SOCIAL EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON OUR LIVES. HOW HAS IT CHANGED?

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The outbreak of a coronavirus pandemic is an unprecedented challenge throughout the European Union and disrupts our lives, societies and the economy. Protecting the well-being of its citizens is a priority for the Commission. We use all available tools to coordinate the response to COVID-19, including support for European companies - especially SMEs - and employees to reduce unemployment and loss of income.

Closures

 The first economic effects of a pandemic. Currently, the most affected sectors of the economy of the Western Balkan countries, Croatia and Slovenia are: tourist and hotel, transport and logistics (air transport and TIR transport), restaurant and food (i.e. food producers targeted at the Italian market). The cultural sector and the entertainment industry were also affected by negative economic consequences. Losses generated as a result of a pandemic result, among others, from z: restrictions on air and sea connections, closure of border crossings for passenger traffic as well as schools and kindergarten, and playgrounds



HOW HAS IT CHANGED?

- Pursuant to the amended ordinance, it is the obligation to cover the mouth and nose, with the help of clothing or parts thereof, a mask or mask in public transport and public places, including, also wearing gloves
- \circ on roads and squares,
- in workplaces and public buildings for the needs of: public administration, justice, culture, religious worship, education, higher education, science, upbringing, health care, social or social, banking services, trade, gastronomy, services, including postal or telecommunications services, tourism, sport, and passenger service in rail, road, air, sea or inland waterway transport; an office or social building is also considered a public building,
- in commercial or service facilities, commercial or service facilities and marketplaces



 \circ Hand washing should last for at least 20 seconds and use the space after each visit to the toilet, before eating, when the hands are visibly dirty, and after sneezing, coughing, sneezing nose. When water and soap are available, they must be disinfected manually, they are disinfectant, containing not less than 60% alcohol [80]. Frequent living and disinfection of frequently touched surfaces such as door handles, light switches, tables, countertops, doors etc. are also recommended [81] In order to prevent transfer from the surface to the mucous membranes through which the device can be penetrated, WHO uses unique touching eyes, nose and mouth before washing your hands thoroughly

Higieniczna dezynfekcja rąk standardową metodą wcierania zgodnie z Normą EN 1500 Środek dezynfekcyjny pobrać do zagłębienia wewnetrznej strony suchej dłoni i rozetrzeć go przez 30 sekund aż do przegubów wykonując kolejno opisane poniżej etapy. Ruchy każdego etapu należy powtarzać pieciokrotnie W trakcie dezynfekcji ręce powinny być cały czas wilgotne. W razie potrzeby należy pobrać dodatkową dozę preparatu Wewnętrzną częścią jednej dioni pocierać o grzbietową część i przestrzenie Pocierać międzypalcowe drugiej ręki. vewnętrzne Nastepnie zmienić dłonie. strony dioni Przepleść palo i pocierać wewnetrzne części dtoni Zewnętrzną częścią złączonych palców jednej dloni pocierać o wewnetrzna cześć drugiej dłoni. Wewnetrzną część iednei dłoni pocierać Ruchem obrotov pocierać kciuk złączonymi palcami zaciśnętą na nim drugiej dioni. drugą dłonią.Następnie Nastepnie zmienić dłonie. zmienić dtonie HIGIENA, DEZYNFEKCJA, SPRZET MEDYCZNY f f dezynfekcja24.com profesjonalny sklep internetowy

Thank you for your attention

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