

INDUSTRY CODE

C674:2025

EMERGENCY CALLING – NETWORK AND MOBILE PHONE TESTING



C674:2025 EMERGENCY CALLING – NETWORK AND MOBILE PHONE TESTING

Disclaimers

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Industry Code:
 - a. The Australian Telecommunications Alliance (ATA) disclaims responsibility (including where the ATA or any of its officers, employees, agents, or contractors has been negligent) for any direct or indirect loss, damage, claim, or liability any person may incur as a result of any:
 - i. reliance on or compliance with this Industry Code;
 - ii. inaccuracy or inappropriateness of this Industry Code; or
 - iii. inconsistency of this Industry Code with any law; and
 - b. The ATA disclaims responsibility (including where the ATA or any of its officers, employees, agents, or contractors has been negligent) for ensuring compliance by any person with this Industry Code.
2. The above disclaimers will not apply to the extent they are inconsistent with any relevant legislation.

Copyright

© Australian Telecommunications Alliance Ltd 2025

All rights reserved. This document is protected by copyright and must not be used except as permitted below or under the Copyright Act 1968. You may download, display, print, reproduce and publish this document in whole or in part for you or your organisation's own personal or internal compliance, educational or non-commercial purposes. For details refer to <https://www.austelco.org.au/copyright>. You must not alter, adapt or amend this document in any way. You must not reproduce or publish this document for commercial gain without the prior written consent of the Australian Telecommunications Alliance (ATA). Organisations wishing to reproduce or publish this document for commercial gain (i.e. for distribution to subscribers to an information service) should apply to the ATA by contacting the ATA Director of Finance and Operations at info@austelco.org.au.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The Industry Code C674:2025 *Emergency Calling – Network and Mobile Phone Testing* (Code) is designed to provide requirements for Nominated Mobile Network Operators (MNOs) to support testing to demonstrate and document:

- (a) selected Mobile Phones have the ability to make Emergency Calls on an alternate network when:
 - (i) there is a lack of coverage from the Home Mobile Network; or
 - (ii) the Radio Access Network (RAN) of the Home Mobile Network has Wilted; and
- (b) behaviours of the selected Mobile Phones in various network test failure scenarios.

This Explanatory Statement outlines the purpose of the Code and the public interest factors which have been taken into account at the time of the registration of the Code.

The Explanatory Statement uses acronyms and definitions as used in the Code.

Background

Unknown software bugs can result in an unexpected failure scenario in networks and the interaction of Mobile Phones with a Mobile Network may be inconsistent in certain network Unavailable scenarios.

In response to the *Bean Review Final Report, Review into the Optus outage of 8 November 2023* (Bean Review Report) provided to Government in March 2024, the Hon. Michelle Rowland MP, Minister for Communications, wrote:

The government acknowledges that it is not possible to guarantee there will never be another major outage, however there must be safeguards in place to prevent and/or minimise the significant disruption the community experienced on 8 November 2023.

This Code has been developed to specifically address Recommendation 3¹ of the 18 recommendations made in the Bean Review Report.

Recommendation 3

To ensure (to the extent possible) continuous access to Triple Zero, carriers must conduct 6-monthly end-to-end testing of all aspects of the Triple Zero ecosystem within and across networks. The end to end detection testing should include:

- *Network functionality and capability during outages of various types*
- *Behaviour of all known devices in different circumstances*
- *Interoperability of all parts of the ecosystem (from originating carrier, to ECP, to ESO answering point) during outages.*

Any identified deficiencies must be reported to the ACMA and be accompanied by a remediation plan with timetable. This requirement should be mandated in a standard or determination.

The Government response acknowledged Carriers undertake testing of devices and networks but considered that there were gaps in testing and supported the development of an industry code to identify how a sustainable comprehensive testing regime could be implemented to address these gaps.

¹https://www.infrastructure.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/review_into_the_optus_outage_of_8_november_government_response.pdf

The Code sets out the 6-monthly end-to-end testing of specific aspects of the Triple Zero ecosystem within and across networks testing that must be conducted in order to meet the objective of this recommendation.

Current regulatory arrangements

MNO Emergency Call obligations are set out in the *Telecommunications (Emergency Call Service) Determination 2019* and *Industry Code C536 Emergency Call Services Requirements* which set out obligations relating to the provision of an Emergency Call Service and, in the case of the Determination, sets out rules relating to blocking devices that are unable to provide an Emergency Call capability.

The Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) specifies requirements for the supply of telecommunications customer equipment including that it must comply with the requirements of the *Telecommunications (Labelling Notice for Customer Equipment and Customer Cabling) Instrument 2025* (TLN).

Schedule 1 of the TLN specifies the applicable telecommunications technical standards that apply to customer equipment.

Unless an exemption in Schedule 2 of the TLN applies, if one or more telecommunications technical standards apply to the equipment, the Equipment Supplier (manufacturer or importer) must apply a label (either a compliance label or a non-compliance label) indicating whether the equipment complies with the applicable technical standards, before supplying the equipment.

How the Code builds on and enhances the current regulatory arrangements

The Code supports the obligations on Nominated MNOs to provide an Emergency Call Service set out in the *Telecommunications (Emergency Call Service) Determination 2019* and *Industry Code C536 Emergency Call Service Requirements* and Recommendation 3 of the Bean Review Report.

What the Code will accomplish

The Code requires Nominated MNOs to provide support for the testing being performed by the Controlled Test Facility (CTF) Host who is expected to test the expected behaviour of a selected set of Mobile Phones against a prescribed set of network Unavailable scenarios through cross-network testing, and to record testing results, including any variances in behaviour across each Mobile Network.

The Code recognises that it will not provide any certainty about the devices in market that have not been tested by the CTF Host, and for network conditions that are unknown or where Mobile Network configurations are beyond the specific tests being undertaken.

How the objectives will be achieved

During an Active Round of Testing, a selected set of available Mobile Phone models will be chosen for testing in a CTF to validate the behaviours of the Mobile Phone models against declared behaviours. Test results will be recorded by the CTF Host and made available to Nominated MNOs and Equipment Suppliers (ESs) where their customer equipment has been tested. Results will be reported to the ACMA and the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sport and the Arts (the Department).

The Department has currently contracted the University of Technology Sydney (UTS) to establish a CTF and to act as a CTF Host. A joint governance board has been established with representatives from each Nominated MNO, the Australian Telecommunications Alliance, the Department and UTS to provide advice and endorsement for the practical aspects of the Active Round of Testing campaigns, including the selection of Mobile Phones for the testing. Under the governance responsibility matrix, the CTF Host is accountable for selecting the Mobile Phones as an independent entity, and the other parties are responsible for advising on

that selection. In the current arrangement it is expected that the Device End-To-End Service Testing (DETEST) working group of the Australian Telecommunications Alliance will assist in providing advice.

The CTF Host is expected to test each Nominated MNO's network for Wilting and cross Mobile Network test failure scenarios for the delivery of Emergency Calls, for each of the scenarios defined in the test plan provided by the CTF Host on the model Network Equipment supplied by and connected to the respective Nominated MNO's model/lab Core Network (CN).

Test cases may include but not be limited to:

- (a) the Mobile Phone behaviour and capability following Wilting (with regards to an Emergency Call);
- (b) the Mobile Network behaviour and capability during various types of failure scenarios in the Emergency Call service chain;
- (c) whether a Mobile Phone can make an Emergency Call on the Home Mobile Network;
- (d) whether the Mobile Phone has the ability to make an Emergency Call on an alternate Mobile Network when there is a lack of coverage from the Home Mobile Network; and / or.
- (e) the Mobile Phone behaviours validated against the declared network error codes and expected Mobile Phone behaviours held by the CTF Host.

Anticipated benefits to industry

The main benefit to the industry from the implementation of the Code will be to provide some additional testing of Mobile Network Unavailable scenarios and to understand the behaviour of the models of Mobile Phones selected for testing.

Anticipated cost to industry

There are considerable costs associated with the establishment of the CTF Host, and the provision and maintenance of the equipment required to be supplied by Nominated MNOs to allow the CTF Host to undertake this limited testing of Mobile Network Unavailable scenarios and the interaction with tested Mobile Phones. There will also be considerable operational costs associated with the set up and ongoing access to any CTF where testing to the requirements will be performed, along with the considerable costs of technical personnel resources to be available to perform and monitor the testing that would otherwise be used in the day-to-day operational support and internal testing of Mobile Networks.

Ongoing costs will also be required as the testing is required to be performed at least every 6 months.

To minimise the cost impact of the effect of testing under this Code with other more essential day-to-day operational testing of Mobile Networks, 'Live' access between individual model Mobile Network Equipment and a CTF Host will only be enabled during the specified testing period, or as agreed between each Nominated MNO and the CTF Host, to meet the obligations set out in the Code.

WC125: Emergency Calling – Network and Mobile Phone Testing Working Committee

August 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. GENERAL	6
1.1 INTRODUCTION	6
1.2 SCOPE	6
1.3 OBJECTIVES	7
1.4 CODE REVIEW	7
2. ACRONYMS, DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION	8
2.1 ACRONYMS	8
2.2 DEFINITIONS	9
2.3 INTERPRETATION	10
3. GENERAL PRINCIPLES	11
4. EMERGENCY CALL SUPPORT AND TESTING	12
4.1 NOMINATED MNO OBLIGATIONS	12
4.2 DECLARATION OF ERROR CODES AND MOBILE PHONE BEHAVIOUR	13
5. REFERENCES	15
6. PARTICIPANTS	16

1. GENERAL

1.1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 Section 112 of the *Telecommunications Act 1997* (Act) sets out the intention of the Commonwealth Parliament that bodies and associations representing sections of the telecommunications industry develop industry codes relating to the telecommunications activities of participants in those sections of the industry.
- 1.1.2 The development of the Code has been facilitated by Australian Telecommunications Alliance (ATA) through a Working Committee comprised of representatives from the telecommunications industry, including Mobile Network Operators (MNOs), Equipment Suppliers (ESs), University Technology Sydney (UTS), the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) and the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sport and the Arts (Department).
- 1.1.3 The Code is to be submitted to the ACMA for registration pursuant to section 117 of the Act.
- 1.1.4 The Code should be read in the context of other relevant standards, specifications, codes, guidelines and documents, including:
 - (a) *AS/CA S042.1 Requirements for connection to an air interface of a Telecommunications Network – Part 1: General*
 - (b) *ETSI TS 122 016: International Mobile Equipment Identities (IMEI)*
 - (c) *ETSI TS 122 101: Service Aspects; Service Principles*
 - (d) *ETSI TR 121 905: Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications*
- 1.1.5 The Code should be read in conjunction with related legislation, including:
 - (a) the Act;
 - (b) the *Telecommunications (Emergency Call Service) Determination 2019* (Determination); and
 - (c) the *Telecommunications (Labelling Notice for Customer Equipment and Customer Cabling) Instrument 2025*.
- 1.1.6 If there is a conflict between the requirements of the Code and any requirements imposed on a Carrier or ES by legislation, the Carrier or ES will not be in breach of the Code by complying with the requirements of the legislation.
- 1.1.7 Compliance with this Code does not guarantee compliance with any legislation. The Code is not a substitute for legal advice.
- 1.1.8 Statements in boxed text are a guide to interpretation only and not binding as Code rules.

1.2 SCOPE

- 1.2.1 The Code applies to the section of the telecommunications industry that is Carriers that supply Public Mobile Telecommunications Services (PSTN) to Carriage Service Providers.
- 1.2.2 This Code applies to Nominated MNO's supporting testing performed by the Controlled Test Facility (CTF) Host of the following capabilities, to ensure:
 - (a) a tested Mobile Phone can make an Emergency Call on the Home Mobile Network;

- (b) a tested Mobile Phone has the ability to make Emergency Calls on an alternate network when:
 - (i) there is a lack of coverage from the Home Mobile Network; or
 - (ii) the RAN of the Home Mobile Network has Wilted; and
- (c) the behaviour(s) of a tested Mobile Phone in various network failure scenarios are documented.

1.2.3 The Code only applies to an MNO who has been requested by the CTF Host to participate in an Active Round of Testing.

1.2.4 Any representations to ETSI, 3GPP and GSMA for Standards or specification adaption/change is outside of the scope of this Code.

NOTES: The testing regime cannot guarantee that all failure scenarios and all error responses are captured.

While it is feasible to place calls to “000” using a VoIP service with a dialler app on a smartphone or other data device, this call case is out of scope for testing under this code.

The call cases in scope are UE-Detected Emergency Calls per ETSI TS 122 101 for Mobile Phones.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

1.3.1 The objectives of the Code are for Nominated MNOs to support the CTF Host in undertaking its role:

- (a) identifying the current behaviours of Mobile Networks and selected tested Mobile Phones in the event of the Home Mobile Network being Unavailable;
- (b) documenting any relevant network behaviour and the Mobile Phone response (current behaviours) that may be identified during testing;
- (c) performing end to end cross network Active Round of Testing in a CTF to ensure the operational effectiveness of the Emergency Call ecosystem in the tested scenarios; and

NOTE: ESs have existing obligations to ensure their Mobile Phones are designed to support attempts to make Emergency Calls on another available Mobile Network in the absence of coverage on the Home Mobile Network.

- (d) establishing a test regime with identified network behaviour which can form the basis for an Active Round of Testing of selected Mobile Phones.

1.4 CODE REVIEW

1.4.1 The Code will be reviewed after the CTF Host has completed two Active Round of Testing cycles following the Code being registered by the ACMA and every 5 years subsequently, or earlier in the event of significant developments that impact on the Code or a chapter within the Code.

2. ACRONYMS, DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

2.1 ACRONYMS

For the purposes of the Code:

3GPP means 3rd Generation Partnership Project.

ACMA means Australian Communications and Media Authority.

AMF means Access and Mobility Management Function.

AS means Australian Standard.

ATA means Australian Telecommunications Alliance.

CE means Customer Equipment

CN means Core Network.

CSP means Carriage Service Provider.

CTF means Controlled Test Facility.

CTF Host means the Controlled Test Facility Host.

Department means Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications, Sports and the Arts.

ECP means Emergency Call Person.

ES means Equipment Supplier.

ESN means Emergency Service Number.

ETSI means European Standard Telecommunications Institute.

GSMA means Global System for Mobile Communications Association.

IMEI means International Mobile Equipment Identity per ETSI TS 122 016.

MME means Mobility Management Entity.

MNO means Mobile Network Operator.

O&M means Operations and Management.

PSTN means Public Mobile Telecommunications Service.

RAN means Radio Access Network.

RCM means Regulatory Compliance Mark.

SIM/eSIM means (embedded) Subscriber Identity Module

UE means User Equipment.

UTS means University of Technology, Sydney

2.2 DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of the Code:

Act means the *Telecommunications Act 1997 (Cth)*.

Active Round of Testing means the bi-annual testing conducted or arranged by the CTF Host.

NOTE: The first test cycle is expected to begin November 2025.

Carriage Service has the meaning given by section 7 of the Act.

Carriage Service Provider has the meaning given by section 87 of the Act.

Carrier has the meaning given by section 7 of the Act.

Controlled Test Facility means a secure environment equipped with a large Faraday Cage or RF-shielded infrastructure to evaluate Mobile Network and Mobile Phone performance and failure scenarios in a controlled RF setting, that is operated by the CTF Host, with testing being performed independently from the Nominated MNOs and ESs.

Controlled Test Facility Host means the organisation contracted by the Department to host a CTF used to evaluate Mobile Network performance and failure scenarios in a controlled RF setting.

Core Network means the MNO's model/lab Core Network.

NOTE: In the context of 3GPP mobile telecommunications specifications, the Core Network is the central part of a Mobile Network that provides various services to users who are connected via the Radio Access Network (RAN). The Core Network is responsible for functions including:

- *Subscriber Management: Authentication, authorisation, and accounting (AAA) of users.*
- *Session Management: Establishment, maintenance, and release of user sessions.*
- *Mobility Management: Tracking the locations of mobile users and handling handovers between different cells or networks.*

Customer means the person who is contracted to a CSP for the supply of a Carriage Service in association with a Public Number.

Determination means the *Telecommunications (Emergency Call Service) Determination 2019*.

Emergency Call has the meaning given by the Determination.

Emergency Call Person has the meaning given by section 7 of the Act.

Emergency Call Service has the meaning given by section 7 of the Act.

Emergency Service Number has the meaning given by the *Telecommunications Numbering Plan 2025*.

NOTE: The Numbering Plan specifies that 000 is the primary ESN and 112 is a secondary ESN.

Equipment Supplier has the meaning given under paragraph 110(2)(h) of the Act.

Home Mobile Network means the network of a Carrier used by the Carriage Service Provider which provides service to the Customer.

Key means a unique identifier consisting elements of the IMEI/SV, including the Type Allocation Cde (TAC), of a Mobile Phone model.

NOTE: Refer to ETSI TS 122 016

Mobile Network has the meaning given by section 6 of the Determination.

Mobile Network Operator means the Carrier supplying a PMTS.

Mobile Phone has the meaning given by section 62 of the Determination.

Network Equipment means the equipment consisting of the RAN and access to the CN.

Nominated MNO means an MNO who has been requested by the CTF Host to participate in an Active Round of Testing.

Public Mobile Telecommunications Service has the meaning given by section 32 of the Act.

Public Number has the meaning given by Schedule 2, Part 4, subclause 10(3) of the Act.

Radio Access Network means that component of a mobile telecommunication system, providing macro level coverage, that connects end devices to a network via a radio link.

Unavailable means the Home Network is not available, has Wilted, or is unable to progress an Emergency Call.

User Equipment means Emergency Call-capable equipment that allows a user access to network services; Refer to ETSI TR 121 905.

Wilt has the meaning given by Schedule 1, item 2 of the *Telecommunications (Emergency Call Service) Amendment Determination 2025 (No. 1)*.

2.3 INTERPRETATION

In the Code, unless the contrary appears:

- (a) headings are for convenience only and do not affect interpretation;
- (b) a reference to a statute, ordinance, code or other law includes regulations and other instruments under it and consolidations, amendments, re-enactments or replacements of any of them;
- (c) words in the singular includes the plural and vice versa;
- (d) words importing persons include a body whether corporate, politic or otherwise;
- (e) where a word or phrase is defined, its other grammatical forms have a corresponding meaning;
- (f) mentioning anything after include, includes or including does not limit what else might be included;
- (g) words and expressions which are not defined have the meanings given to them in the Act; and
- (h) a reference to a person includes a reference to the person's executors, administrators, successors, agents, assignees and novatees.

3. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

These general principles relate to the testing being conducted by the CTF Host of Mobile Phones against model Network Equipment under this Code.

- (a) It should be practically possible to test the efficacy of these requirements through Mobile Phone Testing in a controlled test environment.
- (b) Expectations on the level of testing to be conducted should be realistic, that is, it is not realistic to test every Mobile Phone variant and mobile Network Equipment configuration and combination.
- (c) It is not a replacement for the required Mobile Phone certification testing for applying the RCM label, rather it is using selected Mobile Phones to perform end-to-end ecosystem testing in a controlled test environment.
- (d) Network Equipment and Mobile Phones are assumed to be functioning as per applicable ETSI Standards, any unexpected behaviour will be communicated to the relevant Nominated MNOs and/or ES.
- (e) It should focus on the ecosystem behaviour in different network failure scenarios, in particular the effects of failures at different points in the Emergency Call Service chain from the Mobile Phone to the ECP's Relevant Termination Point.
- (f) It needs to accommodate technology and architecture lifecycles (e.g. introduction, changes and retirements).
- (g) It needs to consider Australia's multi-operator and multi-vendor environment and the competitive and commercially sensitive domain in which they operate.
- (h) It needs to consider Mobile Phone testing based on a variety of Mobile Phones as well as testing for new Mobile Network architecture changes.
- (i) It should focus testing on potential technical disruption caused by misalignment in expected behaviours between Mobile Networks and Mobile Phones that may limit consumer's continuous access to make a call to Triple Zero and have that call delivered.
- (j) It should lead to the development and maintenance of a test suite of ecosystem failure modes which can be replicated and executed in subsequent testing.
- (k) Support for testing by Nominated MNOs will not take precedence over the real time network management, including in-house testing required by Nominated MNOs to ensure the operational integrity of their networks.

4. EMERGENCY CALL SUPPORT AND TESTING

The Code considers the following parts of testing the Triple Zero Ecosystem:

- (a) cell Wilting with CN connection loss, and the resultant Mobile Phone behaviour; and
- (b) a variety of Mobile Network failures resulting in error codes being returned or timeouts, and the resultant Mobile Phone behaviour.

NOTE: Cell Wilting is not defined in ETSI Standards. However, a number of Network Equipment Providers have delivered Wilting capability for loss of RAN physical and control plane connectivity to the CN control nodes (MME/AMF).

Wilting may be accomplished through manually entered operations and management (O&M) commands to remotely force cells to Wilt, if there is connectivity to the cell site or automated solutions.

Information relating to Mobile Phone Emergency Call requirements is contained within AS/CA S042.1 Requirements for connection to an air interface of a Telecommunications Network - Part 1: General and the Determination.

4.1 NOMINATED MNO OBLIGATIONS

- 4.1.1 A Nominated MNO must supply mobile Network Equipment to a CTF which is representative of the equipment and configuration in the Nominated MNO's production Mobile Network that is necessary to meet the test cases proposed by the CTF Host, unless a non-production configuration is required to test a specific architecture or technology.

NOTE: Network response for all failure scenarios is not specifically defined in ETSI Standards, nor is the expected Mobile Phone behaviour.

- 4.1.2 Testing by the CTF Host, to meet the objectives of the Code, must be supported by the Nominated MNO, in a CTF that incorporates the equipment in clause 4.1.1.

NOTE: A fundamental resilience principle is to always keep model/lab equipment separate from production Mobile Networks. This removes the risk for activity conducted on model/lab equipment (including activities not generally performed in production) inadvertently and unexpectedly causing impact to a production node and causing widespread impacts - potentially catastrophic.

Given this, connectivity and testing of the Network Equipment in a CTF should be conducted using model/lab networks, that have connectivity to the Nominated MNO's model/lab networks and are representative of the Nominated MNO's production networks and supporting the ability to make Triple Zero calls.

- 4.1.3 Testing to meet the objectives of the Code must incorporate cross Mobile Network failure testing between all Nominated MNOs.
- 4.1.4 A Nominated MNO will not be in breach of this Code if it does not or cannot meet its obligations as a result of:
 - (a) the CTF Host failing to conduct testing;
 - (b) the CTF Host not providing relevant test scenarios the Nominated MNO requires to participate in the Active Round of Testing;

- 4.1.5 A Nominated MNO will not be in breach of this Code, for the duration of the outage or events listed below, if it does not or cannot meet its obligations as a result of:
- (a) a major outage, or natural disaster impacting their network is in progress; or
 - (b) any force majeure event or any other network stability, security or operational factors which are reasonably outside its control.

4.2 DECLARATION OF ERROR CODES AND MOBILE PHONE BEHAVIOUR

- 4.2.1 Nominated MNOs must detail the network behaviours including failure scenarios relevant to the Mobile Network nodes, identified by the CTF Host, in the Emergency Call Service chain and these failure scenarios in response to the test plan provided by the CTF Host.
- 4.2.2 Nominated MNOs must provide the detailed network behaviours required in clause 4.2.1 to the CTF Host at least 3 months prior to the commencement of the next Active Round of Testing.
- 4.2.3 A Nominated MNO must advise the CTF Host of the representative set of Network Equipment to be used in the testing in a timely way.

NOTE: This may result in more than one piece of Network Equipment from a Nominated MNO being required or installed from time to time. It is expected that to make the necessary technical arrangements with the CTF Host, a Nominated MNO will require at least 3 months' notice prior to the commencement of testing, of the tests to be conducted by the CTF Host. Depending on the test to be performed, Network Equipment may change to ensure it remains relevant to the tests being performed.

Nominated MNOs retain ownership of their Network Equipment and associated infrastructure installed in a CTF to support the Active Round of Testing as set out within the Code.

- 4.2.4 Nominated MNOs are required to provide connectivity between their mobile Network Equipment and the Nominated MNO's infrastructure installed in the CTF to support the Active Round of Testing as set out within the Code.
- 4.2.5 Outside of the period detailed in clause 4.2.4, any connectivity link(s) should be considered to be dormant/inactive unless otherwise agreed between each Nominated MNO and the CTF Host.
- 4.2.6 Nominated MNOs must provide the following information to the CTF Host:
- (a) the declared error codes that will be returned by their Mobile Networks to the Mobile Phone; or
 - (b) whether no response is expected to be returned to the Mobile Phone;
- for each of the scenarios defined in the test plan provided by the CTF Host under clause 4.2.1 in a timely way.
- 4.2.7 A Nominated MNO must record any failure scenarios relating to its Mobile Network and provide this information to the CTF Host in response to a test plan provided by the CTF Host under clause 4.2.1 within 3 months of the registration of the Code by the ACMA.
- 4.2.8 Any changes or anticipated changes to the failure scenarios declared must be updated by providing information to the CTF Host, within 3 months of the earlier of the change being understood or implemented by the Nominated MNO.
- 4.2.9 Any errors discovered in previous failure scenario declarations by a Nominated MNO must be updated with the CTF Host, at least 3 months prior to the next Active Round of Testing being run.
- 4.2.10 A Nominated MNO must provide suitable SIM/eSIMs for use in conjunction with testing of its Mobile Network.

NOTE: Nominated MNOs are not required to provide the selected Mobile Phones for use with testing.

- 4.2.11 A SIM/eSIM provided by a Nominated MNO under clause 4.2.10 must be in an active state for the duration of the test period relating to the testing of that Nominated MNO's Mobile Network.

5. REFERENCES

Publication	Title
Australian/CA Standards	
AS/CA S042.1	Requirements for connection to an air interface of a Telecommunications Network (Standard) – Part 1: General
Industry Codes and Guidelines	
C536	Emergency Call Services Requirements
ETSI Technical Reports	
ETSI TR 121 905	Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Vocabulary for 3GPP Specification
ETSI TS 122 016	International Mobile Equipment Identities (IMEI)
ETSI TS 122 101	Service Aspects; Service Principles
Legislation and Determinations	
Telecommunications Act 1997 (Cth)	
Telecommunications (Emergency Call Service) Determination 2019	
Telecommunications Numbering Plan 2025 (Cth)	
Telecommunications (Emergency Call Service) Amendment Determination 2025 (No. 1)	

6. PARTICIPANTS

The Working Committee responsible for the development of this Code consisted of the following organisations and their representatives:

Organisation	Membership	Representative
ACMA	Observer (non-voting)	Cuong Nguyen
ACMA	Observer (non-voting)	Paul Nicholas
Apple	Voting	Yan Gao
Aussie Broadband	Voting	Eric Erickson
Department (DITRDCSA)	Observer (non-voting)	Jayden Pollard
Department (DITRDCSA)	Observer (non-voting)	Angus Thompson
NBN Co	Observer	Peter Bull
Optus	Voting	Lachlan Cameron
Optus	Non-voting	Monica Liem
Pivotel	Voting	Michael Keaney
Samsung	Voting	Satya Vignesh
Samsung	Non-voting	Michael Sanchez
Telstra	Voting	Steve Vodicka
Telstra	Non-voting	Brian Miller
Telstra	Non-voting	Albert Chittenden
Telstra	Non-voting	Gerard Tracey
Telstra	Non-voting	Jane Elkington
TPG Telecom	Voting	Alexander R. Osborne
TPG Telecom	Non-voting	Annie Leahy
University of Technology Sydney	Observer (non-voting)	Adam Bryant

The Working Committee was chaired by Craig Purdon, Australian Telecommunications Alliance.

Ends.

