to get a monthly measure of supply. Yearly resolution naturally follows.

In future iterations of the methodology the monthly decomposition will account for seasonal variations in output: for example an annualised volume of 1 GWh from a wind generator would be apportioned over the months of the year relative to the contributions of the national wind fleet to the grid.

Half-hourly Resolution

We upsample REGOs to half-hourly resolution in two different ways, depending on whether the REGO stations can be mapped to BMUs or not:

BMU-Metered Generation

Generators above [capacity thresholds](#) must register as BMUs: 50 MW in England & Wales, 30 MW in South Scotland, and 10 MW in North Scotland. In these cases we match registrations of REGO generators to registrations of BMUs and respective BSC Parties.

With the following mapping process, we are able to meter over 60% of all REGO volumes.

The mapping process is a three-step process:

1. Fuzzy name matching between Ofgem and Elexon names:
 - a. Count the intersection of words, excluding common terms like “wind”, “farm”, “limited”
 - b. Count the number of contiguous words that can be matched, in order from the start
2. Metadata validation:
 - a. Fuel type must match (e.g. wind, biomass)
 - b. Registered capacities must match reasonably well¹
3. Volume validation:
 - a. Monthly REGO volumes must match monthly BMU volumes

A REGO station may be mapped to zero, one, or more BMUs. The mapping process assigns a measure of confidence to the mapping: see the appendix for a sample of this mapping.

Where REGOs can be linked to one or more generating BMUs, we use half-hourly aggregate output from SO142 files and scale accordingly. For example, if a generator produced 1 GWh in a month and a retailer holds 100 MWh of REGOs from it, we attribute 10% of the BMUs’ output to that retailer.

The appendix shows the fraction of REGO volumes that can be mapped to BMUs for each retailer.

Inferred Generation

For the 40% of REGOs that cannot be mapped to generating BMUs, we infer shapes from the half-hourly fuel mix of the grid, as published by NESO.

For example, given 100 MWh of wind in a given month, we apportion the volume over each half-hour relative to the contributions of wind to the grid at large. This preserves the temporal pattern of grid-level generation while matching the retailer's total REGO volume.

¹ We assign a high confidence (p-value = 0.1) for a power ratio between 0.95 and 1.05.

This methodology assumes that the national grid mix provides a reasonable proxy for generation patterns: see “Future Enhancements” section for ways in which future iterations of the methodology will introduce regional calibrations.

BSC–Metered Embedded Generation

A small number of retailers² meter a large fraction of their generation in the same BSC Party as their load meters: this manifests as BMUs that occasionally – or even exclusively – have *positive* BM Unit Metered Volumes. This is most extreme for Good Energy, for whom 80% of generation is metered by their BSC Party ‘PURE’.

Future iterations of this methodology will directly incorporate these positive settlement volumes into the calculated half-hourly supply, and this will reduce the fraction of the volume for which we have to infer half-hourly shapes from grid mix. A preliminary analysis suggests that this will generally change matching scores by less than 1%.

Adjusting Consumption for BSC–Metered Embedded Generation

As discussed above, some retailers aggregate some of their renewable generators in the same BSC Party as their load meters. This is generally a small fraction of the total: less than 10% of the total for most retailers.

BSC–metered embedded generation can manifest as positive BM Unit Metered Volumes: this component is easy to handle since it’s visible, and can simply be discarded.

However, more commonly, BSC–metered embedded generation is not visible and merely has the effect of reducing the negative component of the BM Unit Metered Volumes. In this case what we see is the conflation of supply and consumption, which causes us to underestimate both.

This presents a challenge for our calculation of consumption since we are entirely dependent on BM Unit Metered Volumes. (It is less of a problem for our calculation of supply since REGOs provide an independent foundation, and because conflated embedded generation is a small fraction of total supply).

We make the following adjustments to consumption:

For Large Retailers

Elxon publishes a quarterly summary of total imports and exports, and we use this to adjust our calculation of consumption for embedded generation:

² Good Energy, 100 Green, Ecotricity, SmartestEnergy

1. We verify that our underestimation can be explained by the retailer's exports from embedded generation³
2. We calibrate consumption to address the underestimation

Quarterly calibration factors are always 1 or more, and generally less than 1.1.

For Small Retailers

Small retailers are not covered by Elexon's quarterly report so a different method of calibration is necessary.

Ecotricity, 100 Green, and Good Energy are all '100% renewable' on an annual basis. For these suppliers, we necessarily work on the assumption that annual REGO volumes will closely resemble annual consumption and, on this premise, scale calculated consumption so that it matches annual REGO volumes. In practice we scale supply by +26% for Good Energy, +45% for 100-Green, and +0% for Ecotricity.

It looks like some retailers procure more renewable power than they consume (and, even, than is reflected by their REGOs) and we invite them to share their annual consumption figures so we can accurately reflect this in our analysis.

Commentary

For both large and small retailers we add volumes by scaling the existing shape of consumption. We could instead add volumes with a generation-derived shape: this would more properly reflect the fact that we're adjusting for invisible generation.

We choose the scaling approach because it is simpler and sufficiently accurate given that calibration factors are close to 1. Furthermore, if we make the reasonable and favourable assumption that BSC-metered embedded generation is predominantly renewable, any initial underestimation of consumption arises inherently from renewable matching. Consequently, matching scores are unaffected by the specific shape assigned during calibration.

Renewable Tariff Matching Scores

Several retailers offer dedicated renewable tariffs alongside standard tariffs. For these products, retailers typically commit that consumption will be matched to REGO-backed renewable supply on an annual basis. This creates a distinct matching question: when consumption is constrained to equal annual renewable supply, how well does the timing of that supply align with the timing of demand?

³ More precisely, we expect our underestimation in consumption to be `elexon_exports - visible_bsc_metered_generation` where the latter is the aggregation of all positive BM Unit Metered volumes (and generally very small).

Scope and Applicability

Renewable tariff matching scores apply only to retailers who offer renewable tariffs and commit to 100% annual volumetric matching for those tariffs. We validate these commitments with each retailer before calculating and publishing renewable tariff scores.

Foundational Assumptions

The methodology relies on two assumptions which we validate with individual retailers before displaying the renewable tariff matching scores::

1. **Annual Matching Commitment:** Renewable tariffs are matched 100% to renewable supply on an annual basis, meaning total REGO volumes allocated to the tariff equal or exceed total annual consumption of customers on that tariff.
2. **Consumption Profile Equivalence:** The half-hourly consumption profile of customers on renewable tariffs mirrors that of the retailer's overall customer base. Without access to tariff-level metering data, we assume renewable tariff customers exhibit the same demand patterns as non-renewable customers.

This second assumption reflects the reality that most domestic and commercial customers' electricity usage predominantly follows predictable patterns driven by occupancy, business hours, and weather.

Consumption Scaling

Renewable tariff matching scores differ from whole-portfolio scores through a consumption adjustment that occurs before the matching calculation.

For each retailer offering renewable tariffs, we scale half-hourly consumption to align with annual renewable supply:

Scaling Factor = $\min(1.0, \text{Total Annual Renewable Supply} / \text{Total Annual Consumption})$

When renewable supply exceeds consumption, the scaling factor equals 1.0 and no adjustment occurs. When renewable supply falls short of consumption, we scale each half-hour's consumption. This ensures annual consumption never exceeds annual renewable supply, consistent with the 100% annual matching commitment.

The scaling preserves the temporal shape of consumption while constraining its magnitude. For a retailer with 800 GWh of renewable supply and 1,000 GWh of total consumption, each half-hour's consumption is multiplied by 0.8.

Matching Calculation

Once consumption is scaled, we apply the standard temporal matching framework. For each half-hour period:

- Renewable Deficit = $\max(0, \text{Scaled Consumption} - \text{Renewable Supply})$
- Matching Score = $1 - (\text{Renewable Deficit} / \text{Scaled Consumption})$

Monthly and annual scores follow from the volume-weighted aggregation of half-hourly deficits and consumption.

Limitations

Data Availability: Without tariff-level metering data, we cannot verify that renewable tariff customers actually consume electricity in the same pattern as the broader customer base. Retailers with materially different consumption profiles between tariffs may see scores that don't reflect actual performance.

Portfolio Effects: The methodology assumes renewable supply allocated to renewable tariffs follows the same temporal pattern as the retailer's overall renewable procurement. Retailers who strategically allocate specific generators to specific tariffs may achieve different matching than our scores suggest.

Validation: We work directly with individual retailers to validate the foundational assumptions before publishing renewable tariff scores. Retailers who cannot substantiate their 100% annual matching commitment, or who identify material differences in consumption patterns between tariffs, are excluded from renewable tariff scoring.

We invite retailers to share tariff-level consumption data to enable more precise calculation of these scores.

Output Metrics and Interpretation

The methodology produces several key outputs:

1. **Half-hourly Consumption and Supply:** From which we can show half-hourly surplus and deficit of renewable supply.
2. **Half-Hourly Matching Scores:** The fundamental metric showing renewable matching performance for each 30-minute period. Renewable tariff matching scores are also calculated when (i) a supplier has renewable tariffs and (ii) has worked with Matched to validate the assumptions detailed in the "Renewable Tariff Matching Scores" section above.

3. **Monthly and Compliance–Period Matching Scores:** Importantly, the annual aggregate scores can be used to validate the methodology through a comparison with each retailer’s annual Fuel Mix Disclosure.
4. **Technology Mix:** Breakdown of matching performance by renewable technology type

These metrics allow:

- Retailers to understand and improve their temporal matching performance
- Energy buyers to compare retailers based on physical renewable delivery, with a higher level of fidelity than what is provided by existing Fuel Mix Disclosure reports.
- Regulators to assess market evolution toward temporal matching
- Researchers to identify opportunities for system optimization

Worked Example

We exemplify our methodology by providing a worked example for Bryt Energy in compliance period #22 (year ending 1st April 2024). We choose Bryt because in this period they are the best-performing supplier that is large enough to be covered by Elexon’s quarterly market share report. Supporting data is provided alongside this document.

Half-hourly Settlement

Bryt Energy trades as BSC Party ‘**BULLION**’, comprising 14 retailer base BMUs – one for each of the UK’s regional Grid Supply Point. We extract the half-hourly settlement volumes for each BMU from the SO142 files for each day of the compliance period.

Consumption

The settlement volumes for all of Bryt’s BMUs are always negative, meaning that they are always net-consumers. The total consumption of all Bryt Energy’s customers is the aggregate of settlement volumes over all BMUs.

We aggregate consumption to the quarterly level and compare with the volumes published in Elexon’s market-share report and, in this case, the volumes match precisely: this is consistent with the fact that there is no observable metered supply within **BULLION**.

The total consumption over the compliance period is 3.5 TWh.

Renewable Supply

Bryt Energy trades REGO certificates as **Bryt Energy Limited**. Their total volume over the compliance period is 3.8 TWh.

Supply is from 197 REGO generators, of which 12 can be mapped to BMUs. The BMU-metered supply constitutes 35% of Bryt Energy's total volume: this is about half that of other retailers, probably because Bryt Energy seems to prefer exclusive offtakes from small assets.

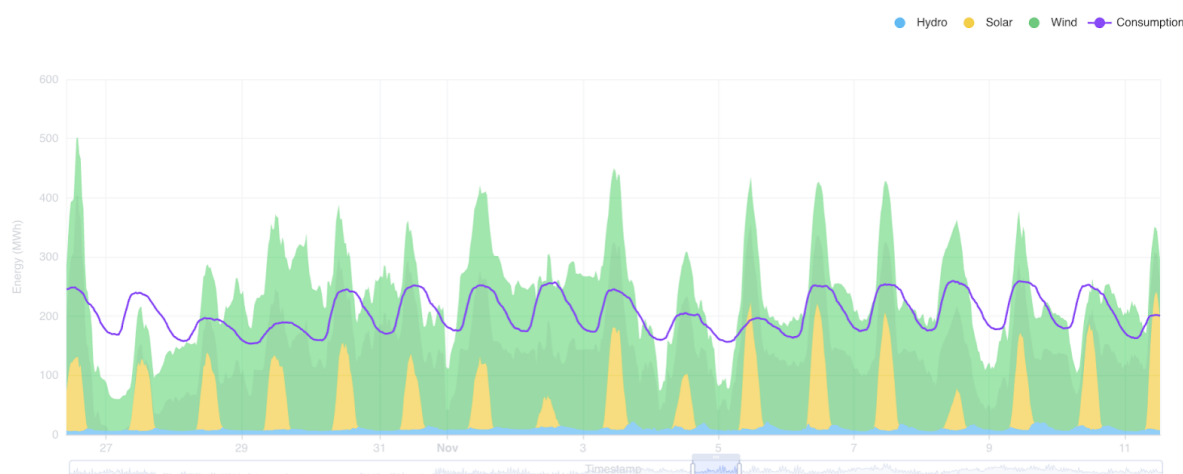
For the remaining 65% of non-BMU-metered supply, we apply technology-specific half-hourly shapes from the grid at large.

Renewable Surplus and Deficit

We can now compare supply and demand, and calculate the renewable surplus and deficit.⁴

Consumption and Supply

Scroll or drag the slider to zoom.



Half-hourly Consumption and Renewable Supply for Bryt Energy. The darker shade of green shows the fraction of wind supply that is directly BMU-metered.

Matching Scores

We calculate matching scores by aggregating consumption & deficit at half-hourly, monthly, and yearly levels and applying the formulas described in 'Matching Framework'.

⁴ Ofgem tracks twenty categories of generation which we summarise as wind, solar, hydro, biomass, and other.

The scores are: 82% (half-hourly), 95% (monthly), and 100% (yearly).

Key Findings

Application of this methodology reveals significant gaps between annual certificate matching and temporal renewable delivery in compliance period #22 (year ending 1st April 2024). The analysis of 15 major UK energy retailers shows:

- 1. Wide Range of Temporal Matching Performance**
 - Half-hourly matching scores range from 0% to 89% across retailers
 - Monthly matching scores show similar variation, from 11% to 95%
 - This contrasts sharply with annual volumetric matching, where many retailers claim 100% renewable
- 2. Performance Clusters**
 - Leading retailers (Good Energy, Octopus, Bryt Energy) achieve 80–90% half-hourly matching
 - Mid-tier retailers (Squeaky Clean, Ecotricity, So Energy, SSE, EON Next) maintain 60–75% half-hourly matching
 - Other retailers (British Gas, EDF, Scottish Power, OVO) show significantly lower matching at 11–21%
- 3. Temporal Granularity Impact**
 - The gap between half-hourly and monthly matching scores reveals the importance of sub-monthly temporal alignment
 - For example, Bryt Energy shows a 13 percentage point difference between half-hourly (82%) and monthly (95%) matching
 - This suggests significant daily and weekly variations in renewable supply alignment

Matching Scores

Retailer	Half-hourly (Annual Average)	Monthly (Annual Average)	Yearly	Fuel Mix Disclosure
Good Energy	0.889	0.95	1	1
Bryt Energy	0.819	0.947	1	1
Octopus	0.789	0.929	1	1
Squeaky Clean	0.661	0.789	1	1
So Energy	0.642	0.67	0.673	0.67
E.ON Next	0.632	0.709	0.709	0.855*
Ecotricity	0.62	0.739	1	1

SSE	0.599	0.637	0.647	0.64
100 Green	0.556	0.589	1	1
Smartest Energy	0.534	0.543	0.543	?
npower	0.368	0.368	0.368	0.366
British Gas	0.207	0.208	0.208	0.2
EDF Energy	0.206	0.206	0.206	0.2
Scottish Power	0.112	0.112	0.112	0.11
Ovo	0.108	0.108	0.108	0.11

Implications

The findings have significant implications for market participants, policymakers, and consumers:

1. Consumer Choice and Transparency

- Current annual matching claims mask substantial differences in actual renewable delivery
- Consumers can now make more informed choices based on physical renewable performance
- The methodology enables comparison of retailers beyond simple "100% renewable" claims

2. Market Evolution

- The wide range of matching scores creates opportunities for leading retailers to differentiate on the quality of power delivered
- Leading retailers demonstrate that high temporal matching is achievable with current market structures
- The methodology provides a foundation for market evolution toward time-matched renewable procurement

3. Policy and Regulation

- Current regulatory frameworks may need updating to reflect temporal matching capabilities
- The methodology offers a practical approach for evolving disclosure requirements
- Policymakers can use these insights to design incentives for improved temporal matching

4. System Optimization

- The significant gaps between half-hourly and monthly matching highlight opportunities for system optimization
- Retailers can use these insights to improve their renewable procurement strategies
- The methodology provides a framework for identifying and addressing temporal mismatches

Future Improvements

The temporal matching methodology will evolve as data availability improves and market needs develop. Planned enhancements focus on increasing accuracy, expanding coverage, and improving usability for market participants.

REGO Monthly Upsampling

As discussed above, REGOs with multi-month output periods should be decomposed into monthly volumes with a weighting that reflects grid conditions. For example, an annualised volume of 1 GWh from a wind generator should not be apportioned evenly over the months of the year but, instead, with a weighting that reflects the monthly contributions of wind to the grid at large.

Enhanced Inference of Half-Hourly Shapes

For generators not metered as BMUs, we currently infer technology-specific half-hourly profiles from the overall grid mix. This can be improved by first removing all known metered volumes, leaving a residual shape that better reflects generation not metered at the BMU level. For example, removing metered wind volumes (primarily offshore) would yield a more accurate estimate of unmetered wind generation (primarily onshore).

Other potential improvements include:

1. Using NESO's [embedded generation forecasts](#) to shape non-metered supply.
2. Incorporating regional shapes from MPAN-level data (e.g. via ElectraLink) to refine generation profiles. Moving to a regional grid mix would better capture the effects of local weather patterns.

BSC-Metered Embedded Generation

When a substantial number of generators are metered by the same BSC Party that manages load meters, BMUs can have *positive* BM Unit Metered Volumes. We can directly incorporate this positive component into our calculation of a retailer's renewable supply.

Nuclear

Future iterations will incorporate nuclear power and provide a carbon-free matching score that includes both renewables and nuclear.

Storage

The REGO system doesn't cover storage, but our methodology could be extended to reflect the time-shifting benefits of batteries and pumped hydro.

Appendix

Glossary

Term	Definition	Context
BMRS	Balancing Mechanism Reporting Service	The service through which Elexon settlement data can be accessed.
BMU	Balancing Mechanism Unit	A registered unit in the UK electricity market that can participate in the balancing mechanism. Generators above certain capacity thresholds must register as BMUs.
BSC	Balancing and Settlement Code	The code that governs the balancing and settlement arrangements for electricity in Great Britain.
BSC Party	Balancing and Settlement Code Party	A licensed entity responsible for electricity trading in Great Britain, typically an energy retailer.
BST	British Summer Time	Relevant for handling clock changes in settlement data.
Elexon	Balancing and Settlement Code Company	Administers the electricity balancing and settlement arrangements for Great Britain.
Embedded Generation	Small-scale generation connected to the distribution network	Generation that is typically not directly metered in settlement data.
FMD	Fuel Mix Disclosure	Annual report showing the mix of fuels used to generate electricity supplied to customers.
Grid Mix	The composition of different generation technologies in the electricity system	Provided by NESO on a half-hourly basis, showing generation volumes by technology type.
MWh	Megawatt-hour	Unit of energy measurement, representing one megawatt of power delivered for one hour.
NESO	National Energy System Operator	The organization responsible for operating the UK's electricity system and providing data on generation mix and carbon intensity.
P114	Settlement Data Report	Contains half-hourly metered volumes for all BMUs organized by BSC Party ID.
REGO	Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin	A certificate issued by Ofgem that verifies electricity has been generated from renewable sources. Each REGO represents one megawatt-hour (MWh) of renewable electricity generation.
Retailer Base BMU	A BMU associated with an energy retailer's supply portfolio	Used to track settlement volumes for retail supply.
RF	Reconciliation Final	The final settlement run occurs after 14 months, providing the most accurate settlement data.
S0142	Settlement Report	Contains half-hourly settlement volumes for all BMUs on the grid, including Retailer Base BMUs.
SAA-I014	Settlement Administration Agent Interface	A data feed that provides settlement information, including the S0142 files containing half-hourly settlement volumes.
SF	Settlement Final	A settlement run that occurs 18 working days after the settlement day, used for billing BSC Parties.
Temporal	The alignment of	The core concept of the methodology, measuring how well renewable supply

Matching	renewable energy generation with consumption within specific time periods	matches consumption in half-hourly, monthly, or annual periods.
Volumetric Matching	The comparison of renewable energy certificate volumes and consumption at an annual aggregate level	The traditional approach to renewable energy matching, which doesn't consider when generation actually occurred.

REGO to BMU Sample Mapping

Station Name	Accreditation Number	Lead Party	Lead Party ID	Ofgem Technology	BMU Fuel Type	BMU IDs
Drax Power Station (REGO)	G01821BWEN	Drax Power Ltd	DRAAX	Biomass (e.g. Plant or animal matter)	BIOMASS	T_DRAXX-1, T_DRAXX-2, T_DRAXX-3, T_DRAXX-4
Walney Extension	G01177FWEN	Walney Extension Ltd	DONG012	Off-shore wind (REGO code = FW)	WIND	T_WLNXY-3, T_WLNXY-4
Triton Knoll Offshore Windfarm	G01187FWEN	Triton Knoll Offshore Wind	TKWFL	Off-shore wind (REGO code = FW)	WIND	T_TKNEW-1, T_TKNWW-1
East Anglia One Offshore Wind	G01183FWEN	East Anglia One Limited	EAOWIND	Off-shore wind (REGO code = FW)	WIND	T_EAAO-1, T_EAAO-2
London Array Offshore Windfarm	G01167FWEN	London Array Limited	LAOWF	Off-shore wind (REGO code = FW)	WIND	T_LARYW-1, T_LARYW-2, T_LARYW-3, T_LARYW-4
Race Bank	G01176FWEN	Race Bank Wind Farm Ltd	DONG011	Off-shore wind (REGO code = FW)	WIND	T_RCBKO-1, T_RCBKO-2
Moray Offshore Windfarm (East) Limited	G00010FWSC	Moray Offshore Wind East Ltd	MOWEL	Off-shore wind (REGO code = FW)	WIND	T_MOWEO-1, T_MOWEO-2, T_MOWEO-3
Beatrice Offshore Wind Farm	G00008FWSC	Beatrice Offshore Windfarm Ltd	BOWL001	Off-shore wind (REGO code = FW)	WIND	T_BEATO-1, T_BEATO-2, T_BEATO-3, T_BEATO-4
Hornsea 1 - Phase 3	G01186FWEN	Hornsea 1 Limited	DONG013	Off-shore wind (REGO code = FW)	WIND	T_HOWAO-3

Fraction of REGO volumes that are mapped to BMUs

Retailer	Total REGOs (TWh)	BMU-Metered Percentage
good-energy	0.5	19%
100-green	0.1	36%
ecotricity	1.2	75%
so-energy	0.9	0%
octopus	22.2	59%
eon	22.8	68%
eon-next	15.8	81%
npower	7.0	38%
squeaky-clean	0.7	68%
bryt-energy	3.8	35%
scottish-power	1.7	56%
ovo	1.4	63%
british-gas	6.8	65%
edf-energy	9.7	33%
sse	7.3	58%
smartest	4.7	0%