



**UGANDA
COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION**

IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP FOR THE HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT (HSE) REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE FRAMEWORK

1. Introduction and purpose of the roadmap

The Health, Safety and Environmental Reporting and Compliance Framework establishes the regulatory basis for integrating health, safety, environmental protection and sustainability into the governance of Uganda's communications sector.

This Implementation Roadmap provides the practical pathway for operationalizing the Framework.

It is intended to guide UCC, licensed operators and relevant stakeholders on the phased implementation of the Framework, including the sequencing of obligations, reporting requirements, baseline assessments, high-risk domain prioritization, internal UCC processes, inter-institutional coordination, verification activities and continuous improvement.

The Roadmap is not intended to replace or amend the Framework. It provides implementation guidance to support orderly, proportionate and risk-based adoption of the Framework.

The Roadmap shall support UCC to:

- i. Sequence implementation in a practical and manageable manner;
- ii. Identify the initial HSE priorities for regulatory attention;
- iii. Define core HSE obligations by operator category;
- iv. Establish baseline information;
- v. Develop reporting templates and submission schedules;
- vi. Define incident reporting and escalation procedures;
- vii. Guide internal UCC review and decision-making processes;
- viii. Support coordination with other competent authorities;
- ix. Guide risk-based verification, inspection and corrective action; and
- x. Promote continuous improvement in sector HSE performance.

2. Implementation approach and principles

Implementation of the Framework shall be guided by a phased, proportionate and risk-based approach.

The approach recognizes that licensed operators differ in size, infrastructure footprint, operating model, level of operational control, technical capacity and HSE risk profile. It also recognizes that some HSE obligations can be implemented immediately, while

others require better data systems, sector consultation, inter-agency coordination, reporting templates and progressive maturity.

Implementation shall be guided by the following principles:

- 1) **Phased implementation** - UCC shall sequence implementation to allow operators and internal UCC teams to prepare, report, verify and improve in a structured manner.
- 2) Phasing shall apply to implementation sequencing, reporting maturity and operational readiness. It shall not suspend any obligation that already applies under law, license conditions, approvals, permits, UCC directives or other applicable requirements.
- 3) **2.2 Risk-based prioritization** - Implementation shall initially focus on HSE domains and activities that pose higher risk to workers, contractors, communities, the public, infrastructure, services or the environment.
- 4) **2.3 Proportionate application** - Requirements shall be applied in a manner that reflects the operator's license category, operational control, infrastructure footprint, risk profile and reporting maturity.
- 5) **2.4 Evidence-based regulation** - Implementation shall rely on verifiable data, auditable records, field evidence, technical assessments, inspections, incident reports and corrective action tracking.
- 6) **2.5 Institutional coordination** - UCC shall implement the Framework in a manner that respects the mandates of other competent authorities while ensuring that HSE obligations relevant to communications regulation are integrated into UCC processes.
- 7) **2.6 Consultation and learning** - UCC shall use operator engagement, reporting clinics, baseline reporting, pilot submissions and sector feedback to refine implementation tools and improve reporting quality.
- 8) **2.7 Continuous improvement** - Implementation shall support progressive strengthening of HSE systems, data quality, risk controls, reporting practices and sector sustainability performance.

3. Implementation phases

Implementation shall proceed in four broad phases.

The phases may overlap where necessary, and UCC may adjust timelines based on readiness, risk, management direction, stakeholder feedback and lessons from implementation.

Phase	Focus	Main Objective
Phase 1	Institutional readiness and sector baseline	Prepare UCC and operators for implementation
Phase 2	Core HSE reporting and priority risk controls	Begin structured reporting on core and high-risk HSE domains
Phase 3	Risk-based verification and compliance action	Verify submissions and address priority risks
Phase 4	Progressive maturity areas	Expand reporting into advanced and phased domains

4. Operator categorization and applicability

The Framework shall be applied according to operator category, infrastructure footprint, operational control and HSE risk profile. For implementation purposes, UCC may initially categorize operators as follows:

- i. Mobile Network Operators;
- ii. Public Infrastructure Providers and tower companies;
- iii. Broadcasting operators and broadcasting infrastructure providers;
- iv. Internet service providers and fibre operators;
- v. Data centre operators and operators of high-density ICT facilities;
- vi. Mobile Virtual Network Operators;
- vii. Equipment importers, distributors and device providers; and
- viii. Other licensed or regulated entities, where applicable.

4.1. Indicative Core HSE focus by Operator category

Operator Category	Initial Core HSE Focus
Mobile Network Operators	RF-EMF compliance, tower and site safety, occupational safety, energy use, GHG emissions, e-waste, contractor controls, public engagement
Public Infrastructure Providers and tower companies	Structural safety, site access control, contractor safety, fuel and battery systems, hazardous materials, site restoration, decommissioning
Broadcasting operators	Transmission site safety, RF-EMF compliance, tower and mast safety, power systems, site access control, hazardous materials
Internet service providers and fibre operators	Fibre works, trenching and civil works safety, contractor safety, customer premises equipment lifecycle, e-waste, community safety
Data centre and high-density ICT facility operators	Energy efficiency, cooling, backup power, batteries, fire systems, water use where applicable, e-waste, operational resilience
MVNOs	Contractual HSE responsibilities, consumer-facing equipment obligations, host network evidence where applicable, customer communication
Equipment importers, distributors and device providers	Type approval, equipment safety, hazardous materials compliance, consumer information, energy performance where applicable, end-of-life awareness
Other regulated entities	Obligations to be determined based on license category, activity type and HSE risk profile

This matrix shall be refined after the baseline HSE reporting process.

5. Initial priority HSE domains

During the first implementation cycle, UCC shall prioritize HSE domains that present higher safety, environmental, public confidence or regulatory risk.

The initial priority domains shall include:

- i. HSE management systems, leadership and accountability;

- ii. occupational health and safety for tower, rooftop, electrical, civil, fibre and field works;
- iii. emergency preparedness and incident response;
- iv. community health, safety and public protection;
- v. RF-EMF safety and public protection;
- vi. hazardous materials and waste management, especially fuel, batteries, oils, chemicals and contaminated materials;
- vii. pollution prevention and spill control;
- viii. e-waste and end-of-life management for operator-controlled equipment;
- ix. decommissioning and site restoration;
- x. energy management, including basic electricity, fuel and generator data; and
- xi. data centre and high-density ICT facility risks, where applicable.

These domains are prioritized because they involve direct risk to workers, contractors, communities, the public, infrastructure, service continuity, environmental quality and public confidence in communications infrastructure.

6. High-risk infrastructure, facilities and activities

UCC may classify certain infrastructure, facilities and activities as high-risk for purposes of enhanced reporting, review, inspection or inter-agency coordination. High-risk infrastructure, facilities and activities may include:

- i. New towers, masts or rooftop sites in densely populated areas;
- ii. Infrastructure near schools, hospitals, markets, residential clusters, public roads
- iii. High-power broadcasting transmission sites;
- iv. Co-located sites with multiple operators and cumulative RF-EMF considerations;
- v. Large data centres, switching facilities and high-density ICT sites;
- vi. Facilities with significant fuel storage, generator dependence, batteries or energy storage systems;
- vii. Sites located in wetlands, forest reserves, lake shores, protected areas, steep terrain or environmentally sensitive locations;
- viii. Major fibre civil works affecting roads, drainage channels, utilities or communities;
- ix. Large-scale network upgrades, technology migrations or equipment replacement programmes;
- x. Decommissioning of towers, masts, major network sites, data centres or transmission facilities;
- xi. Satellite gateways, earth stations and other large technical facilities with material HSE considerations;
- xii. Sites with repeated public complaints, safety incidents or environmental concerns; and
- xiii. any other infrastructure or activity UCC determines to present material HSE risk.

6.1. Enhanced HSE requirements for high-risk activities

For high-risk infrastructure or activities, UCC may require:

- i. enhanced HSE documentation before approval;
- ii. evidence of approvals or permits from competent authorities;
- iii. site-specific risk assessments;
- iv. RF-EMF assessment or compliance evidence;
- v. emergency response arrangements;
- vi. contractor competence evidence;
- vii. waste, battery, fuel or hazardous materials management plans;
- viii. community engagement records;
- ix. pre-deployment or post-deployment inspection;
- x. decommissioning or site restoration plans; and
- xi. periodic progress or closure reports.

7. Baseline HSE reporting process

UCC shall undertake a baseline HSE reporting process as the first major implementation activity.

The baseline process shall establish the initial status of HSE systems, risks, reporting capacity and evidence availability across the sector.

The baseline shall be framed as a sector readiness, implementation calibration and risk profiling exercise. It shall not be framed as an enforcement-first exercise, except where submissions reveal serious public safety, worker safety, environmental harm or statutory non-compliance requiring immediate action.

7.1. Purpose of baseline reporting

The baseline HSE reporting process shall enable UCC to:

- i. Understand the current HSE readiness of operators;
- ii. Identify sector-wide and operator-specific risks;
- iii. Determine gaps in reporting, records and evidence;
- iv. Refine the operator applicability matrix;
- v. Calibrate reporting templates and schedules;
- vi. Identify high-risk infrastructure and activities;
- vii. Plan risk-based inspections and verification;
- viii. Identify areas requiring operator capacity building; and
- ix. Support management reporting on sector HSE readiness.

7.2. Baseline information to be collected

The baseline HSE reporting template should capture:

- i. Operator license category and operational profile;
- ii. HSE policy and governance structure;
- iii. Designated HSE focal person or responsible unit;
- iv. HSE risk register or risk assessment status;
- v. Infrastructure inventory, including towers, masts, rooftops, fibre routes, transmission sites, switching facilities, data centres and other major facilities;
- vi. Identification of high-risk sites or facilities;
- vii. Contractor, supplier and managed service arrangements;
- viii. RF-EMF compliance records and site-level evidence, where applicable;

- ix. Occupational safety controls for high-risk works;
- x. Emergency preparedness and incident response arrangements;
- xi. Incident history for a prescribed previous period;
- xii. Fuel, battery, generator and hazardous materials management practices;
- xiii. Waste and e-waste management practices;
- xiv. Decommissioned, inactive, abandoned or pending-removal infrastructure;
- xv. Energy and fuel consumption data, where available;
- xvi. Data centre or high-density ICT facility information, where applicable;
- xvii. Stakeholder engagement and grievance channels;
- xviii. Approvals, permits and certificates from competent authorities; and
- xix. Priority gaps and operator-proposed improvement actions.

7.3. Baseline outputs

The baseline process shall produce:

- i. Operator-level readiness profiles;
- ii. Sector-level HSE risk map;
- iii. List of priority domains for immediate implementation;
- iv. Identification of operators requiring enhanced support or verification;
- v. Refined reporting templates;
- vi. Preliminary inspection and verification priorities; and
- vii. Management briefing on sector HSE readiness.

8. Reporting templates and submission schedule

UCC shall develop and issue reporting templates to support implementation of the Framework.

The templates shall be simple enough to support compliance but detailed enough to allow verification, risk profiling and regulatory action where necessary.

8.1. Initial templates to be developed

The following templates should be developed during the first implementation cycle:

- i. Baseline HSE Self-Assessment Template;
- ii. Annual HSE Compliance and Performance Report Template;
- iii. Incident Notification Form;
- iv. Detailed Incident Investigation Report Template;
- v. Corrective Action Plan Template;
- vi. RF-EMF Compliance Summary Template;
- vii. Energy and Fuel Consumption Reporting Template;
- viii. GHG Emissions Reporting Template;
- ix. E-Waste and End-of-Life Equipment Reporting Template;
- x. Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Reporting Template;
- xi. Decommissioning and Site Restoration Reporting Template;
- xii. Data Centre HSE and Energy Reporting Template;
- xiii. Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Register; and
- xiv. Contractor and Shared Infrastructure Responsibility Matrix.

8.2. Indicative reporting schedule

Report Template or	Applies To	Frequency	Implementation Phase
Baseline HSE Self-Assessment	All relevant operators	Once-off	Phase 1
Annual HSE Compliance and Performance Report	All relevant operators	Annual	Phase 2
Incident Notification Form	All relevant operators	Event-triggered	Phase 2
Detailed Incident Investigation Report	Operators with reportable incidents	Event-triggered	Phase 2
Corrective Action Plan	Operators with identified gaps or non-compliance	As directed	Phase 2 and 3
RF-EMF Compliance Summary	Radio operators and relevant infrastructure providers	Annual or as prescribed	Phase 2
Energy and Fuel Consumption Report	Infrastructure-heavy operators and data centre operators	Annual	Phase 2
E-Waste and End-of-Life Equipment Report	Operators with equipment lifecycle obligations	Annual	Phase 2
Decommissioning and Site Restoration Report	Operators undertaking decommissioning	Event-triggered	Phase 2 and 3

UCC may adjust reporting frequency based on operator category, risk profile, reporting quality and compliance history.

9. Incident reporting and escalation protocol

Incident reporting shall be implemented as a priority because serious HSE incidents can create immediate risk to workers, contractors, communities, the public, infrastructure, services and the environment.

9.1. Reportable HSE incidents

Reportable incidents may include:

- i. Death or serious injury involving employees, contractors, communities or the public;
- ii. Tower, mast, rooftop or structural collapse or serious structural failure;
- iii. Fire, explosion or major electrical incident at a communications site or facility;
- iv. Battery fire, battery failure or hazardous battery incident;
- v. Major fuel spill, oil spill, chemical release or hazardous material incident;
- vi. Environmental contamination or pollution incident;

- vii. Incident causing significant community safety concern or public disruption;
- viii. Incident affecting a data centre, switching facility or high-density ICT facility with material HSE implications;
- ix. Incident arising from decommissioning, dismantling or site restoration activities;
- x. RF-EMF non-compliance or suspected exposure incident, where applicable; and
- xi. Any other HSE incident UCC may prescribe as reportable.

9.2. Proposed incident reporting timelines

Incident Category	Initial Notification to UCC	Detailed Report	Closure Evidence
Fatality or serious injury	Within 24 hours	Within 7 days	Upon closure
Tower, mast or structural collapse	Within 24 hours	Within 7 days	Upon closure
Major fire, explosion or battery incident	Within 24 hours	Within 7 days	Upon closure
Major fuel spill, chemical release or hazardous material incident	Within 24 hours	Within 7 days	Upon closure
Major environmental contamination	Within 24 hours	Within 7 days	Upon closure
RF-EMF non-compliance finding	Within 48 hours	Within 10 working days	After corrective action
Serious community safety incident	Within 48 hours	Within 10 working days	Upon closure
Decommissioning-related incident	Within 48 hours	Within 10 working days	Upon closure
Minor incident or near miss	Quarterly summary	As required	As required

These timelines should be reviewed during operator consultation before final adoption.

9.3. Incident escalation with UCC

UCC shall define an internal escalation channel for HSE incidents. A proposed escalation flow is:

- i. operator submits initial notification through the designated UCC channel;
- ii. receiving unit logs the incident and screens it for severity;
- iii. relevant technical unit reviews the incident;
- iv. urgent incidents are escalated to senior management;
- v. legal or enforcement function is engaged where regulatory action may be required;
- vi. public communications function is engaged where public communication is necessary;

- vii. regional office support is requested where field verification is required;
- viii. matter is referred to another competent authority where applicable;
- ix. corrective action is tracked until closure; and
- x. incident is included in periodic management reporting.

10. UCC internal implementation process

UCC shall establish internal processes to support consistent implementation of the Framework.

The purpose of the internal process is to ensure that HSE reports, incidents, inspections, corrective actions and enforcement matters are handled in a coordinated, traceable and timely manner.

10.1. Proposed internal process for HSE reports

The internal process for reviewing HSE reports may follow these steps:

- i. operator submits report through the designated UCC channel;
- ii. report is logged and assigned a tracking reference;
- iii. responsible unit screens the report for completeness;
- iv. technical review is assigned according to domain, such as RF-EMF, infrastructure safety, e-waste, energy, data centres or emissions;
- v. gaps or clarifications are communicated to the operator;
- vi. operator submits additional information where required;
- vii. UCC assigns a preliminary risk profile;
- viii. report findings are consolidated;
- ix. inspection or verification is scheduled where required;
- x. corrective action is issued where gaps are identified;
- xi. unresolved or serious matters are escalated to management, legal or enforcement functions; and
- xii. final status is recorded in the HSE compliance database or dashboard.

10.2. Internal roles within UCC

Implementation may require coordination among functions responsible for:

- i. engineering and communications infrastructure;
- ii. spectrum management and RF-EMF matters;
- iii. type approval and equipment market access;
- iv. licensing and compliance;
- v. legal and enforcement;
- vi. consumer protection and complaint handling;
- vii. corporate and public communications;
- viii. research, innovation and data analysis;
- ix. regional office operations; and
- x. management reporting.

10.3. Internal HSE coordination mechanism

UCC may establish an internal HSE implementation team or coordination mechanism to support the first implementation cycle. Its functions may include:

- i. coordinating implementation of the Roadmap;
- ii. developing templates and schedules;
- iii. reviewing baseline submissions;
- iv. coordinating technical reviews;
- v. recommending risk-based verification priorities;
- vi. tracking incident reporting and corrective action;
- vii. coordinating inter-agency referrals;
- viii. preparing management reports; and
- ix. recommending updates to the Roadmap.

11. Inter-institutional coordination process

HSE matters in the communications sector often intersect with mandates of other competent authorities. The Roadmap should therefore define how UCC will coordinate externally without duplicating statutory mandates.

11.1. Key institutions for coordination

Relevant institutions may include:

- i. Environmental management authorities;
- ii. Occupational safety and health authorities;
- iii. Local governments and physical planning authorities;
- iv. Waste management and hazardous waste authorities;
- v. Climate change institutions;
- vi. Standards bodies;
- vii. Emergency response agencies;
- viii. Public health authorities; and
- ix. Any other competent authority relevant to a specific HSE matter.

11.2. Indicative inter-institutional process matrix

Issue	UCC Role	Other Competent Authority Role
ESIA approval for communications infrastructure	Require evidence during infrastructure or compliance process	Review and issue environmental approvals
Environmental audit or compliance	Request evidence where relevant to operator compliance	Conduct statutory environmental oversight
Occupational accident	Receive sector incident information and assess license or operational implications	Apply occupational safety and health legal process
Hazardous waste disposal	Require evidence of lawful handling, transfer or disposal	License and regulate waste handlers and disposal facilities

Local construction or site approval	Request evidence where relevant	Issue local permits and planning approvals
Climate-related reporting	Collect sector data within UCC mandate	Lead national climate policy and reporting processes
Public health concern	Coordinate within communications-sector mandate	Lead public health determination or intervention
Community infrastructure complaint	Require operator response and evidence	Support local oversight or mediation where applicable

11.3. Referral and information sharing

Where an issue falls primarily within another authority's mandate, UCC may:

- i. request the operator to provide evidence of compliance with that authority's requirements;
- ii. refer the matter to the competent authority;
- iii. coordinate a joint meeting or inspection where appropriate;
- iv. share relevant information subject to applicable law; and
- v. consider the outcome of the authority's process in UCC's regulatory assessment.

12. Verification and inspection plan

UCC shall implement verification and inspection in a risk-based manner.

The first cycle should focus on confirming baseline information, testing reporting quality and addressing high-risk domains.

12.1. Verification methods

Verification may include:

- i. desk review of submitted reports and evidence;
- ii. completeness checks on templates;
- iii. review of permits, certificates and approvals;
- iv. RF-EMF measurement or audit;
- v. site inspections;
- vi. thematic inspections by domain;
- vii. inspection of high-risk infrastructure;
- viii. incident-triggered inspections;
- ix. third-party assurance for complex matters;
- x. review of corrective action closure evidence; and
- xi. sampling of sites or records.

12.2. First-cycle inspection priorities

Initial inspection priorities may include:

- i. towers, masts and rooftop sites with public safety concerns;

- ii. sites with repeated community complaints;
- iii. high-power broadcasting sites;
- iv. co-located RF sites;
- v. sites with large fuel storage, generators or battery systems;
- vi. decommissioned, inactive or abandoned sites;
- vii. major data centres and switching facilities;
- viii. large fibre civil works affecting public areas;
- ix. sites in environmentally sensitive areas; and
- x. operators with incomplete or weak baseline submissions.

12.3. Referral and information sharing

Where inspections or reviews identify gaps, UCC may require corrective action plans. Corrective action follow-up shall include:

- i. issue of findings;
- ii. operator response;
- iii. agreed or directed corrective measures;
- iv. implementation timeline;
- v. evidence required for closure;
- vi. follow-up review or inspection; and
- vii. closure or escalation.

13. Data management and HSE dashboard

UCC shall develop a structured approach for managing HSE data submitted under the Framework.

The objective is to support compliance monitoring, management reporting, sector risk analysis and evidence-based decision-making.

13.1. HSE Data repository

UCC should maintain a central repository for:

- i. baseline HSE submissions;
- ii. annual HSE reports;
- iii. incident reports;
- iv. corrective action plans;
- v. RF-EMF compliance records;
- vi. energy and fuel reports;
- vii. e-waste and hazardous waste records;
- viii. data centre reports;
- ix. inspection reports;
- x. operator risk profiles; and
- xi. inter-agency referrals and outcomes.

13.2. HSE dashboard indicator

The HSE dashboard may track:

- i. number and percentage of operators submitting reports;

- ii. report completeness scores;
- iii. number of major HSE incidents;
- iv. unresolved corrective actions;
- v. RF-EMF compliance status;
- vi. number of inspections completed;
- vii. high-risk sites identified;
- viii. e-waste quantities reported;
- ix. energy and fuel consumption trends;
- x. data centre energy indicators;
- xi. recurring complaint areas;
- xii. operator risk ratings; and
- xiii. sector-level improvement trends.

13.3. Management reporting

UCC may prepare periodic management reports on implementation progress.

Such reports may cover:

- i. implementation status;
- ii. operator reporting compliance;
- iii. high-risk findings;
- iv. incident trends;
- v. corrective action status;
- vi. inspection outcomes;
- vii. inter-agency coordination issues;
- viii. emerging risks; and
- ix. recommendations for management decision.

14. Operator sensitization and sector engagement

Operator sensitization shall be an important part of the first implementation cycle.

The purpose is to ensure that operators understand the Framework, the Roadmap, reporting templates, timelines and UCC's implementation expectations.

14.1. Sensitization activities

UCC may undertake:

- i. launch workshop for licensed operators;
- ii. technical sessions by operator category;
- iii. reporting clinics on baseline templates;
- iv. RF-EMF reporting guidance sessions;
- v. e-waste and hazardous materials reporting sessions;
- vi. energy and emissions reporting guidance sessions;
- vii. data centre HSE reporting sessions;
- viii. incident reporting and corrective action training;
- ix. engagement with other competent authorities; and
- x. feedback sessions after the first reporting cycle.

14.2. Consultation on implementation tools

Before finalizing selected templates or schedules, UCC may consult operators on:

- i. clarity of data fields;
- ii. availability of required information;
- iii. reporting timelines;
- iv. operator category applicability;
- v. practical challenges;
- vi. data definitions and calculation methods; and
- vii. phased implementation requirements.

Consultation shall not remove the regulatory nature of the Framework. It shall support practical, consistent and high-quality implementation.

15. Implementation timelines and deliverables

The following indicative timeline may guide implementation. UCC may revise the timeline based on management approval, operator readiness, resource availability and lessons from implementation.

Period	Key Deliverables
Month 1	Approval of Framework and Roadmap, internal UCC orientation, designation of implementation team
Months 1 to 2	Operator sensitization, stakeholder engagement, development of baseline template
Months 2 to 3	Issue baseline HSE self-assessment template and guidance note
Months 3 to 4	Operators submit baseline HSE reports
Months 4 to 5	UCC reviews baseline submissions and prepares sector risk profile
Months 5 to 6	Finalize priority reporting templates and incident reporting protocol
Month 6 onwards	Begin core reporting, incident reporting and corrective action tracking
Months 6 to 12	Risk-based desk reviews, targeted inspections and first management dashboard
Year 2	Full annual HSE reporting cycle, expanded verification, corrective action follow-up
Year 3	Progressive maturity areas, including Scope 3, supply chain controls, consumer e-waste and advanced data centre indicators
Period	Key Deliverables
Month 1	Approval of Framework and Roadmap, internal UCC orientation, designation of implementation team
Months 1 to 2	Operator sensitization, stakeholder engagement, development of baseline template
Months 2 to 3	Issue baseline HSE self-assessment template and guidance note

16. Review and continuous improvement

The Roadmap shall be reviewed periodically to ensure that it remains practical, relevant and aligned with the Framework. A review may be undertaken based on:

- i. Baseline reporting outcomes;
- ii. Operator feedback;
- iii. Quality of submitted data;
- iv. Incident trends;
- v. Inspection findings;
- vi. Corrective action closure rates;
- vii. Inter-agency coordination experience;
- viii. Internal UCC implementation experience;
- ix. Changes in law, policy or standards;
- x. Emerging technologies and sector developments; and
- xi. Management direction.

Following review, UCC may update the Roadmap, reporting templates, implementation timelines, operator applicability matrix, incident protocol, verification plan or dashboard indicators.

The Roadmap shall remain a living implementation tool. Its purpose is to support practical adoption of the Framework while allowing UCC to strengthen implementation as the sector matures.