# Exit Strategy – COVID19 crisis: National measures

**Austria**

**State of play of exit measures**

As a first step, from 14 April, customer areas may be opened which:

* have a maximum size of 400 m² and which are dedicated to the sale, the production and the repair or processing of goods.

In addition, the already existing exceptions (e.g. for food stores, pharmacies) will be extended to include the following areas - there is no m² limit in these areas. Please consult the FAQs [here](https://www.wko.at/service/schrittweise-oeffnung-geschaefte-ab-14-4.html) for more details.

* car washes that are connected to petrol stations
* bicycle workshops
* building material, iron and timber retail
* Retail with precious metals
* DIY stores and garden centers (including florists)
* Pawn shops

**Framework for OSH**

In the customer areas that have a maximum size of 400 m², there is a limit on the number of customers per m². This means that the operator must take suitable measures to ensure that a maximum number of customers are present in the customer area so that 20 m² of the total sales area is available per customer; if the customer area is smaller than 20 m², only one customer may enter the premises at a time.

Access to the customer area is permitted if the following conditions are met:

* Employees and staff with customer contact and customers cover their mouth and nose with suitable means to prevent droplet infection. This does not apply to children under the age of six.
* A distance of at least one meter between persons is kept

Please find below specific OSH measures for the different sectors:

Trade: <https://www.wko.at/branchen/handel/coronavirus-informationen-fuer-den-handel.html>

Security:<https://www.wko.at/branchen/gewerbe-handwerk/gewerbliche-dienstleister/corona-schutzpaket-bewachungsgewerbe.html>

Construction

* <https://www.wko.at/branchen/gewerbe-handwerk/bau/bauarbeiten-und-covid-19.pdf>
* <https://www.wko.at/branchen/gewerbe-handwerk/dachdecker-glaser-spengler/checkliste-verhaltenaufbaustellen.pdf>
* <https://www.wko.at/branchen/gewerbe-handwerk/bauhilfsgewerbe/unterweisung-massnahmen-covid-19.pdf>
* <https://www.wko.at/branchen/gewerbe-handwerk/bauhilfsgewerbe/aushang-covid-19.pdf>

Carework: <https://www.daheimbetreut.at/en/node/2123>

**Belgium**

**State of Play**

The National Security Council announced the exit strategy on 24 April. The first phase of deconfinement will start on 4 May.

**Framework for OSH**

A guide to fight against the propagation of the COVID-19 in the workplace can be found here: <https://emploi.belgique.be/sites/default/files/content/news/Guidegenerique_light.pdf>

The guide is the result of the collaboration between the Belgian government and social partners. It contains safety measures to be implemented in the workplace after the lifting of containment measures. It can be adapted to the specific sectors in order to take into account the specificities of a sectorial context.

**School reopening**

The national security council decided to reopen schools progressively starting from the 18th of May.  Priority will be given on the students in graduation years and on students with specific learning needs as well as on professional orientations.

Primary and / or secondary schools: classes will resume at school for a maximum of 3 years of study per level of education. This resumption will be done with a number of days per week which must still be determined and with classes which will be divided into small groups

**Testing & tracing**

Tracing: no consensus at the moment about using an app or manual tracing (recommended by the WHO). An extra 2000 heath workers responsible for mapping contacts of COVID-19 patients have been announced. <https://www.tijd.be/dossiers/coronavirus/expert-contactonderzoek-wie-vertrouwt-een-app-ik-alleszins-niet/10222199.html>

Most likely there will be a combination of both testing, tracing (via phone signal, apps, and manual). A lot of people warn that the 4th of may (when lockdown measures are expected to be loosened) will come to soon.

Testing:

Last week 7000 people were tested in Belgium every day.

There are no guidelines yet on how employees will be tested. At the moment some companies check the temperature of the employees, others do not do anything specific.

**Personal protective equipment**

Belgian companies started producing masks and will produce 4 million masks each week. They will produce both surgical masks and FFP 2 – masks.

**Other requests by organisations**

In order to generate liquidity for entrepreneurs the following actions should could be taken:

* Moratorium on sales and promotions: a period without sales and promotions in non-food retail until the 1st of august 2020. In order to prevent a shift in consumer behavior to the big online platforms, they should be adequately monitored to check whether they comply with the sales & promotions regulations in each member state.
* Temporary VAT reductions: Member states should be given enough flexibility to take action and reduce VAT rates accordingly for a limited period of time.

**Cyprus**

**State of play of exit measures**

The measures announced by the President of the Republic for facing the situation were extended:

* From 16 March to 30 April, only persons bearing a Medical Examination Certificate for COVID-19 from approved laboratories issued in the period of four days preceding their date of arrival can enter the Republic of Cyprus. These persons are placed in quarantine for 14 days.
* Hotels were ordered to suspend their operations from 16 March to 30 April.
* All flights (except cargo flights) to and from Cyprus have been prohibited as of 21 March for a period of 14 days with very few exceptions for humanitarian reasons. This prohibition was extended until the end of April.
* Prohibition of unnecessary movement of persons from 24 March to end of April. Movement only allowed if permit is secured.
* Movement to and from the place of work is allowed on the basis of a certificate issued by the employer.
* From 24 March to end of April, a suspension of operations of all retail enterprises was ordered with very few exceptions. Partial suspension of operations was in place from 16 March. The exceptions concern supermarkets, retail food stores, pharmacies, kiosks, bakeries and confectioneries, petrol stations and clinical laboratories.
* From 27 March to end of April, the prohibition of exports of pharmaceutical products without permission was ordered.
* From 31 March to end of April, prohibition of movement of persons from 9:00 pm to 6:00 am the following day was ordered.
* From 31 March to end of April, the suspension of operations at construction sites where more than 3 persons are present was ordered. Very few exceptions for projects of public benefit and on obtaining a relevant permit.
* From 31 March to end of April, the suspension of operations of travel agencies was ordered.

**Framework for OSH**

Hygiene and public health measures have been introduced comprising inter alia the keeping of a safe distance from others and relevant markings at the retail shops whose operation was not suspended, the maximum number of persons (3) in taxis and private vehicles and others. The measure was extended on 8 April until the end of April.

**School reopening**

Since 11 March, all schools and educational institutions are closed until further notice. Distance learning is used for tuition purposes.

**Other requests by organisations**

The measures include horizontal ones:

* Strengthening public finances
* Securing the necessary liquidity for companies
* Fiscal measures
* Enhancing the digitalisation of the broader public sector
* Immediate promotion of infrastructural projects by the state
* Incentives for the promotion of innovative investments
* Privatisations
* Restart of the operations of the wider public sector

But also sectoral ones:

Manufacturing:

* Reduction of operating expenses (electricity, suspension of rent payments in industrial areas and zones but also relating to state owned land, reduction of sewerage charges, etc)
* Developmental measures (extroversion support, re-introduction of governmental support schemes, air transport support)

Construction:

* Re-opening of construction sites  & Land development measures and incentives

Tourism:

* Action plan & Promotion
* Tax and Economic incentives

Services sector

* Smooth operation of government departments servicing the sector
* Court functioning
* Electronic signatures and identification
* Attraction of international business and investments
* Training
* Subsidy schemes

Commerce

* Enhancing liquidity
* Securing payments
* Support to suppliers
* Gradual market opening
* Dishonoured cheques

Attracting foreign investments

**Denmark**

**State of play of exit measures**

The Danish government has applied a cautious strategy that applies at the moment until May 10th.

The restaurants, hairdressers and other sectors where close contact with the customers cannot be avoided are still closed.

The public employees must also stay at home unless they are in a critical position.

**School reopening**

At the moment only kinder gardens and schools for the smallest pupils grade 0-5 will be opened and only in a limited version. The advice from the health authorities must still be observed. That means that a distance of 2 meters still apply and only 10 pupils in a class room. Therefore only half a school day as the classes will be divided into two groups – one group before noon and one group after noon. In every school they have to be very creative to fit the health regulations. As much of the school as possible must be outside.

School for the older pupils, high school and university are still closed. The health argument is that the youngest children are less likely to become infected, infect others and if they should get infected, they are less likely to become severely ill.

**Germany**

**Framework for OSH**

Guidelines of the skilled crafts for the economic recovery:

* There is no alternative but a step-by-step procedure. Gradual restart instead of stop and go. As long as no effective vaccine is available, all steps of such a restart must be dimensioned with regard to their epidemiological effects, while at the same time avoiding overloading intensive care capacities.
* Effective precautions such as the availability of protective measures, clear contact regulations as well as the further expansion of intensive care capacities
* Discrimination-free procedure: No approach based on value creation or company size. Avoidance as far as possible of abstract industry-specific restrictions (if necessary prohibition of particularly hazardous sub activities).
* Instead, industry-specific protection and prevention concepts in close cooperation with the employers' liability insurance associations (it should also be examined whether the latter can also become active in the procurement of protective equipment and employee training).
* Nationwide uniform, clear and transparent criteria for re-entry:
  + Determine in which economic sectors or structures potential risks of infection can be limited to an absolute minimum by clear rules of conduct and adequate protective measures.
  + Craft business can reopen their entire business operations again, of course in accordance with specific protective measures for employees and customers. Even for small businesses whose services are not possible without direct physical contact, such as hairdressers, it must be possible to reopen when implementing relevant protective measures, e.g. by means of specific procedures for the allocation of appointments in connection with protective measures for customer contact.
  + The prerequisite of uniform regulations is not contradictory to the fact that, depending on the regional development of infection, the concrete specifications may be tightened or relaxed again on site. The decisive factor is that they are rule-based, reliable, transparent and thus predictable, so that companies can adapt to them. This requires a suitable communication between politics, administrations and business.
* Crafts support the BMAS initiative to general, cross-sectoral Covid 19 occupational health and safety standards. However, it is important to keep in mind the operational feasibility, especially for SMEs. The protective measures will have to be concretized depending on the respective type and manner of operational processes and the specific forms of customer contacts. The trade associations of the skilled crafts sector are working on such trade-specific protection concepts with the employers' liability insurance associations as partners.

**Testing & tracing**

Guidelines of the skilled crafts for the economic recovery:

* The data material available to politicians on the spread and the development of disease and must be urgently and rapidly improved by using a tracking app and significantly increased and regular testing for infections and immunisations, not only on a case-by-case basis but also in the form of extrapolatable sample surveys

**Other requests by organisations**

* The local authorities and offices must quickly regain their basic ability to work, on which craft enterprises depend to fulfil their orders. Approval bodies, road traffic and building authorities that cannot function in a timely manner threaten to cut up entire value chains. The pandemic has also shown how great the need to catch up in the digitalisation of administrative processes still is - although with great regional differences.
* Reactivate priority services of general interest: Childcare infrastructure for employees, essential administrative services for economic activity (supervisory and licensing authorities under trade law, building permit authorities, awarding authorities, vehicle registration offices, tariff committees, etc.), educational infra-structure including examination procedures.
* Continuation and, if necessary, extension of the acute aid measures for companies/industries/regions that have been affected for a longer period of time; moratorium on burdens until the end of the legislative period combined with targeted demand impulses and investment incentives.
* Strengthen liquidity support for self-employed persons, freelancers and companies with up to 10 employees, which is limited to material costs. These must be quickly supplemented by a specific offer from guarantee banks.
* Necessary to continue the deferral relief beyond April for the months of May and June.
* A comprehensive moratorium on burdens is indispensable, both in terms of regulation and, for example, social security contributions.
* In tax policy, too, impulses going beyond the current stabilisation measures must be re-leased. This includes a rapid overall abolition of the solidarity surcharge as well as, for ex-ample, an increase in the capitalisation requirement for minor assets, the reorganisation of the accumulation reserve to suit SMEs or the improvement of loss offsetting options (extension of the carry-back period, increase in the volume of the carry-back, abolition of the minimum taxation on loss carry-forwards).
* A particular sense of proportion is called for at the municipal level when determining the future rates of trade tax and real estate tax.
* Private consumption should also be stimulated. A proven instrument is the tax bonus for craftsmen's services. This could be extended for a limited period of time both in terms of the amount and the scope of application (including services outside the household).
* The maximum working hours per day that have been applied so far are currently proving to be an obstacle for many companies to adapt their operational requirements to current demands and circumstances. Urgent need to switch from a daily to a weekly definition of maximum working hours.
* Support programmes already in place in the fields of climate protection and energy should be further optimised in terms of their application period and speed of payment.
* The legal framework of the data economy must be designed in such a way that small and medium-sized craft enterprises can use the market potential it offers without discrimination.
* In order to make full use of the opportunities offered by digitisation and to better cope with future waves of infection, the expansion of broadband and mobile telephony networks must continue

**Italy**

**State of play of exit measures**

On March 14th , the “Shared protocol for regulating measures to counter and contain the spread of the Covid-19 virus in the workplace” was signed by the Italian government. It states that the continuation of production activities can only take place under conditions that ensure adequate levels of protection for those working. The Parties agreed on the possible use of social shock absorbers, with the consequent reduction or suspension of work, in order to enable companies in all sectors to apply such measures and the consequent safety of the workplace. It gives the possibility for the company to have recourse to agile work and social shock absorbers. these measures recommend:

* maximum use is made by companies of agile working arrangements for activities that can be carried out at home or at a distance;
* paid holidays and leave for employees are encouraged, as well as the other instruments provided for by collective bargaining;
* the activities of company departments that are not indispensable to production are suspended;
* adopt anti-accounting safety protocols and, where it is not possible to respect the interpersonal distance of one metre as the main containment measure, adopt individual protection instruments;
* encourage sanitization operations in the workplace, also using forms of social shock absorbers for this purpose;
* for productive activities only, it is also recommended that movements within sites should be limited as much as possible and access to common areas should be restricted;
* agreements between employers' and trade union organisations should be encouraged for productive activities only;
* for all non-suspended activities, maximum use should be made of agile working methods

**Framework for OSH**

The “Shared protocol” states:

* ENTRING THE WORKPLACE INTO THE COMPANY: It is foreseen, as a possibility (where therefore considered necessary), the verification of the body temperature of the staff when entering the workplace, with consequent prohibition of access in case of temperature above 37,5°. At the same time, are repeated the directions to be followed for those who in the last years 14 days had contact with subjects who tested positive for COVID-19 or come from risk areas as identified by the WHO.
* ACCESS MODALITIES OF EXTERNAL SUPPLIERS: For the access of external suppliers and visitors (whose access in the company must be limited as far as possible) very precise indications are provided, for which please refer to the reading of the Protocol. With reference to the drivers of the means of transport, it is foreseen, where possible, that they shall stay in their own vehicles
* CLEANING AND SANITATION ON THE FARM: commitment that each company must give to ensure the daily cleaning and periodic sanitization of the premises, of the environments, workstations and common and leisure areas. In case of presence of a person
* PERSONAL HYGIENE PRECAUTIONS: the obligation for all parties to comply with hygiene precautions is reaffirmed, in particular for the hands
* PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT With regard to the use of the masks, it is specified that the practice should be done in compliance with the guidelines of the WHO
* MANAGEMENT OF COMMON AREAS (CANTEEN, CHANGING ROOMS,) There are provisions for cleaning, sanitation and ventilation of common areas, together with quota access itself and the obligation to observe the distance of interpersonal security of at least three feet.
* COMPANY ORGANIZATION (ROSTERING, TRANSFERS AND SMARTWORKING, RESHAPING OF PRODUCTION LEVELS)
* EMPLOYEE ENTRY AND EXIT MANAGEMENT In compliance with the known measures concerning the respect of interpersonal distance, and a ban on groupings, it is planned to encourage entry and exit times staggered from the common areas
* INTERNAL TRAVEL, MEETINGS, INTERNAL EVENTS AND TRAINING It is reiterated the indication to limit travel within the company's sites, and not to hold meetings in attendance.
* MANAGEMENT OF A SYMPTOMATIC PERSON IN THE COMPANY The provisions for the treatment of persons are reiterated (therefore also workers) with fever and symptoms of respiratory infection, for which it is obligatory, in the case of specific case of the working environments, declare your status to the office of the personal.
* HEALTH SURVEILLANCE/COMPETENT PHYSICIAN/RLS Health surveillance must continue in accordance with the Ministry of Health’s instructions and in collaboration with the competent doctor
* UPDATING OF THE SELF-REGULATION PROTOCOL It is planned to set up an implementation and enforcement committee verification of the rules of the Protocol providing for the participation of the company and RLS union representatives.

**Communication**

It is provided the employer's obligation to inform workers (and anyone who enters the working reality) about the provisions of the Authorities which they must necessarily follow, by means of appropriate communication methods.

**Luxembourg**

**Framework for OSH**

Construction sector:

From 20 April 2020, on-site activities can resume. It is important to note that the resumption of activities will be accompanied by very strict ban on contact and supplemented by the compulsory wearing of a mask or any other device allowing to cover the nose and mouth for situations of interpersonal contact if the distance of sanitary security (2 meters) cannot be guaranteed.

A whole series of recommendations, technical sheets and practical information for companies and their employees can be found at the following link: <https://www.fda.lu/coronadownloads>

**Spain**

**State of play of exit measures**

On 29 March, the Council of Ministers decided to suspend the economic activity of non-essential companies. The enterprises functioning via teleworking could continue to do so. The measures mostly affected construction and industry. The state of emergency (and thus the lock-down) were postponed until 26th April.

On 13th April, non-essential enterprises reopened, basically industry and construction. As of 14th April, enterprises reopened in Catalonia.

**Framework for OSH**

The Spanish Government published on 11th April a [guide](https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/serviciosdeprensa/notasprensa/presidencia/Documents/2020/GUIACENTROSTRABAJOCOVID19b.pdf) of good practices for companies, this guide has not been in agreement with the social partners.

In Catalonia, social partners are discussing with the Catalan Government the update of recommendations for enterprises that was released at the beginning of the crisis.

The organisation is worried that many enterprises do not have masks or other individual protection equipment or tests to detect the asymptomatic cases.

**The Netherlands**

**State of play**

The lockdown measures in the Netherlands have been extended until the 20th of May. People are being asked to stay at home as much as possible and only go out for necessities (max 2 people), keeping 1,5 m distance. People who are displaying symptoms should stay at home at all times. Where possible, people should work from home. Exceptions exist for people working in 'vital' sectors. Receiving up to 3 visitors in the house is allowed, when keeping an appropriate distance.

Restaurants/bars etc are closed- only open for delivery (including coffeeshops). Public transport and most stores are open, 1,5m distance is required. (Places where you need to touch someone (hairdressers, nailsalons etc.) are closed as are cinemas/theaters etc., until May 20th. Weddings/funerals/religious ceremonies are allowed, with less than 30 people who keep 1,5 m distance. All events that require a permit are cancelled until the 1st of September (including football matches). Going abroad is allowed if necessary (vacation is not necessary); people are asked to stay in quarantine for 2 weeks if they come from risk areas.

**Framework for OSH**

The protocol has the objective to create clarity for companies, clients, customers and all workers about working safely during the corona crisis. The protocol also gives clarity for constructors working for people at home safely.

The starting point of the protocol are the current opinions and measures of the National Institute for Public Health and Environment (RIVM). The protocol will be updated if necessary. The protocol is meant to be used as guiding principles for the execution of the work. In specific working circumstances one can deviate from the protocol with expressing the reasons for deviation.

The protocol is based on the occupational hygiene strategy. This approach guarantees that the use of personal protection equipment can be limited to a minimum. The first action is to take measures to prevent contamination. Specific caution is advised while working in buildings and homes where people are working/at home.

**General principles**

Work safely during the coronavirus pandemic and follow the rules below. Your colleagues should be following the rules too, so talk with them if they’re not. Help make sure everyone stays healthy.

Use your own transport to get to the site. If that’s not possible, keep as much distance as possible from others. Make sure the vehicle is clean and well ventilated.

Keep your distance (1.5 metres). Don’t shake hands with colleagues, visitors or suppliers. At work meetings, stay at least two arms lengths apart.

If keeping a distance of 1.5m is unworkable, then work in small, fixed teams at fixed locations. Work with others only where necessary. Always practise good hygiene.

Snack sensibly. Don’t spend your break in a cramped cabin. Have coffee and lunch outside. When the weather is bad, stagger breaks so that you always keep a distance of 1.5m from others.

**The following measures also still apply:**

**Practise good hygiene:** Wash your hands often. Cough and sneeze into your elbow.

**Do you have cold-like symptoms?** Stay at home if you are sick. Limit contact with others.

**Appendix:** the appendix describes the different measures in the construction sector

All sectoral work

1. General measures that apply always

Source approach: don’t go to work if you have disease symptoms (RIVM website).

If a member of your family is ill, don’t go to work unless you are working in a crucial sector.

Work from home if possible.

1. Technical and organisational measures

Do not shake hands. Wash your hands often and/or use disinfectant hand gel. Wash your hands regularly (minimum 6 times a day). In any case before eating, after being to the toilet, after travelling with public transport, after cleaning.

1. Avoid touching your face, cough and sneeze in your elbow, use paper tissues and only use them once. Thereafter wash your hands.
2. Keep your distance 1,5 meter before, after and on the work spot.
3. Organise the work within the framework of keeping 1,5 meter distance.
4. If it is not possible to keep 1,5 meter distance, take preventive hygiene measures.
5. Clean regularly.
6. Don’t share your mobile phone and equipment with others.
7. Clean equipment and personal protection equipment.
8. Ventilate work spot and office.
9. Work as much as possible in permanent teams.

Additional Info:

The governments is working together with organisations to develop 'protocols' per sector. Organisations are in close contact with our members (e.g. trade unions) to look into what is needed in that specific sector to allow them to do their work safely- for example guaranteeing people in an office can work while keeping 1,5 meters distance from each other. The employees are often also involved in drafting these protocols, for example through their unions (with various degrees of success).

After development, these protocols are sent to the government, who assess and approve them. These protocols will later be put into place after the lockdown measures are relieved, since we expect to not be able to go back to 'normal' for quite some time.

**School opening:**

From the 11th of May, primary schools and day care will be opened again. Children will also be able to go to after school day care. Schools are advised to half the size of the class by allowing 50% of the children to come to school one day, and the other 50% on another day. On the days that kids will have to stay home, they will get alternative assignments, determined by the school and teachers. Schools will themselves be responsible for the implementation of these measures. There will therefore be differences between schools. Parents are asked to, as much as possible, take their kids to school by bike or walking and aim to not use public transportation.

Schools for children with special needs will be opened entirely. High schools can take necessary precautions to open up (partially; if all goes well) from Tuesday June 2nd onwards. High schools are allowed open in case of exams (1,5 m distance). Universities etc. remain closed.

**Testing & Tracing:**

Since the 6th of April, the testing policy in the Netherlands has been expanded. Health care workers (in hospitals, nursing homes, general practitioners etc.) are all being tested. Also people who are more at risk are being tested, including in nursing homes. In the near future, also teachers will be able to get tested. All people need to show symptoms before they are being tested, even when they are at risk.

The total testing capacity in laboratories in the Netherlands has been increased to allow for 17,500 tests a day. (a number that can increase up to 29,000 if the working hours are being expanded). Up until now, the actual number of tests a day is far lower. At the beginning of April around 4000 tests were being done per day. Last week, this number had increased to around 6800 tests a day. The testing materials ordered (so far) by the Dutch government would soon allow up to 14,000 tests a day. Other tests are currently being researched on their reliability, in order to increase the number of tests per day and test people outside of the earlier mentioned groups. An increasing number of companies in the Netherlands has started producing testing materials in the Netherlands, decreasing our dependence on foreign (European) countries.

A recent study into immunity has been executed amongst blood donors to see who has antibodies (and would therefore have had the virus) determined that up to 3% of the population has had corona. (This would equal around 510,000 people; the official number is around 30,000.) Unfortunately, it is as of yet unclear of the presence of antibodies in the blood equals immunity.

Many people are asking for superfast tests that allow people to check (at home) if they have corona or not. However, so far none of these tests have been approved by the Dutch government.

**Other requests by organisations on exit strategy**

After the coronavirus first came to the Netherlands and companies were impacted, the Dutch government took swift financial measures to mitigate the economic impact and prevent bankruptcy. Now that restrictive measures have been extended and we know that the impact of corona will last longer, a second stimulus package is needed.

The first (and hardest) hit was for sectors that were (almost) entirely closed, such as the horeca, tourism, and cultural sector. Now that measures continue, other sectors are being impacted as well; such as the manufacturing industry, logistics and in construction. A second economic package should therefore also take into account loss of turnover. And while paying a large percentage of employee's wages is very helpful, it is not enough in all situations.

A second package should also accelerate the implementation of planned procurements, such as infrastructure- or construction projects. And while it is logical to add basic requirements before a company can ask for support (such as a loss of 20% of income), we should avoid putting jobs at risk, piling extra bureaucracy onto companies or excluding certain companies.

**FOR FEEDBACK**

If you would like to give your feedback to this document, we kindly ask you to indicate:

1. **State of play**: in a short paragraph (max 10 lines) what the lockdown situation is in your country – what is open / closed, allowed / not allowed, etc.
2. **Framework for Occupational Safety and Health - OSH:** Which guidelines are provided by government, interprofessional and sectoral social partners? Having information on this can provide much needed inspiration to colleagues in other Member States
3. **School opening:** Information on how schools are reopening and this is combined with getting people back to work can provide inspiration to colleagues in other Member States
4. **Testing & Tracing:** How will companies assess workers health? In which way can SMEs contribute to the development of tracing tools?
5. **Personal protective equipment:** How do SMEs contribute to production of PPE? What is still required?
6. **Communication** Which communication campaigns to inform people on getting back to work in a healthy way – by government, in cooperation with employers and trade unions, by member itself, …
7. **Other requests by organisations on exit strategy**

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