Preliminary conclusions
Policy: E-tools into strategies

- Efficiency gains for NLIs
- Compliance gains from use by enterprises – especially MSEs
- Visibly modernizing OSH policy
- Social partner engagement
- Cost is a barrier to policy adoption
- Effective promotion tool for OSH in general
- Business case (for businesses and LI) can promote e-tools into strategies
Sustainability: From project to long-term use

- Essential to be embedded into national strategy
- Visible in budget
- Continual engagement with social partners, NLI, and end users essential
- Ongoing technical support
- Ongoing promotion and awareness raising
- Promotion of tool use by LI – in publications and by inspectors in workplaces
- Cost of updating / monitoring tool use a barrier
- Extending reach of tools – more sectors/job/tasks enhances sustainability
- Added value to end users enhances sustainability (e.g. providing training)
Feedback: Using big data

- Data protection concerns impeding data use
- Collection of data seen as discouragement for tool use
- Potential for major gains from data use at policy/local levels
- Tool usage data good for continued tool integration into policy
  - Showing the value of the tool
Incentives: Keeping the end user using

- Need for clear added value for the end-user
- Simplicity is the key – even for complex themes
- Free to end user allows greater accessibility
- Paperless where possible
- Solution focused, not process focused
- Specific for end user (job/task/sector)
- Linkage to inspection
- Legal obligation for use?
The future

- Digitalisation should facilitate shared development of etools
- Networks of tool developers and users (communities of practice)
- Future technological change:
  - Move away from apps?
  - New forms of connectivity (internet of things)?
- Less resistance to use of big data?