

Living our everyday lives
while preventing infections

May 25th, 2022
Kyoto Prefectural Government

Although the highly transmissible Omicron variant called BA.2 appears to be taking over BA.1 variant, the number of new infection cases for COVID-19 has not rapidly expanded even after the Golden Week holidays. Due to the progress of the third vaccination of elderly people who are at high risk of developing severe illness, the hospital bed occupancy rate and the proportion of severely ill patients have remained low.

As the hot summer season begins, it will be necessary to take measures such as removing a mask outdoors. However, in order to further promote socio-economic activities, we ask each one of you to be careful about infections.

We also ask all residents and businesses to actively vaccinate those who wish to receive the vaccine.

I Each one of us must take infection prevention measures

In order to prevent an expansion of infections, we must be aware of the following actions in our daily lives: **“Avoid getting infected”, “Avoid infecting others”, and “Avoid spreading the infection”.**

1 Be aware of the basic infection prevention measures

- **Ventilate the room, and frequently wash and sanitize fingers and hands.**
- **If you are feeling unwell, first telephone a medical institution before the visit and refrain from going to work, school and kindergarten.**
- **If you or your family members are concerned about health conditions, please refrain from outing.**
- **Keep social distancing and refrain from taking actions with a high risk of infection, such as engaging in loud conversations.**

In order to avoid getting infected

- Wear a mask properly, frequently wash hands and use hand and finger sanitizers when you are out, and ventilate the air frequently.
- Avoid three-C situations ("Closed spaces," "Crowded spaces," and "Close-contact settings" and keep social distancing and refrain from loud conversation.
- When travelling, returning home and in places where many people gather, it is important to be aware of crowded conditions. Please take actions to avoid the risk of infection, such as practicing basic infection control measures.

Avoid infecting others

- Monitor your health condition by taking your temperature every morning, etc., and consult a medical institution if you have any symptoms such as fever or cough.
- Elderly people, people with underlying medical conditions, and those who have daily contact with these individuals should take special precautions, such as refraining from going out to situations or places with a high risk of infection.
- If an employee is elderly or has an underlying medical condition, or lives with someone who has such a condition, please make working arrangements such as working from home or staggered work hours based on the employee's request.

Avoid spreading the infection

• Preventing spread of infection at workplaces, etc.

- Work from home (teleworking), staggered work hours, bicycle commuting, etc. to reduce human contact.
- Employees should be instructed not to work if they have symptoms such as fever or cough, etc. and consult a medical institution.
- Re-examine infection control measures in the workplaces, especially when changing locations at the workplace (cafeteria, break rooms, changing rooms, smoking areas, etc.)
- Take appropriate measures to comply with the industry-specific guidelines as requested by Article 24, Paragraph 9 of the Special Measures Law.

• Preventing infections in schools, day-care, etc.

- Follow the rules for infection control including during commuting established by schools, day-care centers, etc.
- Monitor your child's physical condition including temperature checks each morning, and refrain from attending school or preschool if your child has symptoms such as a fever or cough.
- Remind students to refrain from activities with a high risk of infection during school vacations.

• Preventing infections in medical institutions, elderly care facilities, etc.

- To prevent the infections in medical facilities, elderly care facilities, etc. please follow the infection control rules set by each facility during visits, etc.
- Please carry out testing of workers and others related individuals to prevent the spread of infection in elderly care facilities.

2 Properly wearing a mask

Wear a mask even outdoors when talking without keeping a physical distance.

Do not need to wear a mask even indoors when you can keep a physical distance and barely engage in conversation.

• About wearing a mask

(※After the revision of the basic prevention policy on May 23rd, 2022)

	Keep a physical distance (around 2m or more)		Cannot keep a physical distance	
	Indoors (Note)	Outdoors	Indoors (Note)	Outdoors
Engage in conversation	Recommend wearing a mask	No need to wear a mask	Recommend wearing a mask	No need to wear a mask
Rarely engage in conversation	Recommend wearing a mask	No need to wear a mask	Recommend wearing a mask	No need to wear a mask

Note: Inside buildings, underground malls, indoor public transportation settings, etc. where the inflow of outside air is blocked.

※Especially during the summer time, from the viewpoint of heat stroke prevention, removing a mask is recommended in scenes of "no need to wear a mask" outdoor.

※Wearing a mask is recommended when meeting with people with a high risk of developing serious illness such as visiting elderly people or in hospitals .

3 Prevention measures during dining

During dining:

- **Please use outlets that have appropriate infection control measures in place (certified outlets).**
- **Wear a mask when talking.**
- **Do not talk in loud voices when at an outlet.**
- **Keep enough of a distance in the seating arrangements and minimize the time spent when dining.**

※Certified outlet : Dining outlet that has infection control measures in place such as setting of acrylic panel dividers and proper ventilation in accordance with the standards set by Kyoto Prefecture.

II Holding an event at a hall

Regardless of the scale of the event, please thoroughly implement infection control measures such as admission control based on industry-specific guidelines.

Requested details for holding an event after March 22nd, 2022 based on the Special Measures Law, Article 24, Paragraph 9)

Size of venue Loud voice	Capacity 5,000 or less	Capacity more than 5,000 and 10,000 or less	Capacity more than 10,000
No loud voice cheering	Maximum venue capacity can be admitted*	Up to 5,000 can be admitted*	Up to half of venue capacity can be admitted*
		Maximum venue capacity can be admitted if an infection prevention safety plan is compiled.	
Loud voice cheering	Up to half of venue capacity can be admitted*		

*An event organizer must present a checklist showing infection prevention measures on its website and the like.

The maximum capacity of participants for events such as concerts, lectures, and theater plays is equivalent to the maximum capacity of the venue. (There is no need to keep a vacant seat between occupied seats.)

“Loud voice” means repeated or continuous vocalization of audiences in louder volumes.

<Examples>

- Use of loud voices or talking between spectators for long periods of time
- Repeated or continuous singing and cheering songs at a sporting event

*Temporarily cheering when scoring a goal is not necessarily deemed a “loud voice.”

III Promotion of vaccination

Promote vaccination in cooperation with local governments.

- Please actively vaccinate those who wish to receive the vaccine.
- An environment in workplaces and schools should be created where those who wish, including pupils and students, to be vaccinated can do so without hesitation.

1 Promotion of the third inoculation for younger generations

○ Widen vaccine type selection

- Venues for the Pfizer vaccine to be set by local governments
- Implementation of the third inoculation of the Novavax vaccine at the site of the Kyoto Tower building
Reception starts: Wednesday, June 1st
Vaccination starts: Wednesday, June 8th
- Securing medical institutions to inoculate the Novavax vaccine.

○ Secure vaccination opportunities

- Vaccination venues to be arranged by local governments during days and times (weekend/night) when it is easy for young people to get inoculated.
- The “vaccination team bus” to be dispatched for universities, companies, etc.
- A childcare room to be set up starting from Friday, June 3rd (Mondays & Fridays) at the Kyoto Tower venue.

2 Promotion of the fourth vaccine doses to those who have a high risk of becoming severely ill

(Local governments)

- Inoculation of elderly facility residents will start in June.
- Start sequentially inoculating individuals and groups who have inoculated the third doses.

(Kyoto Prefecture)

- Reservation and inoculation for the fourth inoculation at three prefectural venues

Reservation and inoculation will start from Thursday, May 26th.

- Those who are eligible for the fourth doses fall in the following ① or ②, and the interval period between third and fourth shots is set at five months:
 - ① Those aged 60 or over
 - ② Those who are recognized by doctors as having a high risk of becoming severely ill, such as having an underlying disease