

Examination details of COVID-19 Countermeasures at the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020

- **Sept.4 2020 First meeting of “The Coordination Meeting for COVID-19 Countermeasures at the Tokyo 2020 Games”**

A total of seven meetings were held until April 2021

Dec.2 2020 Interim Summary, The Coordination Meeting

- **Feb.3 2021~ First edition of the Playbook published**

- **Mar.20 Five-Party Meeting** No Overseas spectators allowed

- **Apr.28~ Second edition of the Playbook published**

- **Apr.30 First meeting of “Scientific experts round table for COVID-19 Countermeasures at the Tokyo 2020 Games”**

A total of five meetings were held until Sept.2021

- **Jun.15~ Third edition of the Playbook published**

- **Jun.21 Five-Party Meeting**

Spectator limit set at “50% of venue capacity, up to a maximum of 10,000 people”. In the event that a state of emergency etc. are implemented at any time after Jul.12, restrictions on the number of spectators will be based on the content of the state of emergency etc.

- **Jul.8 Five-Party Meeting** No spectators allowed during the Olympic Games

- **Aug.16 Four-Party Meeting** No spectators allowed during the Paralympic Games (excluding schools’ spectator programme)

The First Coordination Meeting



Second edition of the Playbook published



The First scientific experts round table



Development and Utilization of the Playbook

- **The Playbooks were developed jointly by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, the IOC, and the IPC, based on the scientific experts' opinion. They detailed the overall countermeasures being put in place for the Games for each key stakeholder group.**

– **First edition : Feb.2021 published**

It provides a framework of basic principles, based on the Interim Summary of the Coordination Meeting in Dec.2020, extensive work of the WHO, independent experts and organizations, and the lessons learned from the successful resumption of international sports events across the world.

– **Second edition : Apr.2021 published**

It provides more specific details, describing daily/regular testing for athletes and those in regular contact with them. It also outlines the role of COVID-19 Liaison Officers.

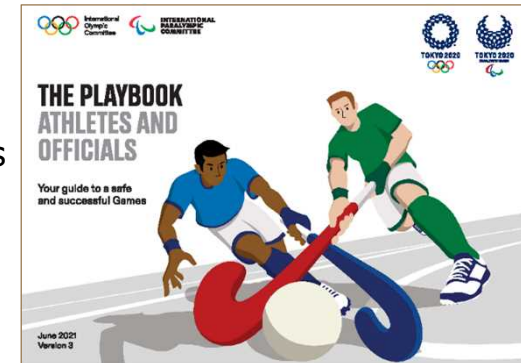
– **Third edition : Jun.2021 published**

Key updates relate to details of tracing, testing process and procedures, and consequences of non-compliance. It addresses remaining issues following the second edition, such as requirements of negative COVID-19 test results certificates before travel.

- **Communications with stakeholders**

In addition to individual communication, we held meetings with stakeholders to explain and share information every time the Playbooks were updated. We fostered understanding toward safe and secure Games and compliance of guidelines.

- **To comply with the Playbook, followings are implemented: consultations with the IOC/IPC, prompt decision-making of sanctions, warnings, temporary withdrawal of accreditation and disqualification.**



Outline of the Playbook

Purpose

- **To create a safe and secure Games environment for all Games participants, as well as to offer an additional layer of protection for the residents of Japan**

Concrete Measures

- **To create a safe and secure Games environment for all Games participants**
 - Testing (Two tests before entering Japan, Daily testing for athletes, Regular testing for other participants according to level of contact with athletes)
 - Define roles and training of COVID-19 Liaison Officers(CLO) etc.
 - Describe procedures if one has a confirmed positive test
- **To offer protection for the residents of Japan, by minimizing contact between Games participants who have been in Japan for less than 14 days and people of Japan**
 - These Games participants must not use public transport, and can only use dedicated Games vehicles. If they do not have access to Games vehicles, they can use Transport by Chartered Taxi (TCT) service.
 - Self-arranged accommodation facilities need to comply with the accommodation guidelines. If not, accommodation must be changed to official accommodation provided by Tokyo 2020.
- **Concrete conditions determined for Games participants**
 - From Jul.1, athletes and officials can perform Games-related activities from the day of arrival, if they test negative for COVID-19 every day on arrival and for the next three days, and if they operate under a higher level of supervision by Tokyo2020
 - Information and documents required for entry into Japan defined
 - Format of Activity Plan and deadline of submission specified
 - Potential consequences in case of non-respect of the rules stipulated
 - Notice of COVID-19 countermeasures displayed at Olympic/Paralympic Village and competition venues
 - Hygiene measures, including wearing a face mask at all times and rules when eating, etc.

COVID-19 Countermeasures at the Tokyo 2020 Games

Arrangement of safe and secure environment for athletes and stakeholders

Downsizing of personnel from overseas

- Simplify the Games operation and reduce the number of stakeholders coming to Japan to quarter for the Olympic and one-third for the Paralympic Games from the number planned before the postponement

Border control and test

- Have the personnel undergo a test twice before their arrival
- Basically have the athletes undergo a test daily and the stakeholders do periodically based on their roles

Behaviour and health management

- Restrict their destinations and apply behaviour and health management strictly

Basic infection control

- Prevent further spread of infection at the Olympic and Paralympic Village and the venues by ensuring the basic COVID-19 Countermeasures including wearing a mask, keeping a physical distance and avoiding the three densities

Minimization of contact with Japanese residents to ensure safety and security of citizens

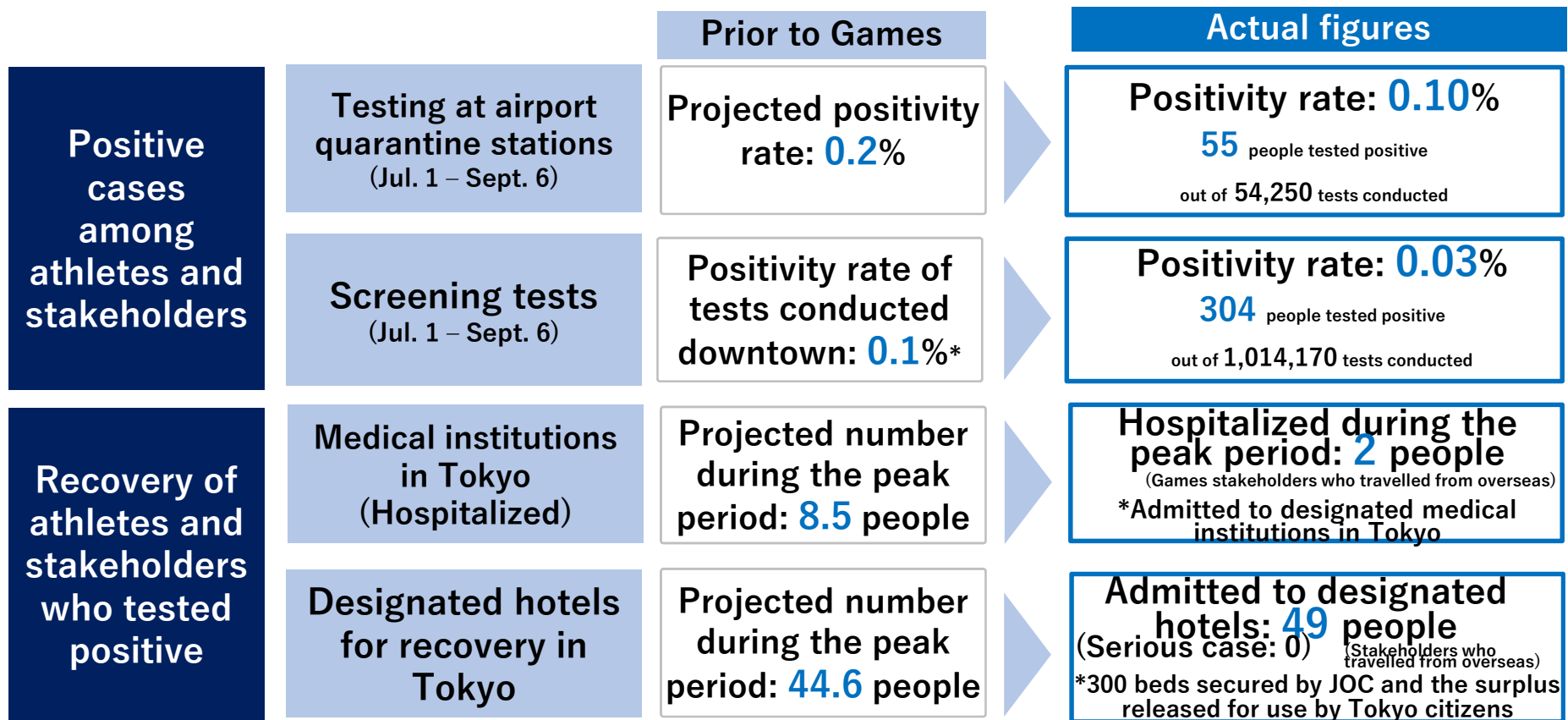
Transportation

- Basically ban use of the public transportation. Allow use of the designated vehicles only

Accommodation

- Permit the personnel to book hotels that comply with "Accommodation Guideline"
- Rebook hotels arranged by the Organising Committee if their selected hotels are not satisfied with the guideline

Direct Effect from the Games: Infection of Stakeholders Coming to Japan



*Positivity rate in Tokyo strategic enhanced test operation (screening test operation conducted downtown, at restaurants and around stations) from April 1 to July 25

- No cluster case was reported by health centres. No cases of spreading infection from stakeholders or related parties to the residents was reported.
- Influence on the community medicine was controlled with early detection and quick quarantine for positive cases, securement and use of JOC's designated hotels for recovery, etc.

Indirect Effect: Impact on Flow of People to the Games

■ Recommendation as to Transportation Demand Management (TDM) and encouragement of telework reduced the flow of people around the venues and at hot spots on streets and at stations.

- The TDM focused areas showed decrease in the flow of people between 14:00 to 15:00 by 8 to 11% on weekdays and 9% on weekends.
- The number of train passengers during the Games was 10 to 20% less than the one prior to the Games.

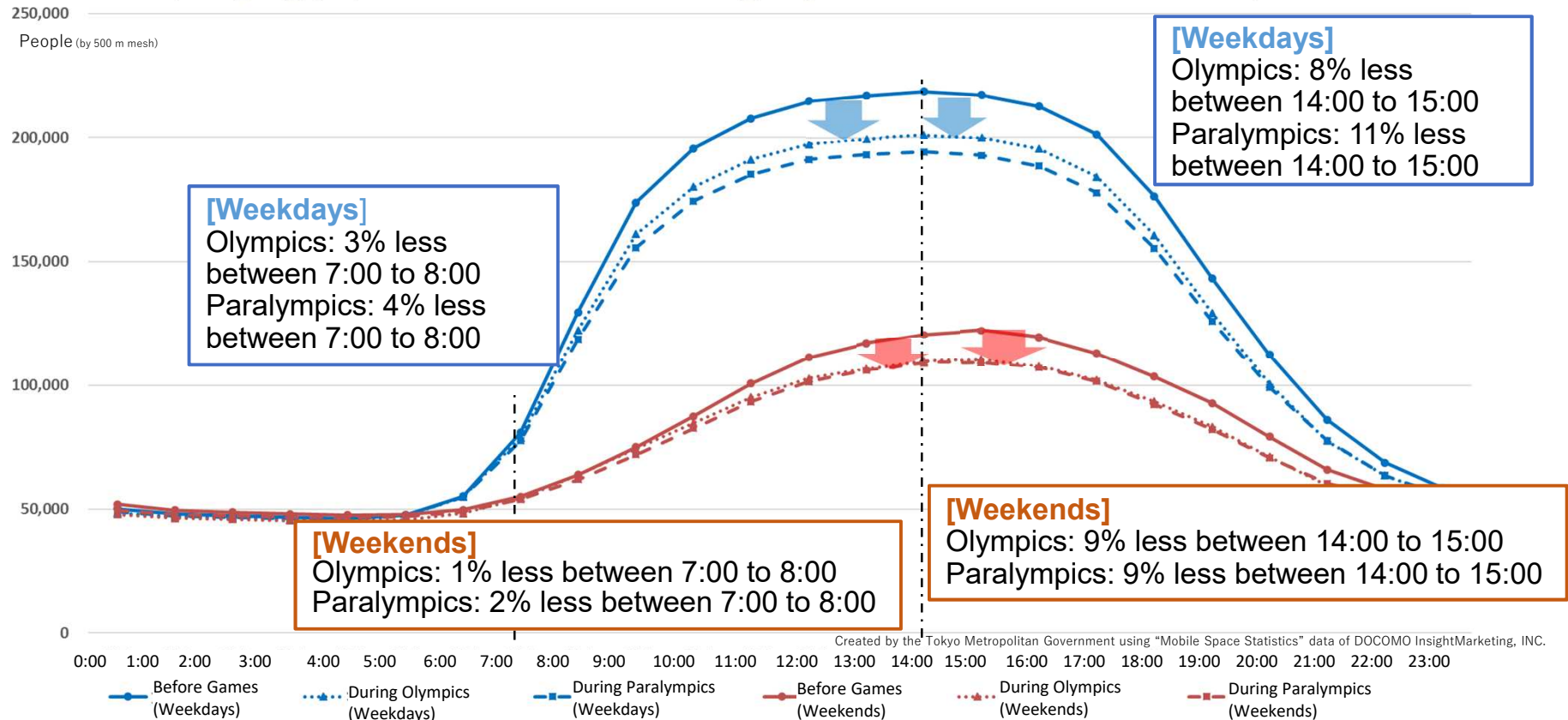
■ The hours during the opening and closing ceremonies presented a decrease trend of the flow of people thanks to encouragement to watch the Games at home and other efforts.

- During hours of the opening and closing ceremonies and the competitions, the flow of people in major downtown areas became less.
- Considering TV audience rating and water usage during the competition hours, we presume that many people watched the Games at home.

■ The effective reproductive number hit the peak on July 21 and then went down.

Indirect Effect: Change in Flow of People during the Games (in focused areas)

➤ In the focused areas which have a collection of the competition venues and heavy traffic of cars and trains, staying population decreased during daytime (Calculated on the basis of mobile phone location information)



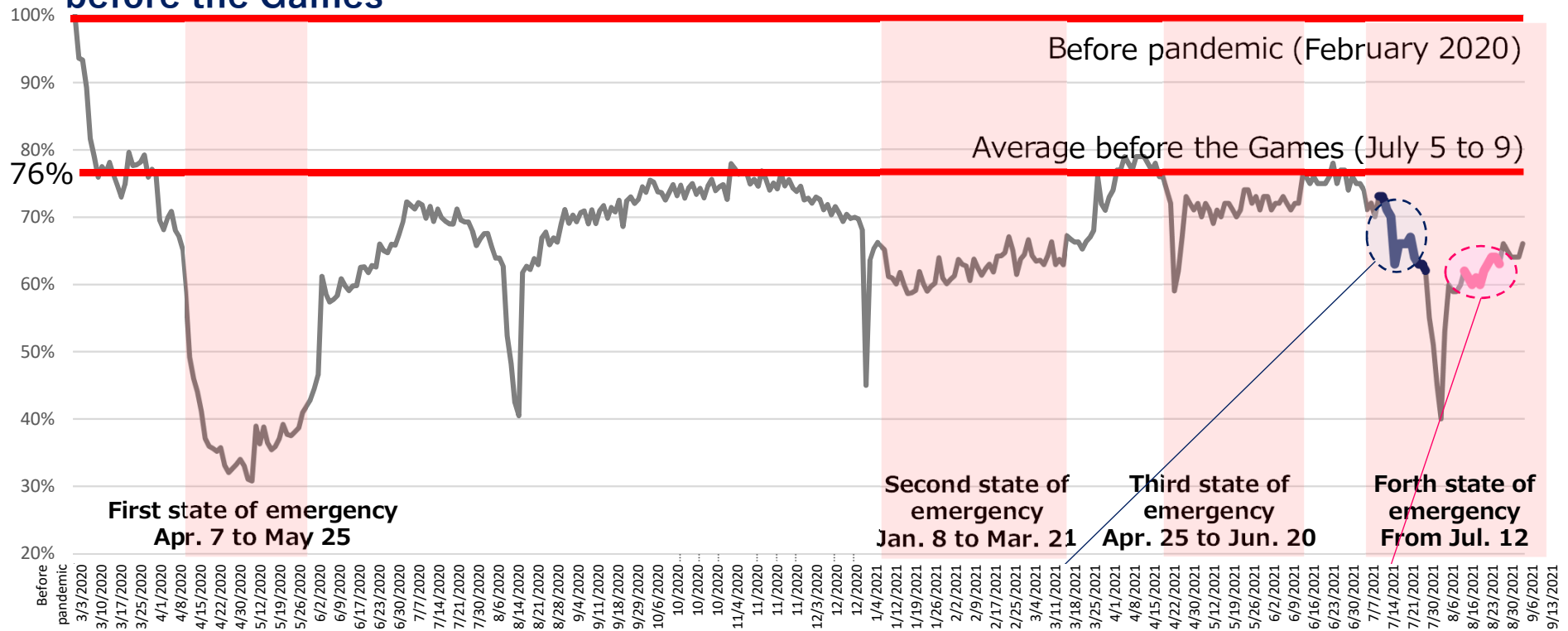
*Before Games (Weekdays): Jul. 5 - 9, During Olympics (Weekdays): Jul. 26 - 30 and Aug. 2 - 6, During Paralympics (Weekdays): Aug. 24 - 27 and Aug. 30 - Sep. 3, Before Games (Weekends): Jul. 3, 4, 10, 11, During Olympics (Weekends): Jul. 23 - 25, Jul. 31, Aug. 1, 7, 8, During Paralympics (Weekends): Aug. 28, 29, Sep. 4, 5

<Focused areas>

- (1)Shinjuku (2)Shibuya (3)Shinagawa (4)Hamamatsucho/Tamachi (5)Shimbashi/Shiodome (6)Otemachi/Marunouchi/Yurakucho (7)Yaesu/Nihonbashi (8)Kanda/Akihabara/Ochanomizu (9)Kudanshita/Iidabashi (10)Bancho/Kojimachi (11)Aoyama/Omoteshando (12)Akasaka/Roppongi (13)Kasumigaseki/Toranomon (14)Harumi/Ariake/Daiba/Toyosu/Oifuto (15)Ikebukuro (16)Osaki

Indirect Effect: Change in Number of Train Passengers during the Games

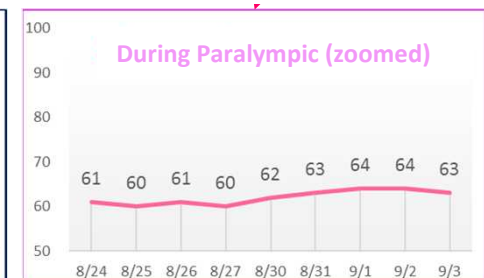
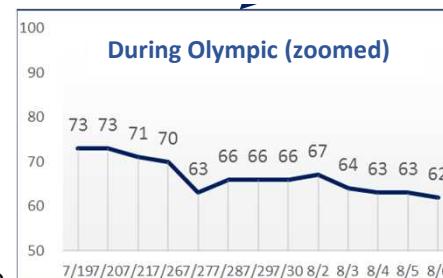
- During the Games, 30 to 40% less than the pandemic and 10 to 20% less than before the Games



Source: Data from the Railway Bureau of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

*Passengers leaving main stations through automatic gates in Tokyo and its neighboring prefectures during the peak hours on weekdays. The target stations are as follows: Tokyo, Shinjuku, Shibuya, Shinagawa, Ikebukuro, Takadanobaba, Otemachi, Kitasenju, Oshiage, Nippori, Machida, and Yokohama Stations

*Note that “the train operation during Tokyo 2020 (including extra trains)”, announced on June 30 for ensuring sufficient public transportation management, was cancelled in the Tokyo area due to no audience.

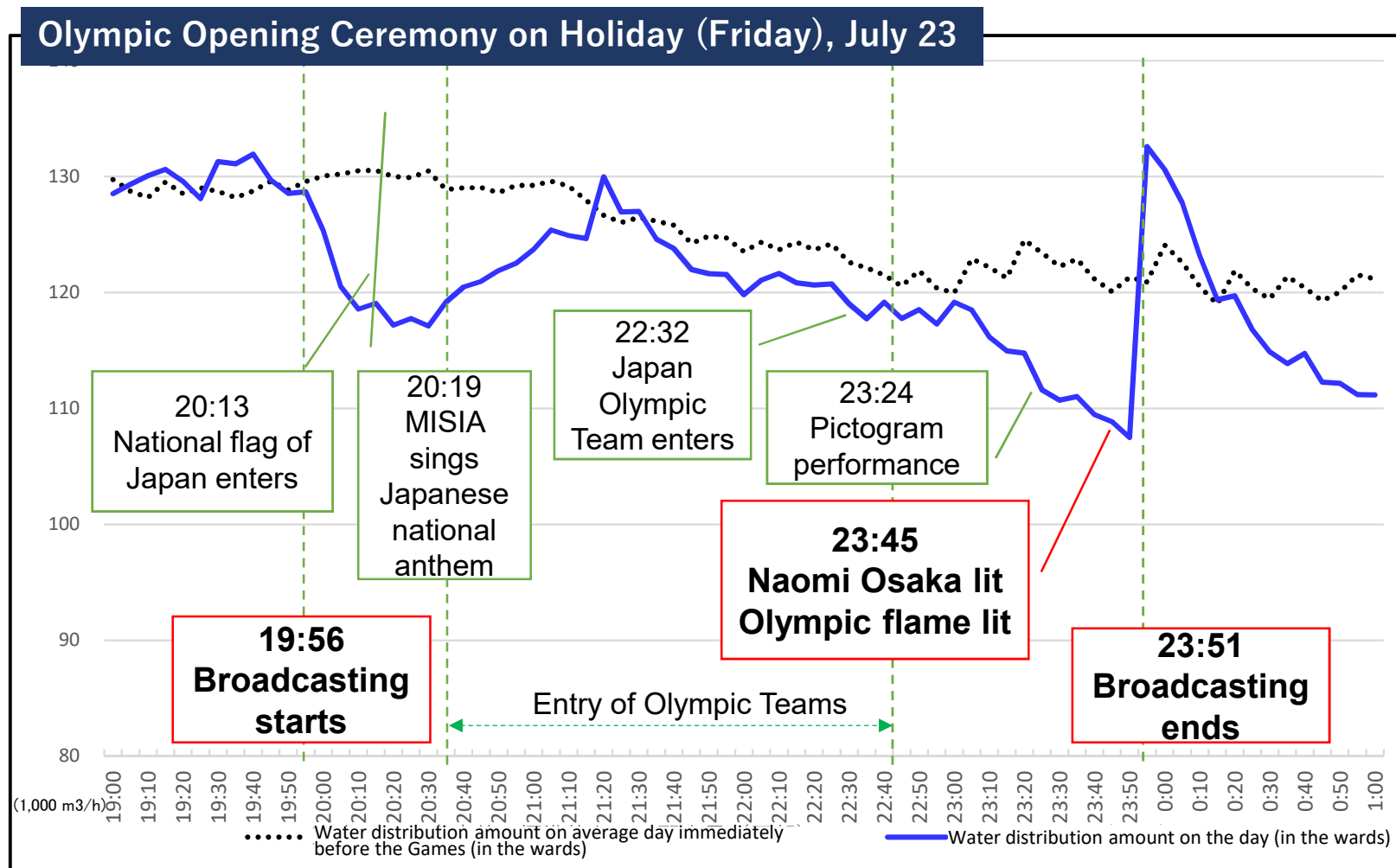


Indirect Effect: Flow of People during Opening /Closing Ceremonies and Competitions

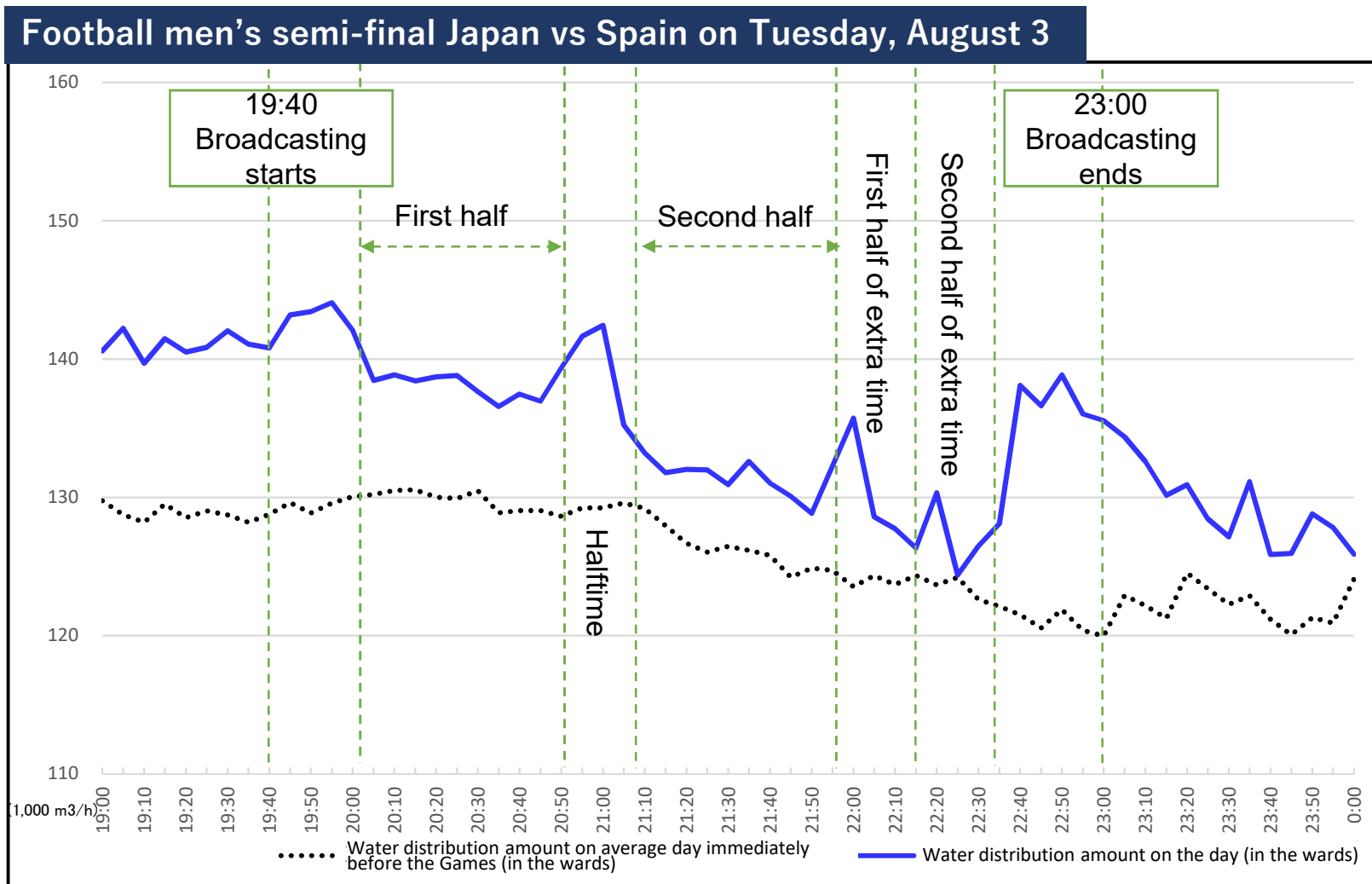
Schedule and competition <small>*Peak hours with highest audience rating shown</small>	Viewer rating	Flow of people (compared with immediate data of same hours and day of week prior to the Games in July) [for over 24% rating]				
		Shinjuku Station	Shibuya Station	Tokyo Station	Kabukicho	Ginza
From 20:00 on Fri., Jul. 23 Olympic Opening Ceremony <small>*The numbers in the brackets show percent change from Saturday, July 17.</small>	56.4% (NHK)	29.5% down (13.5% down)	37.5% down (16.4% down)	63.0% down (5.3% down)	16.5% down (19.2% down)	54.1% down (27.3% down)
From 19:00 on Sat., Jul. 24 Judo Men -60 kg final etc.	24.2% (NHK)	17.5% down	14.7% down	4.7% down	3.5% down	24.5% down
From 22:00 on Mon., Jul. 26 Table tennis mixed doubles final etc.	24.6% (Fuji)	2.3% down	11.5% down	4.3% up	8.3% up	0.9% down
From 20:00 on Sat., Jul. 31 Football men's quarter-final, Japan vs New Zealand	26.9% (NHK)	11.2% down	9.0% down	6.1% down	5.2% up	10.2% down
From 20:00 on Tue., Aug. 3 Football men's semi-final Japan vs Spain	30.8% (Nippon)	9.4% down	7.7% down	10.9% down	15.2% up	16.2% down
From 21:00 on Wed., Aug. 4 Baseball semi-final Korea vs Japan	26.2% (NHK)	4.3% down	0.8% up	7.8% down	6.9% up	5.4% down
From 20:00 on Thu., Aug. 5 Table tennis women's team final China vs Japan	26.3% (NHK)	7.7% down	10.8% down	17.9% down	3.3% down	7.8% down
From 21:00 on Sat., Aug. 7 Baseball final United States vs Japan	37.0% (NHK)	26.1% down	12.3% down	10.1% down	15.5% down	13.7% down
From 8:00 on Sun., Aug. 8 Men's Marathon	31.4% (NHK)	27.5% down	18.7% down	6.7% up	14.0% down	24.6% down
From 20:00 on Sun., Aug. 8 Olympic Closing Ceremony	46.7% (NHK)	19.7% down	0.9% down	12.2% down	7.3% up	18.1% down
(Ref) From 20:00 on Tue., Aug. 24 Paralympic Opening Ceremony	23.8% (NHK)	12.8% down	9.3% down	16.6% down	22.9% up	19.2% down
(Ref) From 20:00 on Sun., Sep. 5 Paralympic Closing Ceremony	20.6% (NHK)	18.0% down	2.1% down	11.1% down	9.5% down	15.1% down

Indirect Effect: Change in Water Distribution Amount during the Games

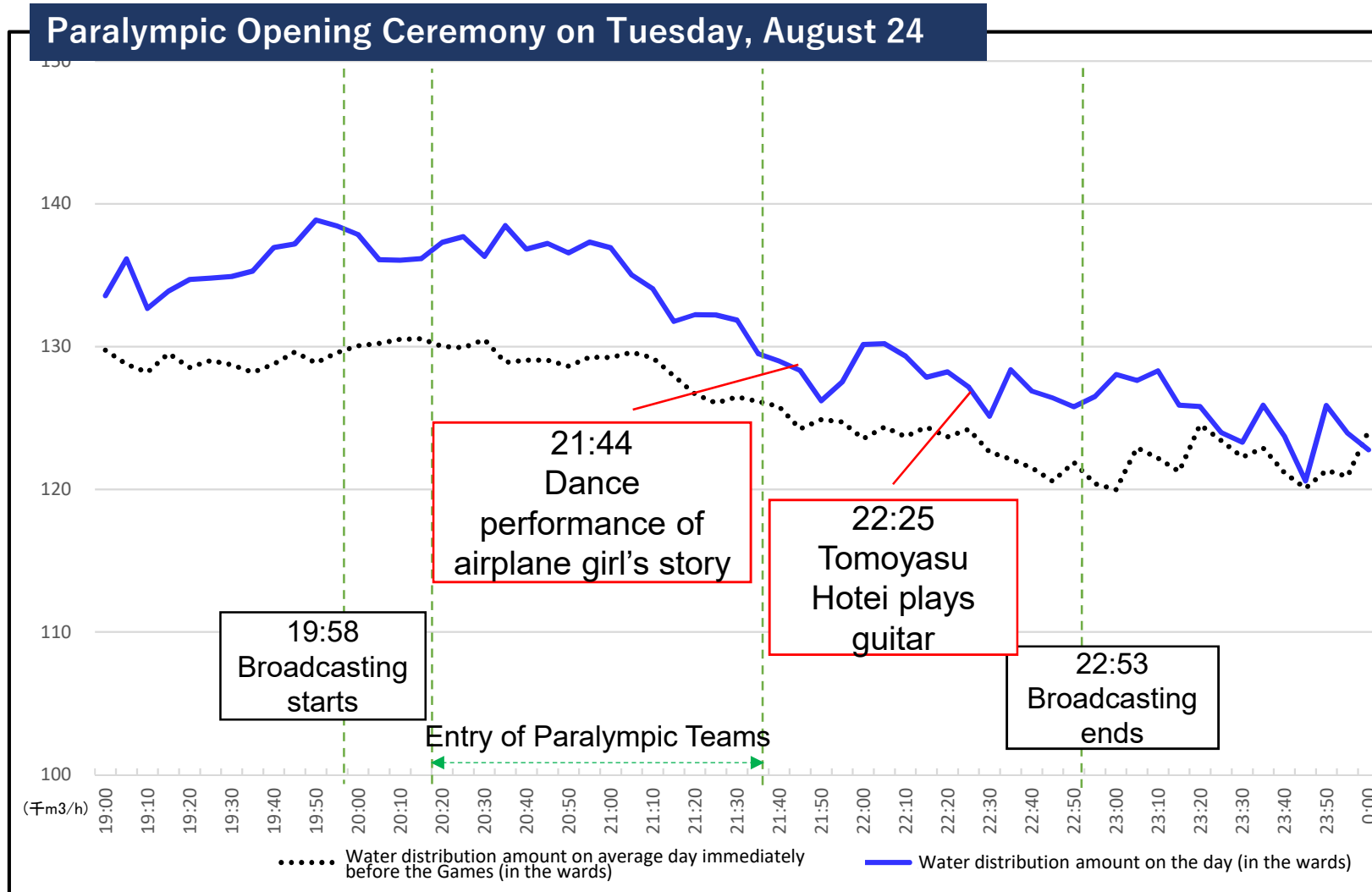
- Considering change in the amount of distributed water, approximately 70% of which is used at home, we can estimate how many viewers watched the opening ceremonies at home as follows:



Indirect Effect: Change in Water Distribution Amount during the Games



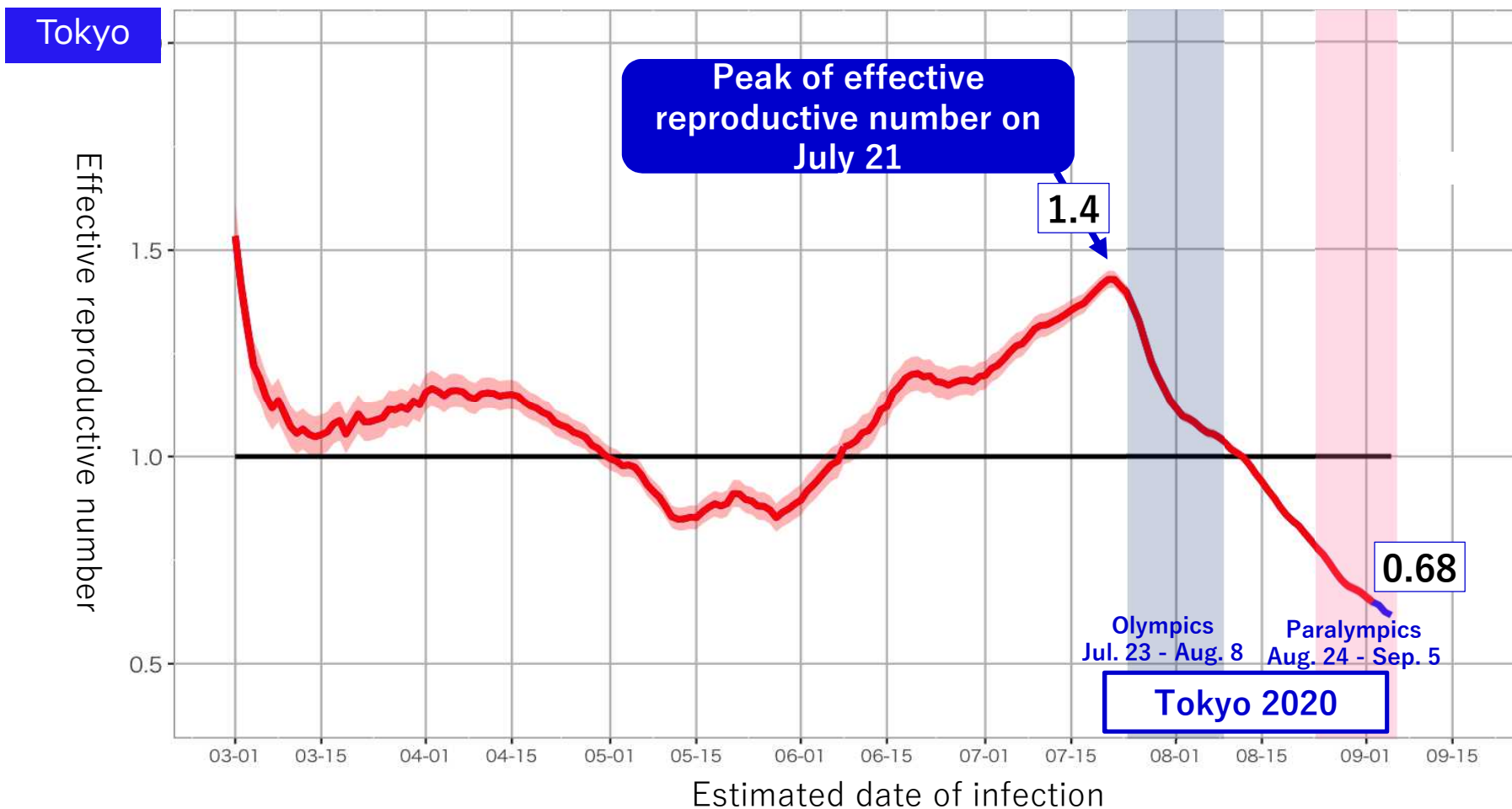
Indirect Effect: Change in Water Distribution Amount during the Games



➤ We can presume that the changes in the water distribution amount show many people watching the Games at home.

Change in Effective Reproductive Number

The effective reproductive number reached the peak on July 21 and dropped in Tokyo



Change in effective reproductive number (from materials of the advisory board meeting of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare on September 16)

Results of COVID-19 Countermeasures at the Tokyo 2020 Games: Summary

- To deliver a safe and secure Games during the pandemic, various steps including narrowing down of personnel entering from overseas, testing twice before entry to Japan, regular testing after the entry, strict destination and behaviour control, health management, quick quarantine of people tested positive as well as the ensured basic COVID-19 Countermeasures of wearing a mask, keeping a physical distance and avoiding the three densities inhibited infection from being brought in from abroad and prevented the spreading in the Olympic and Paralympic Village and the venues.
- These comprehensive measures kept the positivity rate low among the participants in the Games with 0.10% testing positive at airport quarantine testing stations and 0.03% testing positive in screening tests, and prevented clusters in the Olympic and Paralympic Village and the venues. Experts also have given us positive feedback including: “The Games were conducted safely,” and “the behaviour management and testing protocols worked well.”
- Furthermore, the flow of people, which had been expected to increase during the Games, was managed to reduce with promotion of the traffic demand management, cancellation of public viewing and switch to digital content distribution, no on-site audience in most of the venues and encouragement of watching the Games at home, etc.
- The effective reproductive number based on estimated dates of infection continuously decreased after the peak on July 21 during the Games period.
- All in all, the various efforts worked effectively during the Games.