



Preliminary conclusions

- 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 etools 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)**

- 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

- 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?