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MP268

‘Certificate rotation and expired Certificates’

Modification Report

Version 1.2

XX May 2025



About this document

This document is a Modification Report. It currently sets out the background, issue, solution, impacts, costs, implementation approach and progression timetable for this modification, along with any relevant discussions, views and conclusions.

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This document also has six annexes:

- **Annex A** contains the business requirements for the solution.
- **Annex B** contains the redlined changes to the Smart Energy Code (SEC) required to deliver the Proposed Solution.
- **Annex C** contains the full Data Communications Company (DCC) Impact Assessment response.
- **Annex D** contains the full responses received to the Refinement Consultation.
- **Annex E** contains the MP268 DCC Full End to End costs (including regression testing).
- **Annex F** contains the full responses received to the first Modification Report Consultation.

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1. Summary

This proposal has been raised by Bradley Baker from the DCC.

Manufacturers use default Certificates, obtained from the DCC, to place on their Devices before the Device is installed. This enables the secure communication between the DCC and the Device during the Installation and Commissioning (I&C) process. The SEC specifies a post-commissioning obligation to replace the default Certificate information with the Device's Supplier Certificate and Network Operator Certificate.

The Organisation Certificates contained within the first (and current) manufacturing pack will expire in 2026. [MP261 'Extending the Organisation Certificate Validity Period'](#) was raised to allow the DCC to align the new Organisation Certificate with the existing Issuing Organisation Certification Authority (OCA) Certificate which has a Validity Period of 25 years and is set to expire in 2041 to prevent further manufacturing packs being created prematurely. MP261 was implemented on 29 February 2024.

Once the new manufacturing pack is made available by DCC, there will be Devices installed and commissioned that contain information from an Organisation Certificate that has a Validity Period of more than ten years. The SEC is implicit in its instruction to replace the Certificate information in the Trust Anchor Cells.

Furthermore, from 2026, there will be Devices installed that may have an expired or revoked Certificate in the Device Trust Anchor cell (due to them containing the original manufacturing pack Certificates). There is no explicit requirement in the SEC to specify the duties on the DCC and Users when a Certificate on a Device has expired or been revoked.

The Proposed Solution involves developing clear guidelines within the SEC mandating post-commissioning replacement of Organisation Certificates by the DCC. These guidelines will provide explicit instructions and timelines for replacing any Organisation Certificate which has a Validity Period longer than ten years or is revoked or expired. This is to ensure, ongoing network security and compliance.

This modification will impact Suppliers, Electricity Network Operators and the DCC. There are no DCC System costs, so implementation costs will be limited to the Smart Energy Code Administrator and Secretariat (SECAS) time and effort. If approved, implementation is targeted for the November 2025 SEC Release. This modification will be progressed as a Self-Governance Modification.

2. Issue

What are the current arrangements?

What is an Organisation Certificate and what is it used for?

For security reasons, Devices on the Smart Metering network should only be able to communicate with Parties that have the right to do so. To do this, each Device relies on Certificates placed onto the Trust Anchor Cells on the Device. There are multiple Trust Anchor Cells to reflect that Devices need to communicate with Suppliers, Network Operators, Registered Supplier Agents (RSAs) and the DCC. Those Parties will have their own Organisation Certificates that will match those held on the Device to ensure that only those Parties can communicate with the Device.

Why are default Certificates used and how long are they valid for?

The DCC issues a list of Certificates to Device Manufacturers for them to place into the Trust Anchor Cells on their Devices. This is known as the manufacturing pack. This ensures that those Devices can be initially communicated with during I&C.

When a Device is installed, it will have Certificate information that assists in the I&C process. This is so that when the Devices are installed the relevant Service Reference Variants (SRVs) can be sent to the responsible Parties.

Devices installed by the Supplier which have the original Organisation Certificates are then replaced with the Suppliers' own Certificates. SEC Appendix B 'Organisation Certificate Policy' currently specifies the Validity Period of each Organisation Certificate must be ten years, or longer if approved by the Smart Metering Key Infrastructure Policy Management Authority (SMKI PMA) and having taken into account the views of the Security Sub-Committee (SSC).

[MP261 'Extending the Organisation Certificate Validity Period'](#) was implemented as part of the February 2024 SEC Release. It allows the DCC to create the new manufacturing pack with Organisation Certificates that have a Validity Period of more than ten years. This is provided the SMKI PMA approves the duration.

The DCC will issue a new manufacturing pack which is expected in the fourth quarter of 2025. No further manufacturing packs would be issued until required by either the Issuing Certification Authority or because of any risks posed by Quantum Computing and other future technological advances.

What is the issue?

Devices manufactured after the 2025 manufacturing pack release may contain information from an Organisation Certificate with a Validity Period exceeding ten years. The SMKI PMA approved the MP261 solution which allows for an extended Validity Period beyond 10 years, on the basis the information from that Organisation Certificate is replaced as soon as reasonably practicable, following the I&C process

Furthermore, the DCC advises that there is no explicit SEC requirement for post-commissioning replacement of Organisation Certificate information by the DCC. It is also expected that Devices will continue to be installed in 2026 and beyond, that contain Organisation Certificates from the original manufacturing pack. This means that Devices will be installed containing expired Organisation Certificates.

What is the impact this is having?

The SMKI PMA has advised that Certificates that have a Validity Period of more than ten years could pose a slightly increased security risk, and as such should be replaced with the Supplier, Network Party, and any other relevant Party's own Certificates as soon as reasonably practicable following I&C.

Furthermore, Devices containing Certificates from the current manufacturing pack may be installed after the Validity Period has expired in 2026. As such, these will also need to be replaced following I&C with valid Certificates.

Impact on consumers

With the incoming Organisation Certificate set to expire in 2041 there is heightened risk to consumers. Unauthorised access to Certificate information could lead to malicious activities and interoperability of Devices, which may negatively impact consumers.

3. Solution

Proposed Solution

The Proposed Solution is now a legal text only change. This is because the Solution is already in place but not reflected in the SEC. The Proposed Solution will provide clear guidelines within the SEC mandating post-commissioning replacement of Organisation Certificates by the DCC. These guidelines will provide explicit instructions and timelines for replacing any Organisation Certificate which has a Validity Period longer than ten years or is revoked or expired. This will address the security risks associated with using Organisation Certificates with extended Validity Periods in Devices installed after the 2025 manufacturing pack release, which will ensure ongoing network security and compliance.

The business requirements for the original System Impacting Solution can be found in Annex A. This Solution is partially in place, as the DCC carries out Certificate rotation on an ad hoc or best endeavours basis. This modification is to make current Certificate practices, both mandatory and scheduled within the SEC. The DCC System impacting Proposed Solution will be in place for Data Service Provider (DSP) 2.

The DCC System impacting Proposed Solution includes an automatic replacement of Manufacturer Access Control Broker (ACB) Organisation Certificates. A report on Certificate rotation currently exists, however no additional monitoring mechanism will be established as part of this modification as the Business Requirement for reporting was noted as only a 'could have' option.

Full details of the DCC System impacting Proposed Solution can be found in the DCC's Impact Assessment in Annex C, however as current Certificate rotation already occurs, and a DCC System impacting Proposed Solution will be in place in the future with DSP2, this modification will be a text only change to reflect this.

The full redlined changes to the SEC required to deliver the Proposed Solution are in Annex B.

4. Impacts

This section summarises the impacts that would arise from the implementation of this modification.

SEC Parties

SEC Party Categories impacted			
✓	Large Suppliers	✓	Small Suppliers
✓	Electricity Network Operators		Gas Network Operators

SEC Party Categories impacted			
	Other SEC Parties	✓	DCC

All Suppliers, Electricity Network Operators and the DCC, are impacted by the need to update their systems and processes to manage and replace Device Certificates, ensuring continued compliance and secure communication within the smart metering network.

DCC Systems

This modification will not impact the DCC System.

DCC System operation

The DSP provides an automation initiation of ACB Organisation Certificate replacement as a daily task. This automation prioritises Devices commissioned within the previous 48 hours. Certificate replacements which fail are retried every seven days, with a maximum of three attempts. A mechanism is in place to address backlogged Devices if capacity allows. Prepayment Interface Devices (PPMID) will be excluded from automatic ACB Organisation Certificate replacement due to known limitations.

Data management elements are enhanced to identify Devices with:

- Certificates exceeding a ten-year Validity Period
- Revoked and expired Certificates
- Certificates nearing expiration within 18 months
- Incorrect Trust Anchor Cell Certificate placements

Reports will be formed by the following data attributes:

- Global Unique Identifier
- Device ID
- Device type
- Operational status
- Key location
- Key type
- Manufacturer Certificate status
- Certificate expiration date

More information can be found in the DCC Impact Assessment response in Annex C.

DCC System traffic

This modification will not impact DCC System traffic.

The DCC Impact Assessment response notes no impacts to the DCC System traffic. Additional processing and storage are likely to be required. However, they are not sufficiently large enough to warrant the procurement of additional compute power or storage.

SEC and subsidiary documents

The following parts of the SEC will be impacted:

- Section G 'Security'
- Appendix AC 'Inventory Enrolment and Decommissioning Procedures'

The changes to the SEC required to deliver the Proposed Solution can be found in Annex B.

Devices

Devices impacted			
✓	Electricity Smart Metering Equipment	✓	Gas Smart Metering Equipment
✓	Communications Hubs		Gas Proxy Functions
	In-Home Displays	✓	Home Area Network Connected Auxiliary Load Control Switches

The selected Devices are impacted as they have ACB Organisation Certificates in their Trust Anchor Cells.

Consumers

Although consumers are not directly impacted by the implementation of this modification, having a proactive approach to replace Certificates mitigates the risk of unauthorised access to Smart Meters, protecting consumer data and privacy.

Other industry Codes

This modification will have no impact on other industry Codes.

Greenhouse gas emissions

This modification will have no impact on greenhouse gas emissions.

5. Costs

DCC costs

There are no DCC system costs to implement this modification as it is a legal text change only.

SECAS costs

The estimated SECAS implementation cost to implement this as a stand-alone modification is one day of effort, amounting to approximately £600. This cost will be reassessed when combining this modification in a scheduled SEC Release. The activities needed to be undertaken for this are:

- Updating the SEC and releasing the new version to the industry.

SEC Party costs

One Refinement Consultation respondent (Network Party) highlighted that it anticipates an estimated amount of under £100,000 of costs incurred by the implementation of this modification. This is due to the Network Party replacing and applying new Certificates.

6. Implementation approach

Recommended implementation approach

SECAS is recommending an implementation date of:

- **6 November 2025** (November 2025 SEC Release) if a decision to approve is received on or before 22 October 2025; or
- **25 June 2026** (June 2026 SEC Release) if a decision to approve is received after 22 October 2025.

This modification is aiming to be implemented at latest, in November 2025, in order for the Proposed Solution can be effective. This is the last SEC Release before the original Certificates expire.

7. Assessment of the proposal

Areas for assessment

Why is this modification needed?

MP261 was required to allow the DCC to create Organisation Certificates for more than 10 years, where it is agreed by the SMKI PMA, having first considered the views of the SSC. It will also allow the DCC to re-use the existing Public Key information.

The DCC were then required to carry out testing on the new manufacturing pack by SMKI PMA and the Department of Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ). The DCC determined that capturing the post-commissioning obligations within [MP261 'Extending the Organisation Certificate Validity Period'](#) could potentially have delayed the progression of the modification which would have prevented the DCC from commencing testing of the new manufacturing pack.

Devices will continue to be installed in 2026 and following years, that contain Organisation Certificates from the original manufacturing pack. This means that Devices will be installed containing expired Organisation Certificates.

Consumer risk mitigation

With the incoming Organisation Certificate set to expire in 2041 there is heightened risk to consumers. Unauthorised access to Certificate information could lead to malicious activities and interoperability of Devices, which may negatively impact consumers.

Sub-Committee input

SECAS has engaged with the Chairs from the Operations Group (OPSG), the TABASC, SSC, SMKI PMA, Testing Advisory Group (TAG), and the Privacy Sub-Committee (PSC) to confirm what input is required from these forums. SECAS believes the following Sub-Committees will need to provide the following input to this modification:

Sub-Committee input	
Sub-Committee	Input sought
OPSG	Review operational impacts and implications
SMKI PMA	Confirm suitability of post-commissioning obligations
SSC	Clarifying the guidelines and implementation approach – potentially carry out Risk Assessment against costs to implement
TABASC	To review system changes
TAG	Post-PIT testing durations
PSC	No input required

Views from the CSC

A member of the Change Sub-Committee (CSC) questioned if this modification will only impact the DCC, as there are already obligations on Suppliers in relation to post-commissioning. SECAS confirmed that this only impacts the DCC and that DCC system impacting costs are to be expected.

Technical Solution development

Timeframe of Certificate replacement

The TABASC and SSC Chairs, and the DCC, have agreed that it is more suitable to have Certificates replaced after a minimum of 48 hours and a maximum of seven days following I&C. The rationale for this is because the commissioning of a Device should be completed before an engineer leaves the premises. The TABASC Chair had stated a large proportion of post commissioning obligations take place on the same day and that it does not seem optimal to cater to the small proportion of situations where it is not the case. The SSC Chair stated Devices undergoing Certificate replacement further mitigates the risk of a security issue.

Exclusion of PPMIDs

When selecting Devices there will be an exclusions list based on Device Model details which will exclude certain categories of Devices from ACB Certificate replacement. The DCC have confirmed that a large proportion of PPMID Devices do not properly support the ACB Certificate replacement command and will fail the procedure therefore they are exempt from Certificate replacement.

Views from the Working Group

A Large Supplier supported this modification and agreed that there is a lack of explicit instruction to replace Certificates. Another Large Supplier recommended that ACB and Wide Area Network (WAN) provider Organisation Certificates replacement should not impact I&C, and that Certificate replacement should take place after seven days. These recommendations were reflected in the changed requirements.

A Working Group member queried what would happen if Devices which have successfully been installed and commissioned were to not undergo Organisation Certificate replacement. If this Modification is not implemented, the lifetime of impacted assets will be limited to the lifetime of certificates which is Q2 2026. In addition, not rotating certificates proactively is a risk to both devices and security and may impact network capacity.

Working Group members agreed that the business requirements and the legal text deliver the Proposed Solution. Working Group members agreed that a Full Impact Assessment should be requested.

The Working Group was presented with the DCC Impact Assessment. They queried if the Proposed Solution would target the Supplier Anchor Slot or replacing an expired ACB Certificates. They also queried if this would happen in the I&C phase. The DCC confirmed that the Proposed Solution is targeting the Trust Centre Swap Out (TCSO) and ACB Anchor Slots, and it can replace expired ACB Certificates, however the main goal is to prioritise expired, expiring or revoked Certificates.

The Working Group also had queries regarding the UIT duration, and if it can be reduced. The DCC noted the UIT length was derived from previous SEC Release related testing periods; however, the DCC has indicated there is no functional UIT testing required or recommended for this modification. They added that UIT for SEC Releases will be discussed with the TAG.

Views from the TABASC

The Technical Architecture and Business Architecture Sub Committee (TABASC) support this change however challenged the idea that Certificate replacement should take place seven days after I&C. Members agreed that it would be better to align the time periods for post commissioning obligations. TABASC agreed that 48 hours should be the minimum time available for a Supplier to replace the Certificates and that seven days may be a more appropriate maximum time frame following the I&C.

Following the return of the DCC Impact Assessment, the TABASC challenged the need for MP268, stating that managing the DCC's estate is part of the DCC's License Conditions, and queried why a SEC Obligation is needed for the DCC to be able to replace the ACB Organisation Certificates. In addition, TABASC members noted they were not aware of the PPMID exclusions and wanted reasoning as to why they are out of scope. The DCC and SECAS noted they are in conversations with PPMID Device Manufacturers in regard to their exclusion. The TABASC concluded that they are not in support of the modification (when it was a DCC System impacting Solution).

Views from the SMKI PMA

The SMKI PMA supported the change and believed that this change will mitigate risks by creating a requirement in the SEC for Certificate rotation. A member noted that any reporting requirements must be confirmed by the SMKI PMA. The DCC have worked with the Chair of the SMKI PMA to create the reporting requirements.

Following the return of the DCC Impact Assessment, the SMKI PMA members noted they do not see an issue with having a SEC obligation, however wanted to challenge the cost associated with this modification. They queried spending almost £300,000 for something which the DCC should already be doing, or which will be included in the new DSP. SMKI PMA members noted that Enduring Change of Supplier (ECoS) has this capability, and they are aware that the current DSP already does it for multiple certificates. SMKI PMA members also noted that they did not think the SMKI PMA should dictate to the DCC how they manage the DCC's risk appetite.

Views from the SSC

The SSC remained neutral in terms of support of this modification. A discussion between the SSC Chair, TABASC Chair and the DCC took place where all agreed that the initial time frame of Certificate replacement of a minimum of seven days and before a maximum of 21 days following I&C is a risk which can be reduced. The SSC Chair agreed that Suppliers can and should replace the Certificates after a minimum of 48 hours and a maximum of seven days following I&C

Following the return of the DCC Impact Assessment, the SSC queried why an explicit SEC Obligation is needed, as they are aware this was already being done by DCC. They added that ACB Organisation Certificates are currently being rotated, and the new DSP has this requirement to rotate the ACB Organisation Certificates. The SSC also noted that ACB Organisation Certificates rotation is a requirement within the new DSP, therefore do not see a need for this modification.

Views from the Proposer

The Proposer notes that exclusion of PPMIDs into the scope of this modification was confirmed by the DCC, due to a large proportion of PPMID Devices which do not properly support the ACB Certificate replacement command and will fail the procedure therefore they are exempt from Certificate replacement. While developing the business requirements, it was agreed that certificate rotation for PPMIDs be raised in a separate modification, due to the time constraints in getting MP268 to a decision and implemented before the new Manufacturing Pack goes live. The Proposer also noted the DSP performs manual and ad hoc ACB Certificate rotation, however there are no SEC Obligations to do so. In addition, there are no SEC Obligations nor mandate for the DCC to exchange expired Certificates apart from rotating WAN Provider credentials, which is managed by Communications Service Providers (CSPs). The Proposer also noted that there is a large backlog of Device Certificates (over 100,000 ACB Key Agreement, Digital Signature, and ECOS certificates every week) and the DCC are unable to use existing ad hoc measures to clear the backlog.

Discussions at CSC

At the December 2024 CSC, the DCC presented more detailed background information of what MP268 entails, highlighting that as of December 2024, there are over 16 million Devices still using

2016 ACB Certificates which will expire in 2026. The DCC also noted that they have not seen a huge amount of activity in upgrading legacy PPMIDs firmware versions and there are legacy Defects on PPMIDs around certificate rotation, which is why they are currently out of scope in MP268.

The TABASC Chair queried what was preventing the DCC from rotating the certificates currently and added that they did not see a need for this change to be explicitly added to the SEC. The DCC noted there is nothing preventing them undertaking this activity; however, the certificate rotations are currently manual and are done on an ad hoc basis. They added that with MP268, this would bring in an automation element.

The TABASC Chair raised concerns on the total cost, including the SEC Release costs, specifically why industry is funding the DCC on this change, when it should be a requirement that the DCC should already be undertaking. The DCC noted they have a requirement around depleting TCOS estate, however there is no obligations regarding the number of days or any of the SSC Requirements for Post-Commissioning within ECOS.

The CSC Chair concluded that SECAS will facilitate discussions offline with the DCC, TABASC Chair and SSC Chair, and to progress the modification into the Report Phase in order not to miss the November 2025 SEC Release. They added that there would be an additional question included in the Modification Report Consultation on whether this change is already implicit in the SEC, and whether this needs to be explicit in the SEC. If the conclusions of the offline discussions are that this modification is needed, then this timetable must be adhered to in order to be included in the November 2025 SEC Release. This change would need to be included into the November 2025 SEC Release, as this is the last scheduled SEC Release before Devices installed and commissioned with the new manufacturing pack, may contain information from an Organisation Certificate that has a Validity Period of more than ten years.

Non-technical Solution development

Offline discussions

During the first Modification Report Consultation in December 2024, SECAS, the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ), the TABASC Chair, the SSC Chair and the DCC discussed post-commissioning replacement of Organisation Certificate information by the DCC, and where it was possible for the DCC to provide alternative reduced cost solution. It was decided to remove the DCC Total Systems impacting portions from MP268 and go ahead as a text-only change to the SEC, with some changes to the legal text needed to incorporate the new direction. The result of this would be for MP268 to be sent back to the Change Sub-Committee for the Proposed Solution changes to be agreed before returning to Change Board for the final vote.

Change Board

At the January 2025 Change Board meeting, SECAS provided the offline discussions between SECAS, DESNZ, the TABASC Chair, the SSC Chair and the DCC had regarding removing the DCC Total Systems impacting portions from MP268 and go ahead as a text-only change to the SEC

8. Case for change

Business case

Approval of the modification

An Organisation Certificate with an extended Validity Period poses a security risk. By implementing clear guidelines mandating post-commissioning replacement of these certificates by the DCC, the risk is mitigated against unauthorised access. This modification has a proactive approach which invests in security measures to allow a reliable Smart Metering Network. However, the SEC Sub-Committees have questioned if this should be a modification with associated costs or if the DCC should be determining and implementing the security procedures. They have indicated that the DCC should bear the costs, leaving only a text change to be made to the SEC. If this modification is not implemented, then there will be no enduring obligations on the DCC licence holder nor on Parties to adhere to these protocols and timings.

Views against the General SEC Objectives

Proposer's views

The Proposer believes this modification supports SEC Objective (f)¹ as the Proposed Solution mitigates data being compromised and agrees with industry for this to be a legal text only change.

Industry views

All Refinement Consultation respondents believe that the Proposed Solution will effectively resolve the issue. Respondents noted that by developing clear guidelines within the SEC that this modification will reduce the risk of unauthorised access. However, one Party (Large Supplier) highlighted that the issue highlighted in this modification had been caused by the implementation of [MP261 'Extending the Organisation Certificate Validity Period'](#) which was also raised by the DCC.

Six Refinement Consultation respondents believe that this modification better facilitates General SEC Objective (f).

Views against the consumer areas

Improved safety and reliability

This modification improves the safety and reliability of Devices on the Smart Metering network by ensuring that Organisation Certificates which have an expiry of more than ten years is updated to one which is equal to ten years, reducing the risk of unauthorised access.

Lower bills than would otherwise be the case

This modification will be neutral against this consumer benefit area.

¹ to ensure the protection of Data and the security of Data and Systems in the operation of this Code

Reduced environmental damage

This modification will be neutral against this consumer benefit area.

Improved quality of service

This modification will be neutral against this consumer benefit area.

Benefits for society as a whole

This modification will be neutral against this consumer benefit area.

Appendix 1: Progression timetable

Timetable	
Event/Action	Date
Draft Proposal raised	13 Feb 2024
Presented to CSC for initial comment	20 Feb 2024
CSC converts Draft Proposal to Modification Proposal	20 Feb 2024
Business requirements developed with Proposer and DCC	21 Feb 2024 – 26 Feb 2024
Business requirements workshop	4 Mar 2024
Modification discussed with Working Group	6 Mar 2024
Modification discussed with SSC	13 Mar 2024
Modification discussed with SMKI PMA	13 Mar 2024
Modification discussed with TABASC	2 May 2024
Preliminary Assessment requested	2 Jul 2024
Preliminary Assessment returned	24 Jul 2024
Modification discussed with Working Group	7 Aug 2024
Refinement Consultation	14 Aug 2024 – 5 Sep 2024
Impact Assessment costs approved by Change Board	25 Sep 2024
Impact Assessment requested	25 Sep 2024
Impact Assessment returned	27 Nov 2024
Modification discussed with Working Group	4 Dec 2024
Modification discussed with TABASC	10 Dec 2024
Modification discussed with SSC	11 Dec 2024
Modification discussed with SMKI PMA	11 Dec 2024
Modification Report approved by CSC	17 Dec 2024
Modification Report Consultation	18 Dec 2024 – 13 Jan 2025
Change Board send back to CSC	21 Jan 2025
<i>Modification Report approved by CSC</i>	<i>20 May 2025</i>

Timetable	
Event/Action	Date
<i>Modification Report Consultation</i>	21 May – 11 Jun 2025
<i>Change Board vote</i>	25 Jun 2025

Italics denote planned events that could be subject to change

Appendix 2: Glossary

This table lists all the acronyms used in this document and the full term they are an abbreviation for.

Glossary	
Acronym	Full term
CSC	Change Sub-Committee
CSP	Communications Service Provider
DCC	Data Communications Company
DESNZ	Department of Energy Security and Net Zero
DSP	Data Service Provider
I&C	Install and Commission
OCA	Organisation Certificate Authority
OPSG	Operations Group
PIT	Pre-Integration Testing
PPMID	Prepayment Interface Device
PSC	Privacy Sub-Committee
RSA	Registered Supplier Agent
SEC	Smart Energy Code
SECAS	Smart Energy Code Administrator and Secretariat
SIT	System Integration Testing
SMKI PMA	Smart Metering Key Infrastructure Policy Management Authority
SRV	Service Request Variant
SSC	Security Sub-Committee
TABASC	Technical Architecture and Business Architecture Sub-Committee
TAG	Testing Advisory Group
TCSO	Trust Centre Swap Out
UIT	User Integration Testing
WAN	Wide Area Network