

東京オリンピック・パラリンピック競技大会における
新型コロナウイルス感染症対策調整会議（第5回）

〔 日時：令和2年11月12日(木) 10:00～11:00 〕
〔 場所：総理大臣官邸2階 大ホール 〕

議 事 次 第

1. 開 会

2. 議 事

- (1) アスリートトラックの運用開始について
- (2) パラアスリートの適切な感染症対策について
- (3) 観客の感染症対策について
- (4) 都市ボランティア等の論点について
- (5) ホストタウン等における対応について
- (6) 有識者からの意見等

3. 閉 会

<配布資料>

資料1 アスリート用東京オリパラ準備トラック(通称アスリートトラック)

資料2 (論点①)パラアスリートの適切な感染症対策について

資料3-1 (論点②)観客の感染症対策について

資料3-2 (論点③)競技会場における観客の感染症対策について

資料3-3 (論点④)ラストマイルにおける感染症対策について

資料4-1 (論点⑤)都市ボランティアの感染症対策について

資料4-2 (論点⑥)聖火リレーにおける感染症対策について

資料4-3 (論点⑦)ライブサイトにおける感染症対策について

資料5 (論点⑧)ホストタウン等における対応について

Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games Preparation Track for Athletes (“Athlete Track”)

The Government of Japan has started arrangements which enable athletes and relevant people who will participate in international tournaments related to Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games held in Japan to conduct relevant activities (such as participating in tournaments) during the 14-day stay self-isolation period immediately after arriving in Japan, on the condition of taking additional prevention measures.

1. Eligible person for the track

- (1) Japanese athletes*¹/foreign athletes who will participate in Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic-related tournaments*².
- (2) Those accompanying the athletes specified in (1), who are indispensable for conditioning, etc.*³ (3) Tournament officials*⁴

*1: (i) JOC Certified athletes who return to Japan, (ii) JPC Certified athletes and athletes informally designated by JPC who have the potential of participating in the Paralympic Games who return to Japan.

*2: In addition to Tokyo 2020 GamesTest Events, rehearsals, pre-tournaments training and tournaments related to Olympic and Paralympic qualifiers that are deemed necessary for holding the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games, warm-up matches and camp training that foreign athletes and teams will be invited by receiving entity (which are limited to those that athletes of tentative decision or certified athletes*¹ will participate in) and duties related to advance preparation for the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games.

*3: Instructors (managers, coaches), trainers, practice partners, caddies, staff, doctors, para-athlete assistants, etc.

*4: Referees, the International Federation (IF), National Federation, contractors necessary for preparation and operation of tournaments, technical experts designated by IF, those who are deemed necessary for the preparations and operation of tournaments by tournament organizers (IF, Japan National Federation, The Tokyo Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, etc.).

2. Epidemic prevention measures

Before departure

- Obtaining a certificate of negative COVID-19 test result conducted within 72 hours before the departure time. Submit it to the immigration officer.
- Daily temperature checks for 14 days prior to the departure. The travel should be canceled if any symptoms of COVID-19 are observed.

Upon Entry

- Upon arriving in Japan from countries and regions which are subject to denial of permission to entry, a COVID-19 test at the airport is required.

14 days after entry

(1) Health management

- Report health condition through the application. ○Activate contact-tracing application for positive case registration if a COVID-19 positive result detected.
- Retain location data through map application to retrace and check movements if a COVID-19 positive result is detected.

(2) Behaviour management

- Areas of activities during the 14 days after arrival in Japan are limited to business destinations, sports competition venues, practice venues, etc. and accommodation locations including the place of meals.
- Basic infection prevention measures (keep social distancing, disinfection and washing of hands, wearing masks, etc.).

(3) Means of transportation

- Refrain from using public transportation (only, traveling by a private car is allowed in principle) .
- The use of airplanes or bullet trains is exceptionally permitted when it is unavoidable, depending on the competition.

(4) Ensuring effectiveness

- Management by receiving entity. ○Submission in advance of “Written Pledge” and “ Schedule of Activities in Japan ”.
- Measures when the “Written Pledge” submitted by receiving entity is violated, etc.

(5) Other

- Tournament organizers must comply with the guidelines based on the opinions of infectious disease specialists when handling tournaments or conducting exchange activities before or after the tournaments, and all the participants must follow their instructions.

The measures during Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games will be based on the above-mentioned measures, and will be adjusted according to discussions with IOC, IF, etc.as necessary.

Infection Control Measures for Para athletes (draft)

1. Basic Approach

- ① While the infection control measures are consistent for both Olympic and Paralympic athletes, Para athletes may experience difficulties in implementing necessary measures (physical distance, hand sanitisation, etc.), depending on their impairment.
- ② We will develop upon infection countermeasures of Olympic athletes for Paralympic athletes, where additional considerations may be necessary.
- ③ Specific consideration for Para athletes with underlying health conditions or impaired respiratory function is crucial, as these athletes are considered to be at a high risk of developing serious conditions.

2. Main Discussion Points

Some Para athletes may be unable to complete activities necessary for daily infection control such as health management and reporting, including the use of app and hand sanitisation. Therefore, it is assumed that there may be situations that "infection control measures focusing on individuals" can not be thoroughly implemented by the athletes themselves. Further consideration into these countermeasures is needed.

Examples: Difficulty to conduct necessary sanitisation, cannot maintain physical distancing, etc.

Details to be considered in cooperation with IPC, IF, etc.

3. Direction of Specific Measures

In the case where a Para athlete cannot fully implement infection control activities by themselves, it is necessary for these athletes to receive support such as assistants and/or various staff within the athlete delegation etc. Countermeasures must be developed on the assumption that these athletes will be provided with close-contact support staff.

To realise the above, NPC will develop a structure in collaboration with a management role within the athlete delegation to support the infection control measures of Para athletes. Tokyo 2020 will consider developing a system to share relevant information among the responsible person in NPC and concerned parties. Tokyo 2020 will also consider how to respond appropriately to situations in accordance with type of impairment and also based on the opinions of medical experts.

Due to the fact that NPC staff responsible for supporting infection control activities of Para athletes in the athlete delegation are unable to avoid close contact with such athletes, Tokyo 2020 will consider appropriate protocol for their support.

1. Basic idea

We can proceed to consider the handling of spectators including foreign spectators based on the future status of infection in both Japan and abroad, the status of traveling to and from Japan and overseas, and the status of implementation of sports events, etc. as shown below.

2. Concept of upper limit of the number of spectators

- Based on the status of infection both in Japan and abroad and the results of increasing the current number of spectators, complying with the domestic upper limit regulations shall be the foundation.
- A final decision will be made by next spring.

3. Handling of foreign spectators

- We will consider and review the handling of foreign spectators while ensuring the safety of both spectators and the greater community.
- Regarding foreign spectators, setting the conditions of the two-week quarantine and non-usage of public transportation will make it difficult to watch the Games, so we will consider the following measures from the perspective of establishing infection prevention measures equivalent to these:
 - (A) A sufficient screening system to confirm the safety of foreign spectators before their entry into Japan.
 - (B) We will create a system that requires foreign spectators to manage their behaviour and health appropriately after entering Japan. In the case of infection or risk of infection, the system will be effective and quick to allow medical measures such as quarantine to be carried out.
 - (C) To formulate appropriate infection prevention measures depending on the risks, including maintaining quarantine for two weeks based on the infection status of each country.
- We will provide specific examinations based on expert opinions in infectious diseases. Effective screening and health management prior to entering Japan, the inspections and a written pledge when entering Japan, behavioural and health management after entering Japan, medical measures such as quarantining and methods to ensure their effectiveness will all be carried out.
- The above measures will be based on based on the future status of infection in both Japan and abroad, the status of traveling to and from Japan and overseas, and the status of implementation of sports events, etc. A decision will be made by next spring.

4. Infection control measures at competition venues and the Last Mile (Refer to Document 3-2. 3-3)

5. Spectator health concerns

- In the event that a spectator feels unwell at a competition venue (showing signs of a fever etc.) we will ensure to respond as quickly as possible and formulate procedures for first aid support. Support will be provided through in-venue medical assistance and transportation to medical institution.
- We will establish a system that requires spectators to preserve their tickets and record their seating locations in order to effectively trace anyone who may have come into close-contact with an infected person. We will disseminate and thoroughly include them in the guidelines for spectators.
- We will establish a collaborative system between Tokyo Metropolitan Government, the Government of Japan, the prefectures of Japan and the Organizing Committees in order to respond to spectators who have tested positive by contacting medical institutions and accommodation facilities for medical treatment.

概要

新技術を用いることで、より多くの人数であっても現状のガイドラインで認められているものと同レベルの感染予防環境を実現できるか検証。

※現在のガイドラインでは、収容人数が10,000人を超えるスポーツイベントの収容率は50%が上限。

横浜スタジアム

日程	10月30日	10月31日	11月1日
目標	80%	90%	100%
実績	51% (16,594人)	76% (24,537人)	86% (27,850人)

※収容規模34,000人

【実証の内容】

1. 観客席着席時（観戦時）における感染リスクの検証

- 富岳等活用によるシミュレーション等
 - ・マスク着用時の声援の飛沫による影響
 - ・気流、CO₂濃度の計測 等
- 高精細カメラ画像の活用分析・課題抽出
 - ・スタンドにおけるマスク着用率 等

2. 人流発生に伴う感染リスクの検証

- QRコードや位置情報の活用
 - ・試合前後の人流把握（出発地、到着地、会場周辺等）
 - ・クラスター発生時の通知
- 規制入退場の実効性検証
 - ・バックスクリーンビジョン等による告知方法の多様化
 - ・試合終了後のイベント等による退場の分散化
- 高精細カメラ画像の活用分析・課題抽出
 - ・入退場時及び試合前後の人流把握
 - ・共有施設（トイレ、物販など）における混雑状況の把握
- COCOAの活用
 - ・インストール率の把握

東京ドーム

日程	11月7日	11月8日
目標	80%	80%
実績	62% (26,649人)	74% (31,735人)

※収容規模 43,000人

【実証の内容】

1. 会場内（来場～着席、観戦）での感染リスクの検証

- 会場内に設置したビーコンによる来場者のスマホデータ取得・分析等
 - ・来場者全体の動態データ集積
 - ・トイレ、コンコースなどの滞留把握
 - ・CO₂濃度の計測・比較
- 場内カメラの映像分析
 - ・来場者の滞留状況等の人流を可視化
- COCOAインストール状況チェッカーの導入
 - ・インストール率の把握

2. 会場外（入場前・退場後）での感染リスクの検証

- 入場前と退場後の動態データの取得・分析
 - ・居住都県の割合
 - ・直帰の割合
 - ・滞在エリアの正確な把握
 - ・最寄り駅の混雑状況の把握
- 東京版新型コロナ見守りサービスと観客席QRコードとの連動
 - ・感染者確認時、クラスター発生時の通知
 - ・来場者の追跡調査

Infection Control Measures for Spectators at Competition Venues (draft)

(1) Competition Venue Facts

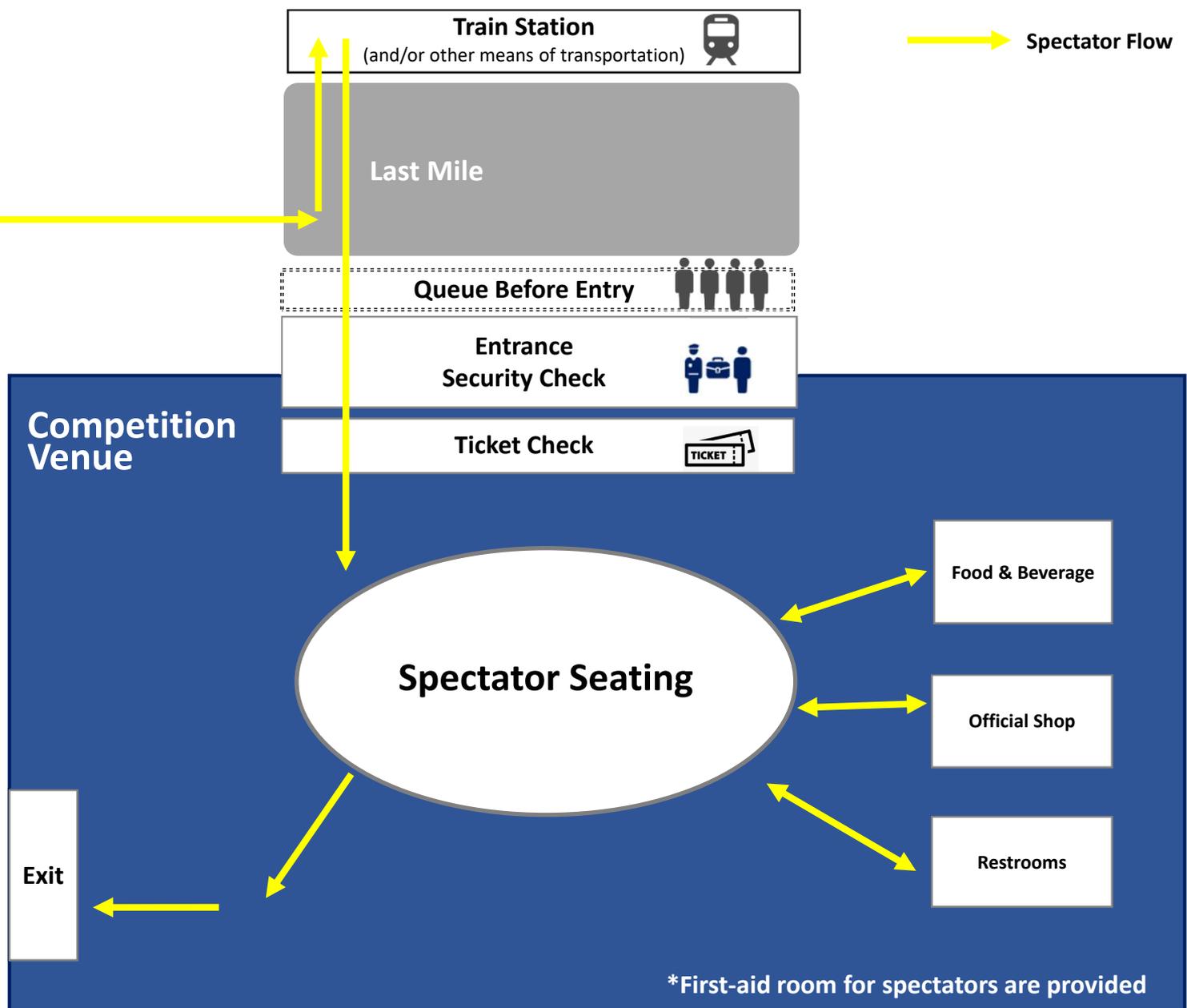
Number of Competition Venues: 43 (refer to Appendix *List of Competition Venues*)

Range of Venue Capacities: min. 3,000 to max 72,000 (approximate figures)

Event Dates: Olympics - July 23 to August 8, 2021 Paralympics - August 24 to September 5, 2021

Number of Sports & Events: Olympics - 33 Sports, 339 Events Paralympics - 22 Sports, 539 Events

(2) Spectator Circulation around Competition Venues (Conceptual Diagram)



(3) Specific Measures

Establishing and Communicating Guidelines for Spectators

Spectator Guidelines (tentative name) to be developed and thoroughly communicated to spectators prior to their arrival at competition venues.

Key Points of the Guidelines

- Promoting usage of face masks in crowds, coughing etiquettes, thorough hand washing/sanitisation and avoiding 3Cs (closed spaces, crowded places & close-contact settings).
- Prohibiting acts which increase the risk of infection by respiratory droplets in the air, such as yelling, speaking loudly, etc.
- Encourage spectators to check body temperature and health condition before visiting venues, and voluntarily refrain from coming if they are unwell, etc.

There is a balance to be achieved with heat precautions including heatstroke prevention.

Channels for Announcing Guidelines in Advance

- To make use of digital media including webpages, SNS and email as well as non-digital media such as newspaper ads.

Thorough Infection Control Measures by Operational Means

The following measures will be implemented in accordance with characteristics of each venue such as its physical structure (indoor/outdoor). Methods of communicating these measures to visitors from overseas to be well considered.

Measures to Avoid Airborne Infection

Procedures including health condition checks, to keep spectators who are feeling unwell from entering the venue will be reviewed.

- To also consider providing ventilation frequently in crowded areas such as the entrance, food & beverage stalls, official shops, restrooms, etc., as well as operational methods to ensure physical distancing such as floor signs or assigning staff to control queueing spectators.
- Guidelines will be enforced by means of announcements from on-site staff, large digital screens, public announcements, signage, etc. (denial of entry and ejection from venue are possible responses to uncomplying spectators.)

There is a balance to be achieved with heat precautions including heatstroke prevention.

Measures to Avoid Infection through Physical Contact

- Hand sanitizers to be provided throughout competition venues.
- Frequently touched surfaces, including handrails, doorknobs and elevator buttons will be disinfected.

Competition Venue List (1/2)

3-2 Appendix 1

No	Name	Use (Olympic)	Use (Paralympic)
1	Olympic Stadium	Opening and Closing Ceremonies, Athletics, Football	Opening and Closing Ceremonies, Athletics
2	Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium	Table Tennis	Table Tennis
3	Yoyogi National Stadium	Handball	Badminton, Wheelchair Rugby
4	Nippon Budokan	Judo, Karate	Judo
5	Tokyo International Forum	Weightlifting	Power lifting
6	Kokugikan Arena	Boxing	—
7	Equestrian Park	Equestrian (Dressage, Eventing [except Cross Country], Jumping)	Equestrian
8	Musashino Forest Sport Plaza	Badminton and Modern Pentathlon (Fencing Ranking Round)	Wheelchair Basketball
9	Tokyo Stadium	Football, Rugby, Modern Pentathlon (Swimming, Fencing Bonus Round, Riding, Laser-Run)	—
10	Musashinonomori Park	Cycling [Road (Road Race·Start)]	—
11	Ariake Arena	Volleyball (Volleyball)	Wheelchair Basketball
12	Ariake Gymnastics Centre	Gymnastics	Boccia
13	Ariake Urban Sports Park	Cycling (BMX Freestyle, BMX Racing), Skateboarding	—
14	Ariake Tennis Park	Tennis	Wheelchair Tennis
15	Odaiba Marine Park	Aquatics (Marathon Swimming), Triathlon	Triathlon
16	Shiokaze Park	Volleyball (Beach Volleyball)	—
17	Aomi Urban Sports Park	Basketball (3x3 Basketball), Sport Climbing	Football 5-a-side
18	Oi Hockey Stadium	Hockey	—
19	Sea Forest Cross-Country Course	Equestrian (Eventing [Cross Country])	—
20	Sea Forest Waterway	Canoe (Sprint), Rowing	Canoe, Rowing

Competition Venue List (2/2)

2 - 1 Appendix 1

No	Name	Use (Olympic)	Use (Paralympic)
21	Kasai Canoe Slalom Centre	Canoe (Slalom)	—
22	Yumenoshima Park Archery Field	Archery	Archery
23	Tokyo Aquatics Centre	Aquatics (Swimming, Diving and Artistic Swimming)	Swimming
24	Tatsumi Water Polo Centre	Aquatics (Water Polo)	—
25	Sapporo Odori Park	Athletics (Marathon, Race Walk)	—
26	Makuhari Messe Hall A	Taekwondo, Wrestling	Sitting Volleyball
27	Makuhari Messe Hall B	Fencing	Taekwondo, Wheelchair Fencing
28	Makuhari Messe Hall C	—	Goalball
29	Tsurigasaki Surfing Beach	Surfing	—
30	Saitama Super Arena	Basketball (Basketball)	—
31	Asaka Shooting Range	Shooting	Shooting
32	Kasumigaseki Country Club	Golf	—
33	Enoshima Yacht Harbour	Sailing	—
34	Izu Velodrome	Cycling (Track)	Cycling (Track)
35	Izu MTB Course	Cycling (Mountain Bike)	—
36	Fuji International Speedway	Cycling (Road) [Road Race (Finish), Individual Time Trial]	Cycling (Road) [Road Race (Start•Finish)]
37	Fukushima Azuma Baseball Stadium	Baseball/Softball	—
38	Yokohama Baseball Stadium	Baseball/Softball	—
39	Sapporo Dome	Football	—
40	Miyagi Stadium	Football	—
41	Ibaraki Kashima Stadium	Football	—
42	Saitama Stadium	Football	—
43	International Stadium Yokohama	Football	—

Infectious Disease Countermeasures in the Last Mile (draft)

(1) Overview of the Last Mile

- The route between the closest station(s) assumed to be used by spectators and the entrance of the competition venues e.g. the walking route between the stations/competition venues and the pickup/drop-off area (if pickup/drop-off area for shuttle bus stop etc).
- Various operations such as heat countermeasures, first-aid, guidance by city cast, security guidance etc. will be implemented in the Last Mile.

(2) Basic Approach

- The safety and security of both the spectators and local residents/businesses will be taken into account in the Last Mile
- It is necessary to ensure consistency with the measures taken for spectators in the competition venues.

(3) Direction of Specific Measures

① Developing and publicising spectator rules & manners in the Last Mile

- **Prevention of airborne infection** - wearing a mask, etc.
- **Avoiding 3 Cs - Closed spaces, Crowded places, and Close-contact situations** (maintaining a social distance, etc.)
- **Compatibility with heat countermeasures** - putting on/taking off masks as appropriate, remaining hydrated, etc.
- **Refrain from actions with a high risk of infection** - loud conversation, etc.

② Adherence to spectator rules and development of infection countermeasures

- **Obtaining attention of spectators in strategic areas** - intersections, near PSA, shuttle bus boarding areas, etc.
- **Thorough disinfection of facilities** - first aid stations, rest areas, temporary toilets, etc.

③ Response to a person in poor physical condition

- **Examination of first aid flow for people with poor physical condition** - response to suspected cases of coronavirus infection, etc.
- **Prompt response to an infected person** - digital tools (contact applications, etc.), record contact information of all the people received treatment at first aid stations, etc.

Specific measures implemented in the Last Mile are subject to change depending on the specific and unique circumstances of the area. Medial experts' advice will be adhered to when developing the Last Mile protocol.

Each public transport service provider will thoroughly implement measures against infectious diseases based on the industry guidelines.

Infectious Disease Countermeasures for City Volunteers (draft)

(1) Overview of City Volunteers

- City volunteers (City Cast) - as the face of the host city, their role is to assist in the smooth operation of the Games by providing information at airports and major stations, as well as guidance to spectators at the competition venues.
- City volunteers are not only in Tokyo but also in co-host cities outside of Tokyo.
 - Number of people: Approximately 30,000 (in Tokyo)
- Roles & Operational Spots: ① Providing spectator information at airports, major stations, etc.
 - ② Providing guidance to spectators around the competition venues
 - ③ Supporting Live Site operation
- Operational days & hours: 5 days or more (roughly 5 hours per day) through both the Olympic and Paralympic Games

(2) Basic Approach

- Tokyo Metropolitan Government (TMG) and city volunteers will thoroughly implement infection prevention measures in various aspects of Games operations.
- Volunteer activities will be conducted predominantly outdoors, therefore, infection prevention measures will be implemented along with heat countermeasures.
- Specific measures will be as consistent as possible with the measures of the Organising Committee's Games volunteers (Field Cast) and will be determined in cooperation with co-host cities.

(3) Direction of Specific Measures

- ① **Examples of measures during training / activities**
 - **Training** - utilization of online training, ventilation in classrooms, etc.
 - **Volunteer health management** - checking the physical condition of the volunteers and asking them to refrain from activities if in poor physical condition, etc.
- ② **Examples of measures implemented by City Cast**
 - **Prevention of airborne infection** - wearing a mask, maintaining social distance from spectators, etc. (As a heat countermeasure, allow volunteers to remove masks if distance can be maintained, etc.)
 - **Prevention of contact infection** - thorough hand disinfection and hand washing, avoiding close physical contact with spectators such as high-fives, etc.
 - **Report after activity** - immediate reporting of any infected volunteers after activity, etc. (The response to volunteers who have become infected after activity will be determined at a later date)



- **Infection prevention guidelines (manual) to be developed based on expert knowledge**
- **Volunteers will be informed of the details of these measures during training from April 2021, and these measures will be thoroughly implemented at the Games.**

Infection Control Measures for Tokyo 2020 Torch Relay (Draft)

1. Overview of Tokyo 2020 Torch Relay

■ Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay

- Scheduled from 25 March to 23 July 2021, for a period of 121 days (including days for travel) and planned to travel through 859 municipalities (the number planned before the postponement) in all 47 prefectures. Roughly 10,000 torchbearers will be in participation throughout.
- Celebratory event to be held at the end of each day to celebrate the arrival of the flame.
- Each municipality will voluntarily hold a Departure Celebration or Mini Celebration.

■ Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Torch Relay

Scheduled from 12 to 24 August 2021. The Regional Flame Festivals will be held in all 47 prefectures with the Torch Relay taking place in hosting and co-hosting cities such as Shizuoka, Chiba, Saitama, and Tokyo. Roughly 1000 torchbearers will run with the flame.

2. Basic Approach

The Tokyo 2020 Torch Relay will bring together many stakeholders across Japan, therefore, it is essential to ensure thorough countermeasures against infections are implemented throughout. The below points are the base of the original pre-postponement plan and will be expanded upon based on advice from local governments and municipalities.

- Ensuring the safety and security of all spectators, torchbearers, operational staff and local residents.
- Sufficient safety measures along the roadside where spectators gather and at Celebrations, etc.
- Appropriate response to spectators who are found to be in a poor physical condition.

3. Direction of Specific Countermeasures

1 Common Countermeasures

avoidance of 3Cs*, thoroughly wash & disinfect hands and wear facial masks, refrain from having conversations in a loud voice, inform the public about the infection prevention measures prior to and on the day of the torch relay, etc.

*3Cs: Closed spaces, crowded places, close-contact settings

2 Countermeasures per Scenes

① Roadside on relay routes

make announcements to wear masks, etc., countermeasures to avoid large gatherings on the roadside, countermeasures related to distribution of merchandise and goods etc.

② Celebrations

health check of spectators, avoid large gatherings in venues, etc. (shall be implemented based on government advice at the time)

3 Countermeasures per stakeholder

① Torchbearers

maintain physical distance during run, health check in advance and at reception, avoid crowding in venues, etc. Torchbearers coming from overseas are expected to follow the immigration regulations at that point in time.

② Operational staff, etc.

thorough health check, development of infection control procedures to help prevent the spread of COVID-19 in case of persons testing positive, etc.

4 Response to those feeling unwell

action planning including collaboration with relevant stakeholders, use of contact-tracing application, etc.

- Tokyo2020 to develop specific COVID-19 countermeasures for Tokyo2020 Torch Relay by the end of 2020.
- Each stakeholder such as Prefecture Task Force shall implement COVID-19 infection prevention measures in accordance with these countermeasures above.

Infection Control Measures at Live Sites (draft)

(1) Overview of Live Sites

Tokyo 2020 Live Sites are jointly organized by Tokyo 2020 and associated local municipalities. Community Live Sites are organized by local municipalities. The Live Sites provide opportunities to engage with the local community and share excitement of the Tokyo 2020 Games by broadcasting the Games on large TV screens.

(2) Basic Approach

- Thorough infection control measures at Live Sites are essential and to be based on guidelines and knowledge from the government as well as lessons learned from the holding of sport events.
- Each local municipality with a Live Site shall confirm their plans by the end of the year, and review areas such as venues, dates, venue structures (e.g. seating bowl capacities) etc. Further Reviews shall be made as necessary based on the infection situation at the time.
- Tokyo 2020 will develop a “Policy of the COVID-19 Infection Control Measures at Live Sites” based on the following measures stated in (3-below) and will provide to local municipalities by the end of the year.

(3) Direction of Specific Infection Control Measures

Basic measures

- ① **Avoidance of 3Cs (closed spaces, crowded places, close-contact settings)** - examine venue specification, prevent large gatherings and crowds by implementing crowd control measures, etc.
- ② **Infection prevention by droplets spread and contact** - thorough use of masks (while also considering heat stroke prevention), reduced contact when handling materials, etc.
- ③ **Thorough disinfection** - cleaning and disinfection in venues, hand sanitisation, etc.
- ④ **Thorough health management and check** - ensure that those feeling unwell refrain from entering, etc.
- ⑤ **Thorough communication** - advance guidance and information on measures taken in venues, etc.
- ⑥ **Develop a positive response plan in case of occurrence of persons infected or suspected of being infected** - response flows, utilisation of the contact-tracing application, etc.

Spectator experience content

- ① **Live watching** - advance guidance and notification of rules for watching games, etc.
- ② **Stage events** - maintaining physical distance between performers and spectators, avoidance of congestion, etc.
- ③ **Food and beverage** - thorough use of masks by shop staff, etc.
- ④ **Sport experience** - referring to guidelines developed by IF/NF, etc.



- The scale of the Live Sites venue varies depending on the local municipalities. Tokyo 2020 will request each local municipality to submit a plan on their proposed infection control measures at each venue based on the scale of Live Sites, the venue layout, etc. Tokyo 2020 will request submission of a plan for infectious disease control for each venue.
- Tokyo 2020 will discuss and coordinate with local municipalities to ensure the effectiveness of these plans and review them thoroughly to ensure the safety and security of spectators.

Host Town Support (draft)

1. Basic concept

Host towns bring together Japanese municipalities, athletes participating in the Games and local residents, to promote international exchange in various fields such as sports, culture, and economy in the hope of revitalizing the local area and establishing a long-lasting relationship that fulfils the legacy of the Tokyo 2020 Games (436 registrations, 507 municipalities, 179 partner countries and regions (as of October 30)).

- While exchange activities that include direct contact with athletes cannot be conducted in the host towns, activities that include cheering on the athletes and supporting their countries are already taking place through social media and online platforms. Preparations for accepting players are already in progress, with host town initiatives such as learning the language, culture, food and national anthems of the partner countries and regions to provide support and also welcome the athletes.
- Looking ahead to the start of the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games, host towns are required to carry out infection countermeasures for novel coronavirus, but it is also important to enable the athletes and residents to interact with each other even during the coronavirus pandemic.

2. Specific Measures (draft)

- In order to enable the athletes to visit the host towns and let the residents greet them with ease, the host towns that will be accepting the athletes will create an “acceptance manual” that summarises infection countermeasures.
- The municipalities where only pre-Games training camps will be conducted are also required to implement infection countermeasures, and so are also required to create an “acceptance manual” similar to the host towns’.
- The government of Japan will create “guidelines for creating the acceptance manual” and support the municipalities of the host towns to create these manuals.
 - *If the training camps take place at local universities and private grounds, the accepting organisation will be required to prepare the same manual and implement infection countermeasures.
 - *Infection countermeasures will be implemented in accordance with similar countermeasures implemented for Japanese athletes’ pre-Games training camps.
- Countermeasures will likely be categorised as needed depending on factors such as the athletes’ length of stay, and the Games’ period. The specific contents are as follows on the next page.
- Host towns and participating countries will come to an agreement in advance regarding compliance with the manual.
- Each country’s NOC/NPC will register their itineraries in Japan, including their stay at the host towns and pre-Games training camps, with the organising committee.
- The country, organising committees, municipalities and prefectures of the host towns, the IOC, IPC, NOC, NPC, etc. will all share information regarding the domestic itineraries of the athletes, preparation status for creating manuals for municipalities and agreement status with the partner countries and regions registered with the organising committee.

Guidance for creating an acceptance manual for athletes in host towns (draft)

November 2020

Cabinet Secretariat Olympic/Paralympic Promotion Headquarters Secretariat

Introduction

(1) Coronavirus countermeasures

All stakeholders are working together to prepare to host the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games as proof that we have overcome the novel coronavirus, and to showcase to the world our progress with reconstruction efforts in the areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011.

The infection prevention measures are particularly essential from the perspective of ensuring a safe and secure Olympic and Paralympic Games by protecting both athletes and local residents from infectious disease.

(2) Implementation of host town exchanges

In order to promote regional revitalization, the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games will create the opportunity for athletes and visitors to visit local host towns, where we will aim to promote human, economic and cultural exchanges with the participating countries and regions through the attraction of the pre-Games training camps (Tokyo Olympic Games “Basic Policy” Cabinet Decision on November 27, 2015). It’s the first initiative of its kind in the history of the Games, and sees Japanese municipalities, countries and regions around the world interacting, and learning through each other.

While certain stakeholders cannot directly interact due to novel coronavirus, exchanges with partner countries and athletes are being carried out online and through social media, and efforts to encourage each other and increase the momentum for the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games are being held throughout Japan.

The Tokyo 2020 Games is a valuable opportunity for residents to meet the athletes who will train in their local area, and is also a great chance to showcase the natural environment, the culture and food of various Japanese regions to the rest of the world through the athletes and other members of the delegation. It is important to maintain a long-lasting connection and legacy, even after the Games

come to a close, and to achieve this, we must hold a safe and secure Games that focus on prevention measures as well as promoting cross cultural exchange that further deepen the bond between each host town and the partner countries and regions.

1. Basic matters

- Itineraries of the athletes and other members of the delegation should specify the followings.
 - Destinations and accommodations - hotels, training facilities, etc.
 - The route of travel - entry into Japan - host towns, etc. - Olympic & Paralympic Village, etc. (reverse-order after the tournament)
- Basic rules for infection prevention that athletes, their delegations, and the municipalities must comply with.

For example:

- Avoiding the Three Cs (confined and enclosed spaces, crowded places, close-contact settings)
 - Ensure an appropriate social distancing
 - Wearing a mask
 - Hand-washing, disinfection
 - Thorough ventilation of indoor areas
 - Preventative measures for airborne infection
 - Thorough physical condition management (measure temperature and record physical condition during their stay and two weeks before/after their stay)
- Establish restrictions and behavior rules regarding accommodation, business destinations and means of transportation for all athletes.
 - For para-athletes, give necessary consideration according to the type of impairment.

For example:

- Pay close attention to the health management of the athletes.
- Disinfect the parts that will be touched by users of wheelchairs, canes and prosthetics at all times.
- Be sure to disinfect their hands after confirming what the athletes with visual impairments touched.
- Provide easy-to-use disinfection measures for para-athletes (e.g. installation locations and height of disinfectants etc.).
- Provide disinfection method according to the equipment used such as wheelchairs (e.g. provide disinfectant solutions, disinfectant sheets and paper towels according to the material of the tools).

- Require accompanying staff to wear a mask and gloves and wash and disinfect their hands and fingers when touching the athletes.
- For media personnel, establish rules to avoid close contact with athletes using partition panel, etc. while keeping a safe social distance.
- * During the athletes' stay at the host towns for the 14 days after entering Japan, the accepting municipalities have certain responsibilities for example managing the of athletes.

Roles of prefectures and country – for reference.

Prefectures:

The prefectures shall prepare a support system for the host towns and implement the following duties to prevent the spread of the novel coronavirus within the area during the promotion of exchange activities between the host towns and athletes.

For example:

- Provide advice for creating a manual in the host towns.
- Provide advice for preparations to accept athletes.
- Response to inspections for athletes and local government officials who are expected to have a certain amount of contact with the athletes.
- Epidemiological surveys such as identification/inspection of those suspected with having symptoms and close contact persons.
- Provide medical care and secure a system for those who have tested positive.

Country:

In addition to providing advice pertaining to the creation of the manual, implement support such as setting up consultation windows at the host towns.

2. Main measures in each situation (unless otherwise specified, those are applicable to pre-Games training camps)

(1) Travel

① Outside the host town

- As a general rule, the athletes and attendants of the municipalities shall travel with dedicated vehicles (chartered bus, chauffeur - hired cars, etc.).
- However, when unavoidable, such as if the host town is far away, public transportation (airplanes, bullet trains, etc.) can be used to a limited extent (in this case, the attendance by the municipalities is required).

In this case, avoid contact with the general public and take measures to ensure social distancing.

For example:

- Use dedicated routes for athletes at stations and airports.
 - Secure open seats between the athletes and other passengers - keep the two rows in front and back open and secure a distance of over 1m with other passengers.
 - Arrange a dedicated carriage (by buying all the seats of one carriage of the train).
- Avoid using facilities (e.g., shops) other than the restrooms in rest areas, stations and airports.

② Within the host town

- As a general rule, when traveling within the host towns, use a dedicated vehicle. When traveling on foot, make sure everyone is wearing a mask, avoid talking loudly and ensure social distancing with local residents.

(2) Accommodation

- Take measures to avoid contact with anyone outside the team/delegation.
For example:
 - Rent out each building of the accommodation facility for the team, rent out by floor or clearly separate the zone from other guests.
 - Avoid using shared facilities (lobby, public bath, bar, shared restrooms, etc.).
- The rooms should be private rooms where possible. However the use of shared rooms is permissible after taking infection prevention measures.
- Avoid contact with other guests during meals and use a dedicated venue in the

accommodation or take meals in your own room (for specific measures, refer to (3) Meals, below)

(3) Meals

- Avoid contact with other guests and use a private room. For lunch, provide boxed meals at the training venue.
- When the athletes choose their own dishes (e.g. buffet style), the dishes should be individually served after the kitchen staff undertake thorough infection prevention measures. If necessary, portions may be made in advance and divided between athletes.
- When using boxed meals, make sure the distributors wash and disinfect their hands and throw away any trash on your own.
- It is important to provide as meals that are as similar to the "Olympic & Paralympic Village" as possible by referring to the procurement standards and food and beverage provision strategies of the organizing committee. Host cities are required to serve meals that enable athletes to perform to their best, as well as support their nutritional needs. We will also devise ways for athletes to enjoy the local food culture by using local ingredients of the host towns.

(4) Training

- Reserve the practice venue and do not allow anyone other than authorized personnel to enter. When sharing with multiple countries and regions, make a usage agreement in advance between the parties and share information about coronavirus countermeasures.
- In addition to conducting thorough disinfection of facilities, take measures against airborne infection by installing acrylic partition, etc.
- In indoor facilities, ensure thorough ventilation by using ventilation equipment and opening entrances and exits, and avoid the three C's (closed spaces with poor ventilation, crowded places, close contact situations) including restrictions on visitors.
- Avoid practice matches against local residents. Implementation of necessary

epidemic countermeasures for to be determined separately.

- For the measures against infectious diseases specific to the competitions, the measures and guidelines for relevant tournament operation should be referred and appropriate measures should be taken.

(5) Host town exchanges

① Before coming to Japan to participate in the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic

Games:

- Create an environment where residents can learn about the history, culture, foods, language and national anthems of the partner countries and regions.
- Conduct exchange activities associated with the Olympic and Paralympic Games using the Tokyo Olympic preparation tracks for athletes.
- Deepen exchanges between residents and athletes of the partner countries and regions via online platforms.

② After entering Japan - Before participating in the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic

Games

- Exchanges where there is no direct contact with athletes will be allowed.
For example:
 - Public practice session - ensure sufficient distance between athletes and visitors and do not allow direct physical contact.
 - Support and encouragement with creative ideas such as national flags, banners, and applause while considering infection countermeasures.
 - Streaming practices online, remote dialog with athletes.
- Establish rules on a case by case basis according to the exchange content for exchange activities conducted within the 14 days after entering Japan.

③ After participating in the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games - Before returning

home

- For athletes who finished their competition and have been in Japan for more than 14 days, exchanges shall be implemented depending on the needs of each host town after taking into account infection countermeasures. These countermeasures will be implemented according to the “new normal” - assuming no special restrictions are imposed on immigration control or tournament management at the time.

As exchanges opportunities before the tournament are limited, we recommend conducting exchanges after the tournament.

Precautions by type:

- A. Activities without contact between athletes and local residents (visits to public practice sessions, lectures, etc.).
 - Thorough implementation of basic infection countermeasures.
- B. Activities where contact and approaches can be avoided by separating time and area
 - (visits to memorial halls, festivals, shopping, walks, etc.)
 - Stagger times (utilization outside business hours, etc.) cordon off areas used by athletes.
- C. Activities where physical contact, approaches and sharing of equipment can occur.
 - (try-it-yourself sport experience, participation in festivals, calligraphy experience, autograph sessions, etc.)
 - Examine all points of contact to avoid infection risks (physical contact, sharing of equipment, etc.)
- D. Activities that involve food and beverages (making soba or rice balls, tea ceremony experience, school lunch exchanges, etc.)
 - Limit conversations and ensure social distancing.

④ After returning home

- Learn from the results of ①-③ to further maintain and develop exchanges.

3. Health and behavioral management of athletes (14 days after entering Japan)

- During the athletes' stay, the municipalities shall inform them that they are required to record their health status, disclosed those they have had close-contact with, and also information on their whereabouts.

- Athletes are allowed only to travel between their business destinations (competition venues, practice venues, etc.) and accommodation location (meals are also to be only taken at these locations).

4. Coronavirus Tests

- The necessary tests for the following persons should be conducted:
 - Athletes staying in host towns.
 - Authorized personnel of host towns who are expected to have contact with athletes, etc.(Implementing entities, specific inspection targets, methods and frequencies are specified separately).
- The inspection results of the athletes with authorized personnel of public health centers and organising committees should be shared immediately.
(Details will be determined separately).

5. Response in the event of suspected infections

- The host towns shall cooperate with the prefectures and public health centers and determine the response flow in the event that a person has become infected. Must also inform authorized personnel and other athletes.
- If a person becomes infected, the municipalities should follow the proceeding course of action - consult and contact public health centers or medical facilities to cooperate with examination, testing, hospitalisation and transportation of the infected. Must then identify those who have come into close contact with them.
- The municipalities should prepare multilingual support (secure interpreters, use translation apps and devices).

6. Coordination and communication system with authorized personnel (particularly medical/health-related)

- The municipalities of the host towns should build a collaborative relationship with the prefectures, public health centers and medical facilities, etc. Implementing necessary measures should be done with the cooperation of these authorized personnel.
- The municipalities should consult authorities in advance about the testing methods for novel coronavirus, secure consultation areas for suspected cases and develop appropriate response if a person tests positive.
- The municipalities should share necessary information and collaborate with the Organising Committee for Measures Against Infectious Diseases (tentative name), etc. (refer to the 4th Coordinating Meeting Materials) that will monitor the health status of the athletes and share information and liaison /coordinate when a person tests positive.
(The details will be determined separately based on findings from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention).