

INITIATIVES TAKEN BY THE TOKYO METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT FOR COVID-19 RESPONSE

Revised June 2, 2023

Tokyo Metropolitan Government

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Introduction

- Along with implementing effective measures by working in collaboration with the national government, municipalities, and neighboring prefectures, and also leveraging the knowledge of experts in our over three-year long battle against COVID-19, it was thanks to the immense efforts of our residents, businesses, and medical professionals that Tokyo was able to unite in overcoming the repeated waves of infection. We would like to again extend our deepest gratitude to everyone.
- Humanity, which has faced many infectious diseases over its history, could be threatened at any time by the emergence of an unknown virus. In preparation for this, Tokyo will become a resilient and sustainable city that does not falter, even when confronted by new infectious diseases. At the very foundation of this sustainable recovery is none other than the knowledge and experiences we gained while seeking solutions, sometimes in the dark.
- This report looks back on our battle with COVID-19, summarizing the features of each of the 1st through 8th waves and Tokyo's response and achievements.
- Tokyo will continue to strengthen measures in preparation for the emergence of infectious diseases, and as a resilient city, will secure the safety and peace of mind of our residents.

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Summary of Initiatives

- With the cooperation of the healthcare professionals, residents, and businesses of Tokyo, in collaboration with the national government, the municipalities of Tokyo, and neighboring local governments, we were able to overcome the multiple waves of infection during our over three-year long battle against the novel coronavirus.

(The first confirmed infection in Tokyo and the threat of an unknown virus)

- On January 24, 2020, **the first case of infection in Tokyo** was confirmed, and on January 30, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government established **the Tokyo Novel Coronavirus Response Headquarters**. There were also reports of many asymptomatic cases, and **clusters were occurring** in restaurants, medical institutions, and other establishments. The number of positive cases with unknown transmission routes and the number of close contacts increased rapidly, **straining the health care delivery system and the operations of public health centers**. **Masks and other supplies were also in short supply**.
- Amid a lack of knowledge about COVID-19 and growing concern among Tokyo residents, the TMG established **the Novel Coronavirus Hotline and the COVID-19 Information Website** to provide correct knowledge and information to Tokyo residents. Patients suspected of being infected were referred to dedicated **COVID-19 outpatient institutions** to receive proper treatment.
- The TMG requested Tokyo residents to thoroughly **refrain from going out** and requested a wide range of industries and facilities to **suspend operations**. **State of emergency measures and temporary closures of elementary, junior high, and high schools, etc.**, were also implemented.

(Launch of the Monitoring Meeting and Tokyo iCDC)

- After the request to stay at home was lifted, **infections among young people** surged (second wave). New positive cases exceeding that of the first wave put **a further strain on the operation of public health centers**.
- In July 2020, the TMG established the **Monitoring Council** for expert analyses of the infection situation and health care delivery system, and took necessary measures based on these analyses. In addition, TMG established **the Tokyo iCDC** in October 2020 as a permanent command post to implement effective infection control measures in an integrated manner, and through the establishment of an Expert Board and other functions, investigated, analyzed, and collected and disseminated information from an expert perspective.

Summary of Initiatives

(Spread of infections due to an increase in year-end parties and other such gatherings)

- In the third wave (November 2020 to March 2021), both new positive cases and severe cases increased significantly compared to the first and second waves. Due to the return of people to their hometowns and the holding of events during the year-end and New Year holiday period, opportunities to dine together increased, leading to the spread of the virus.
- While implementing **the second state-of-emergency measures**, **a Vaccination Team** was established to promote the building of a vaccination system by the TMG, municipalities, medical associations, etc., and its smooth implementation.

(Fighting a new enemy, the Alpha variant)

- In the fourth wave (April to June 2021), the emergence of **the Alpha variant**, which was more infectious than the original coronavirus, led to the spread of infection mainly among the younger generations. The over one-year battle against COVID was having ongoing impacts on business, operations, and sales, with a prolonged, severe environment for businesses.
- **Vaccinations for senior citizens began**, and the TMG opened **mass vaccination centers** using facilities including Olympic and Paralympic Games-related sites, and also implemented **the third state-of-emergency measures**.

(Fight against the Delta variant with its high risk of severe illness)

- In the fifth wave (July-October 2021), due to rapid replacement by **the Delta strain**, which was very infectious and carried the high risk of patients developing serious symptoms, emergency medical services also came under strain. With progress made in the vaccination of the elderly, the age groups of positive patients and hospitalized patients spread from seniors to middle-aged and younger age groups.
- In cooperation with various entities (universities, economic organizations, etc.), the TMG established **additional mass vaccination centers** to **accelerate vaccinations** and significantly reduce the number of newly infected patients. Along with this, initiatives were taken to **bolster the health care system**, such as opening **oxygen and medical care delivery stations** as a supplementary system to hospitalized treatment, to ensure that patients can receive care.
- During the Olympic and Paralympic Games held amid **the fourth state-of-emergency measures**, Tokyo called for people to refrain from going outdoors, implementing a PR campaign over various media **“to make this our final STAY HOME summer.”**

Summary of Initiatives

(Response to the highly contagious Omicron variant)

- In the sixth wave (January to May 2022), there was a surge in new positive cases due to the Omicron variant, the most infectious variant to date, and due to **an increase in transmissions within the household**, the virus spread to senior citizens who are at high risk and children.
- Leveraging the experience and knowledge gained to date, along with **taking preemptive actions to enhance the health care delivery system** such as **establishing Uchisapo Tokyo** to support the increasing number of COVID patients recovering at home and **bolstering the system to treat elderly patients at high risk**, **third vaccinations** were also promoted.
- Based on the analyses and findings by the Monitoring Council and Tokyo iCDC in initiatives taken up to the 6th wave, **the health care delivery system overall was enhanced and bolstered as the “Tokyo Model.”** This included improving consulting and testing systems, quickly securing hospital beds, establishing treatment facilities for the elderly, and establishing a follow-up system. In addition, Tokyo worked for the smooth implementation of vaccinations and also promoted more efficient operations by strengthening and promoting the digitalization of public health centers.

(Response to the surge in infections due to the Omicron subvariant, BA.5, and living with COVID)

- As replacement of the dominant variant by the Omicron BA.5 subvariant progressed, in September 2022, the national government announced its policy of shifting to **a “new stage of living with COVID,”** entering a new phase in which, as a general rule, no behavior restrictions are implemented, **with only the number of elderly patients and other high risk patients being reported**, and priority given to measures for such patients.
- Leveraging the framework of the "Tokyo Model," along with enhancing the system of **protecting the lives and well-being of every Tokyo resident**, initiatives were taken to **achieve a balance between socioeconomic activities and preventing the spread of the virus without imposing new behavior restrictions**. While the seventh wave was the highest ever in the number of new cases, **the number of infected patients and the mortality rate remained low compared to other countries**.

Summary of Initiatives

(Response to a twindemic with influenza)

- In the eighth wave, with no restrictions on behavior at the year-end and New Year holiday season, travel was at its highest level since the start of the pandemic.
- **In preparation for a COVID and seasonal flu twindemic, public health and medical care delivery systems were bolstered** based on estimates of the highest-ever number of patients.
- Tokyo called for **“proactive” measures in the form of vaccinations, “protective” action by taking basic steps to prevent the spread of infection, and being “prepared” by stockpiling**, to lead an “active winter” that strikes a balance between infection prevention measures and socioeconomic activities.

(Realization of "Sustainable Recovery")

- The national government decided to downgrade COVID-19 as a Class 5 infectious disease as of May 8, 2023, and introduce a phased transition of the health care system.
- To keep Tokyo residents from becoming concerned and to avoid confusion at medical institutions and other related facilities following the Class 5 downgrade, **necessary support systems will be continued for the time being to protect the elderly and other high-risk groups while gradually shifting to a system that allows patients to receive medical care at a wide range of medical institutions.**
- The outbreak and spread of new infectious diseases other than COVID could also occur in the future. To respond to such a situation, **a liaison council for infectious disease response was newly established** to always be prepared for any infectious disease, including unknown contagious diseases, and to, among others, disseminate necessary information to the citizens of Tokyo and expand the health care delivery system based on expert opinions and other considerations.
- **COVID-19 had significant impacts not only in the areas of “medical and healthcare” but also on society overall**, such as the “economy,” “lifestyles,” and even “children’s lives.” An example is the sluggish economic growth rate due to the decline in inbound visitors.
- Advancements in DX have also given rise to **changes in society that should be continued and developed**, such as online medical consultations, one-to-one computing in schools, the implementation of real and online events, and the diversification of work styles, including remote work..
- Leveraging the knowledge and experience accumulated to date, Tokyo will not only work to return to pre-COVID days, but will also protect the health and safety of Tokyo citizens from the threat of various infectious diseases, and **ensure a “sustainable recovery” for sustainable development while overcoming challenges, to realize a more vibrant Tokyo.**
- In addition, roundtable discussions were held between the Tokyo iCDC experts and experts in various fields to analyze the many impacts COVID had on society from a diversity of perspectives. This was compiled in a booklet.

Summary of Initiatives

System for Management of an Infectious Disease Health Crisis

*After the assignment of director of Tokyo iCDC (July 1, 2022), before the reclassification of COVID-19 as a Class 5 infectious disease

Tokyo iCDC

Assist

Governor

Assist

Director of Tokyo iCDC

Advise

Bureau of Social Welfare and Public Health

Advise

Director of Health System Strategy

Collaborate

COVID-19 Health System Strategy Board

Advise

Advice on infectious disease countermeasures in Tokyo from the perspective of experts, including research, analysis, and the collection and dissemination of information regarding COVID-19 and other infectious diseases

Advise

Tokyo iCDC Expert Boards

Collaborate

- ① Epidemiology and public health team
- ② Infectious disease treatment team
- ③ Testing and diagnosis team
- ④ Risk communication team
- ⑤ Infection control team
- ⑥ Microbiological analysis team
- ⑦ Research and development team
- ⑧ Human resource development team
- ⑨ Information management team

Task forces on specific topics

- General coordination
- Policymaking
- Securing medical care delivery systems
- Coordination of hospitalization
- Recovery at designated facility
- Recovery at home
- Securing testing systems
- Delivery of information
- (Local independent agency) Operational support for Tokyo Metropolitan Hospital Organization etc.

Collaborate

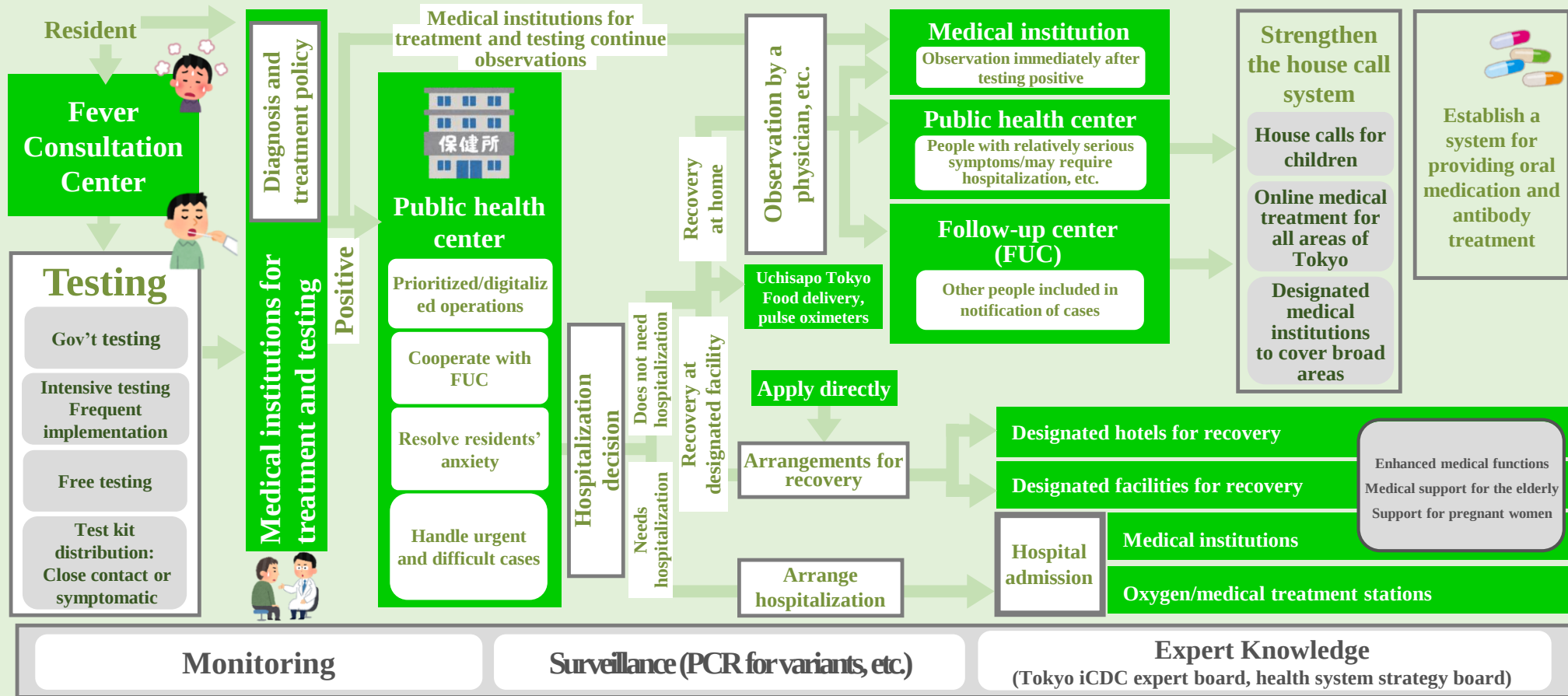
Advice on the overall medical care provision system* related to COVID-19

*Matters related to securing and improving the systems in Tokyo for hospital beds, oxygen and medical care stations, residential care facilities, and follow-up centers for persons recovering at home.

Summary of Initiatives

Overview of the Health and Medical Care System*

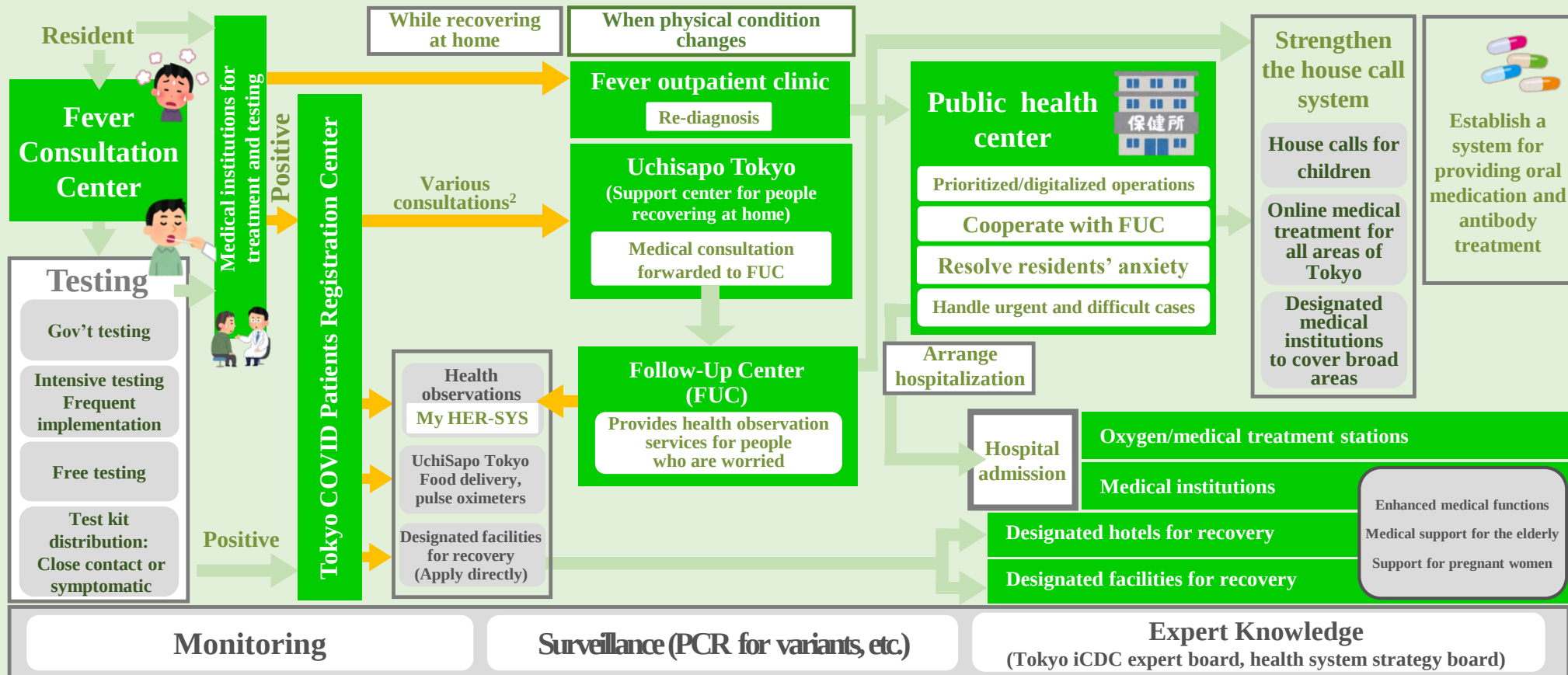
Patients included in cases reported



*** Before reclassification of COVID-19 as a "Class 5" infectious disease.**

Overview of the Health and Medical Care System¹

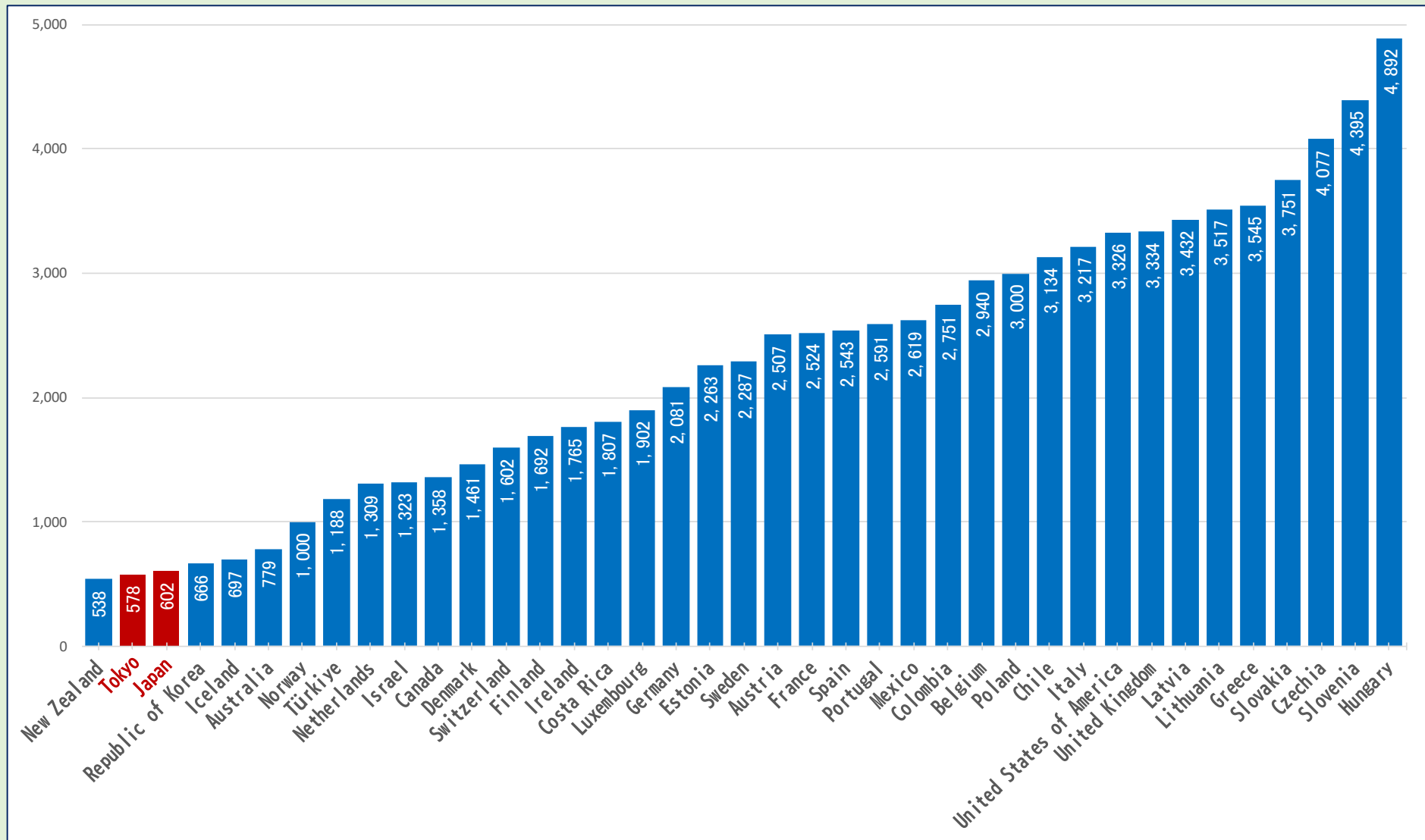
Patients not included in cases reported



1. Before reclassification of COVID-19 as a Class 5 infectious disease.
2. People not registered at the center for positive cases were able to use services for general consultation, and if their condition suddenly changed, they were also able to receive medical consultation and be re-diagnosed at a fever outpatient clinic.

Summary of Initiatives

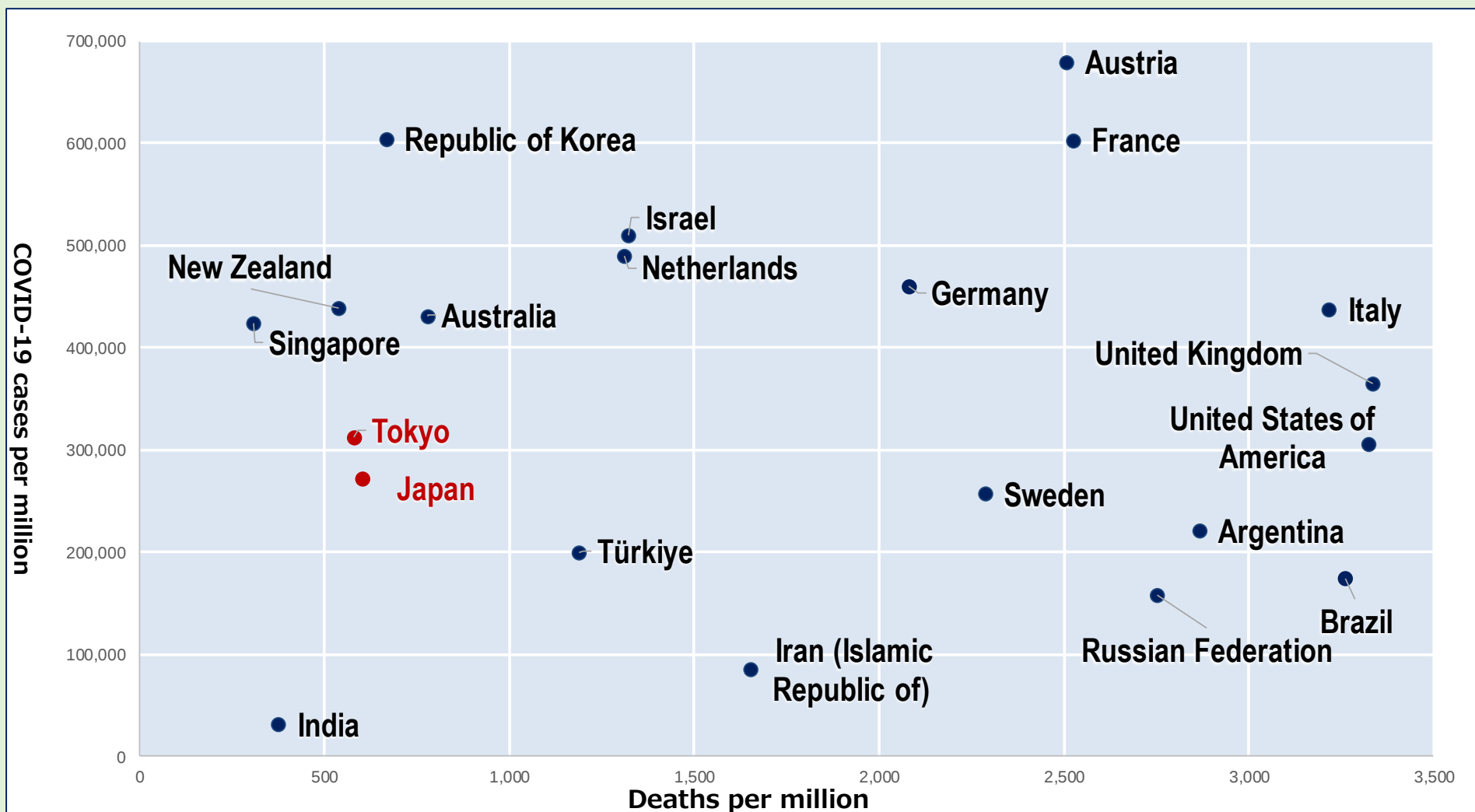
Cumulative COVID-19 deaths per million (Comparison with OECD countries) as of May 8, 2023



Prepared from <https://ourworldindata.org/> by the TMG on May 26, 2023

Summary of Initiatives

Infection situation by country (cumulative and estimated totals as of May 8)



Both cases and deaths per million population have been kept down in Tokyo and Japan compared to the rest of the world.

Prepared from <https://ourworldindata.org/> by the TMG on May 26, 2023

Summary of Initiatives

<Monitoring Meeting and Tokyo iCDC>

- Since being established in July 2020, the Monitoring Meeting has been used to take necessary measures based on the analysis by experts of the infection situation and the system for the provision of health care.
- Thereafter, in response to the Japanese government's revision of the notification of all positive cases on September 26, 2022, the items to be monitored were revised to focus more on monitoring the number of patients with severe or moderate symptoms.
- In October 2020, the Tokyo iCDC was launched as a permanent command center to implement effective infection control measures in an integrated manner. A panel of experts was appointed and research, analysis, information gathering and dissemination was conducted from a professional perspective.
- In order to ensure that effective infection control measures, etc., based on the knowledge of Tokyo iCDC experts and scientific evidence would be made into viable initiatives, TMG proactively disseminated the relevant information by making appeals to Tokyo residents and businesses through various channels.
- An infection support team comprised of physicians and nurses, etc. was established at the Tokyo iCDC, and worked in cooperation with public health centers to visit facilities where Covid-19 clusters had been identified to provide guidance and recommendations for controlling infections, such as zoning off areas to prevent the spread of infection.
(Support was provided for 414 cases (917 times) through May 8, 2023.)
- In order to strengthen the system for health crisis management, in July 2022 the post of "Director of Tokyo iCDC" was established in order to assist the Governor with the management and coordination of the Tokyo iCDC and give advice and recommendations on TMG's measures to prevent infection in general.
- With the downgrading of COVID-19 to a Class 5 infectious disease in May 2023, the Tokyo Novel Coronavirus Response Headquarters and the Monitoring Meeting were abolished, but monitoring and analysis by experts continues in order to accurately grasp developments related to COVID-19 infections.
- In addition, a TMG liaison council for infectious disease response was newly established to ensure that we are always prepared for any infectious diseases, including novel coronaviruses, and promptly consider necessary countermeasures.
- Furthermore, even after the reclassification of COVID-19 as a Class 5 disease, the Tokyo iCDC and the health system strategy board will continue to work together to take appropriate measures in response to infectious diseases in general, including novel coronaviruses, based on the advice and opinions of experts.

Summary of Initiatives

<Systems for Consultation and Testing>

- In the initial stage of the outbreak, with little knowledge about Covid-19 and growing concern among Tokyo residents, the COVID-19 Consultation Helpline was established to provide consultation for people who had possibly contracted Covid and to provide Tokyo residents with accurate knowledge and information, and to refer patients suspected of having contracted the virus to outpatient clinics specializing in Covid-19 to ensure they would get appropriate medical care.
- Afterward, the consultation system was enhanced by differentiating consultation service functions according to symptoms, etc., such as reinforcing the Tokyo Fever Consultation Center (increasing to a maximum of 1,000 telephone lines) by strengthening the system for consultation with registered nurses and public health nurses etc., adding multilingual support, etc., and providing a dedicated telephone number for getting medical institution information.
- Meanwhile, for the testing system, in the initial stage the focus was mainly on securing PCR tests for people with symptoms such as a fever and people suspected of being close contacts. Thereafter, TMG took actions that contributed to preventing the spread of infection through establishing a system to ensure that people who need to be tested can do so in large numbers, for example by conducting intensive testing at facilities with a high risk of infection and providing free testing, which leads to early detection and diagnosis. (A testing system with maximum capacity of 407,000 tests/day was secured (as of November 2022)).
- Expanding the scope of intensive testing to cover employees of day-service and home-visit establishments and nursery schools and the proactive use of test kits has prevented chains of clusters from breaking out and helped social welfare facilities, etc. continue to operate and provide their services.
- In August 2022, the center for registering positive cases was launched to alleviate the high numbers of people seeking medical examinations at medical institutions for treatment and testing. People eligible to use the service are being gradually expanded from people in their 20s only, and after the revision of notification of all cases, it has been expanded to those who are no longer included in notification of cases.

<System for providing health care>

- In order to promptly secure the hospital beds needed according to the status of infections, TMG took the initiative to raise the level of beds secured and in addition to carrying out requests based on the Infectious Disease Law, strengthened the system for receiving patients at metropolitan and public hospitals. During the outbreak of the Omicron variant, flexible operation of hospital beds was implemented according to the situation of regular medical care, including emergency care, and the proportion of patients with severe symptoms. (7,291 beds secured at the maximum point in time (December 2022))
- A Hospitalization Coordination Headquarters was established in the initial stage of the outbreak, and along with making arrangements for the medical institution that would admit the patient, TMG has made smooth arrangements for hospitalization including assigning physicians and establishing the nighttime hospitalization arrangement desk, etc.

Summary of Initiatives

- In order to provide appropriate medical services to those in need in accordance with their symptoms when there was a spike in cases, oxygen and medical treatment stations were opened which could temporarily accept patients with mild symptoms and administer supplementary oxygen and medical care such as antibody drug treatment. Meanwhile, when few Covid beds were available, hospitalization waiting stations were set up to temporarily accept patients waiting for a bed to open up, and provide them with oxygen and antibody treatment.
- TMG has set up treatment facilities in line with the status of infections and the characteristics of the virus, and secured the necessary system for providing health care. For example, when the number of cases rose due to the Omicron variant, in order to increase the number of elderly people, who are at high risk of developing serious symptoms, and pregnant women anxious about Covid who could see a doctor, temporary medical facilities providing support for the elderly and for pregnant women were opened.

<Residential care facilities and support for people recovering at home>

- To prevent infection in the home and respond appropriately if a patient experienced a sudden change in their physical condition, TMG has taken measures that go beyond the existing framework of systems for providing health care, such as operating residential care facilities as a place for patients with mild symptoms, etc. who do not require inpatient treatment to recover (securing 13,501 rooms at the maximum point in time). In addition, as well as opening a hotline for people who test positive to apply directly to stay in a residential care facility, TMG has worked to improve the operational and environmental aspects of the facilities, such as devising various ways to make medical treatment for people staying there more comfortable.
- Based on the characteristics of virus strains that have led to a sharp increase in the number of cases with mild or no symptoms, we promptly opened treatment facilities for increase in infections that can take in people who have contracted Covid and have no symptoms, etc. and are worried about infections at home or the like.
- A support center was opened for people recovering at home (Uchisapo Tokyo) so that people staying at home could receive appropriate health care and daily life support and be able to quickly consult with someone if their physical condition changed. In addition, efforts to enhance the system for health care support system for persons recovering at home, etc. were stepped up, including strengthening the house call system and online medical treatment and facilitating observations by medical institutions. On the occasion of the revision of notification of all cases beginning on September 26, 2022, a system was put in place that provides health observations to everyone who wishes to receive one by using My HER-SYS.
- When special emergency approval was granted in July 2021 for the use of antibody treatment in order to prevent mild cases from becoming severe, in addition to distributing the medication to approximately 220 medical institutions in Tokyo Metro, it was also administered at some oxygen/medical treatment stations and residential care facilities.
- With regard to oral medication, after special emergency approval was granted in December 2021, in addition to establishing systems for local provision in collaboration with relevant organizations, a list of medical institutions for treatment and testing that can prescribe the medication was publicized on a website in order to make it easier for Tokyo residents to get it.

Summary of Initiatives

<Promoting vaccination>

- To speed up vaccinations, a vaccination team was launched by TMG, wards and municipalities, and relevant organizations such as the Tokyo Medical Association which worked closely to share information and opinions, and has been able to facilitate the development and smooth rollout of the vaccination system.
- For the first and second rounds of vaccinations, a vaccination personnel bank was set up to secure medical personnel to participate in the vaccinations, and as a result of TMG's opening of large-scale vaccination centers and promotion of getting vaccinated, approximately 80% of the Tokyo Metro population were fully vaccinated against Covid-19. Moreover, in order to provide consultations for anyone experiencing symptoms that may be adverse side effects, the Tokyo Consultation Center for COVID-19 Vaccine Side Effects and a specialized medical consultation helpline for vaccine side effects were established.
- To facilitate the third round of vaccinations, along with securing large-scale vaccination centers, vaccine buses were dispatched to remote locations, facilities for the elderly, workplaces, universities, etc. TMG also worked to speed up the third round of vaccinations by communicating the benefits and importance of getting vaccinated at events, etc., as well as establishing temporary vaccination sites in cooperation with wards and municipalities.
- For the fourth round of vaccinations, vaccination plans were promoted for facilities, such as dispatching vaccine buses to facilities for the elderly. Meanwhile, people with underlying medical conditions were encouraged to get a fourth dose at medical institutions. Vaccination for the Omicron variant began at the end of September for essential workers at large-scale vaccination centers in Tokyo.
- With regard to vaccination against the Omicron variant, vaccination of essential workers began in late September at large-scale centers, followed by expansion of the people eligible for vaccination in October. In addition, to promote vaccination of residents at facilities for the elderly, etc., vaccine buses were dispatched on a priority basis.

<Strengthening the functionality of public health centers>

- To provide support for public health centers, where the workload was concentrated due to the spread of infections, the system was strengthened by establishing a public health center support base and dispatching TMG officials (around 100 people), as well as setting up a tracer team to assist with proactive epidemiological surveys, etc.
- In addition to establishing a hospitalization coordination headquarters to arrange hospitalization, transfer, admission to a residential care facility, etc. based on requests from public health centers as well as a nighttime hospitalization arrangement desk, and centralizing health observations and consultation services at the follow-up center for persons recovering at home, the operational efficiency of public health centers was improved by outsourcing some operations and promoting digitalization.

Summary of Initiatives

<Requests to Tokyo residents and businesses>

- At the outset, when little was known about Covid-19, Tokyo residents were requested to refrain from leaving their homes as much as possible, and at the same time a wide range of industries and facilities were requested to suspend their operations. Afterwards, requests to take measures to prevent infection and requests for cooperation with measures to restrict the flow of people have been issued in accordance with the situation at that time, such as settings and behaviors with a high risk of infection, taking into account factors such as the infection situation, trends in the flow of people, and characteristics of Covid variants, while also obtaining opinions from experts at the Tokyo iCDC, etc.
- A system for providing payment for cooperation with measures to prevent the spread of infection was established ahead of the rest of Japan. In order to ensure the effectiveness of requests to curtail operating hours, etc., businesses that fully cooperated with requests, etc. were given a cooperation payment.
- By obtaining the understanding and cooperation of many Tokyo residents and businesses for TMG's measures, residents, businesses and the government have come together as one team to continue the fight against Covid-19.
- With the reclassification of COVID-19 as a Class 5 infectious disease (on May 8, 2023), requests for cooperation from residents and businesses were terminated.

<Measures to prevent infection in restaurants, etc.>

- By issuing the "Tokyo Metropolitan Government Guidelines for Preventing the Spread of Infection for Businesses" in May 2020 and launching the "Thorough Infection Prevention Declaration Stickers" project to show that the guidelines were being implemented in June of the same year, TMG promoted initiatives to balance preventing the spread of infection and maintaining socioeconomic activities. In addition, in March 2021 a program was launched for restaurants, etc., which are considered to be high-risk places for infection, which consisted of appointing Covid-19 control leaders at various restaurants to lead the way for restaurant employees and encourage users to adopt Covid protocols, aiming to promote making safer places to go out to eat through cooperation between restaurants and users.
- Furthermore, in April 2021 the "Thorough Inspection Tokyo Support" project was launched, in which TMG inspected and certified each restaurant's efforts and provided specific support in order to ensure thorough and stronger measures were taken to prevent infection at restaurants, etc. Up to around 110,000 of Tokyo's restaurants were certified as having appropriate infection prevention measures in place.
- TMG and the Covid-19 leaders were connected digitally and mutually exchanged information, such as gathering questions from restaurants, etc., and TMG providing useful support tools and information. Furthermore, the safety and security of restaurants was ensured through online inspections, etc.

Summary of Initiatives

<Maintaining socioeconomic activities>

- Businesses have been seriously impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, and TMG has supported the business continuity of small and medium-sized enterprises by assisting with infection prevention measures and supporting business expansion in view of new needs, as well as strengthening efforts to maintain societal functions such as assisting with business continuity plans (BCP), seeking to balance the prevention of infection with socioeconomic activities.
- TMG has made efforts to establish and promote telework as a way to balance restrictions on the flow of people as a measure to prevent the spread of Covid-19 with socioeconomic activities. Toward this end, subsidies have been provided to companies for telework equipment and satellite offices in Tokyo have been enhanced to create a working environment conducive to telework. In March 2020, during the first wave of the pandemic, the percentage of companies in Tokyo (with 30 or more employees) that were implementing telework rose during the state of emergency period from approximately 24.0% to over 60%. The most recent implementation rates were 51.6% in March 2023 and 46.7% in April 2023.

<Efforts to keep learning going in schools>

- When all schools nationwide were temporarily closed during the first wave of the pandemic, children were unable to go to school for a long time, and the stress caused by the changes in children's daily lives and the need for them to be able to keep learning became issues. Therefore, in subsequent waves, TMG used online learning and other means to strike the right balance between thorough infection prevention measures and children's education.

<Requests to the Government of Japan>

- In the prolonged and difficult fight against the Covid-19 pandemic, TMG has taken various proactive measures to safeguard the lives and health of Tokyo residents, and along with building up systems for providing health and medical care that can be called the “Tokyo model,” in order for the national government and TMG to work together to take efficient countermeasures, we have made repeated requests to the government on wide-ranging matters such as providing a general policy on how Japan will deal with the Covid-19 pandemic, implementing border control measures and surveillance, establishing a testing and treatment system, ensuring a stable supply of medicines, vaccines and treatments necessary for testing, and researching and developing treatment methods for long Covid.
- In May 2022, TMG’s response from the 1st to the 6th wave was summarized and the status of efforts, results and issues for key measures were broken down and announced, and in addition to working to enhance and strengthen measures for the 7th wave, TMG requested that the government clarify the general policy for responding to future pandemic developments, and review the guidelines for each industry as we move into a new stage of measures for Covid-19.
- Meanwhile, on the occasion of the government reviewing the Infectious Disease Law, etc., in order to ensure that an effective system based on the Tokyo model which TMG has built up to now is created, TMG requested the promotion of digital transformation in medical care, securing and development of medical supplies such as domestically produced therapeutic drugs and vaccines, clarification of the rationale for prefectures to collect reports on the infection situation from wards and cities with public health centers and to share information with municipalities.
- In response, when the government reviewed the notification of all positive cases in September 2022, it indicated that health observations for patients not included in the notification of cases could be conducted using My HER-SYS. The revised Infectious Disease Law (enacted in April 2023) also reflects the TMG’s requests.
- When the status of COVID-19 was being reviewed under the Infectious Disease Law, TMG requested that the downgrade be made in stages from the perspective of mitigating abrupt changes so as not to cause anxiety among the residents of Tokyo and other parts of Japan, given that outbreaks of infections are likely to continue to occur.

Summary of Initiatives

- In particular, since it will be necessary to ensure the medical treatment system for elderly people with a high level of care, people with disabilities, pregnant women, etc., even after the reclassification as a Class 5 infectious disease, for the time being TMG has requested that the government establish a policy to secure hospital beds for Covid patients, continue to cover the fees for securing beds, and allow public health centers and prefectures to make arrangements for hospitalization, along with requests to allow the continuation of temporary medical facilities and continue public funding of expensive treatments and a certain amount of inpatient medical expenses.
- In response to these requests from TMG, the government announced a policy to gradually shift to a system that can respond to COVID-19 at a wide range of medical institutions during a transition period to last through the end of September 2023. Other requests from TMG were also reflected in the policy, such as temporary medical facilities being allowed to continue to serve as medical facilities for the time being.
- In addition, TMG requested that the effectiveness of the measures taken in response to COVID-19 to date and the relevant challenges be clarified in order to prepare for the outbreak and spread of new infectious diseases.

<TMG's response to the reclassification as a Class 5 infectious disease>

- In order to prevent anxiety among the residents of Tokyo and confusion at hospitals and other medical settings, the transition will be made in stages, while maintaining the necessary systems for providing health and medical care.
- With regard to the outpatient medical care system, “medical institutions for treatment and testing” will be renamed “medical institutions for outpatient services.” Along with continuing to publish the names of medical institutions, etc., we will promote having a wider range of medical institutions receive patients for medical care.
- As for the inpatient medical care system, the transition period after the downgrade to Class 5 that lasts until the end of September will be divided into two phases, with a gradual transition to a system in which a wide range of medical institutions can receive COVID-19 patients, while reducing the number of hospital beds secured. Coordination of hospitalization by public health centers and TMG for patients classified as category II or higher moderate cases, patients requiring dialysis, pregnant women, etc. will continue, while promoting cooperation between hospitals and diagnostic centers as in the case of other diseases.
- The consultation system will continue in order to provide guidance to medical institutions for patients presenting with a fever and health consultation for people recovering at home (the Fever Consultation Center and other help lines will be merged, and the Tokyo COVID-19 Consultation Center will be newly established).
- In order to protect high-risk groups such as the elderly, we will continue initiatives such as the operation of elderly medical care support facilities.

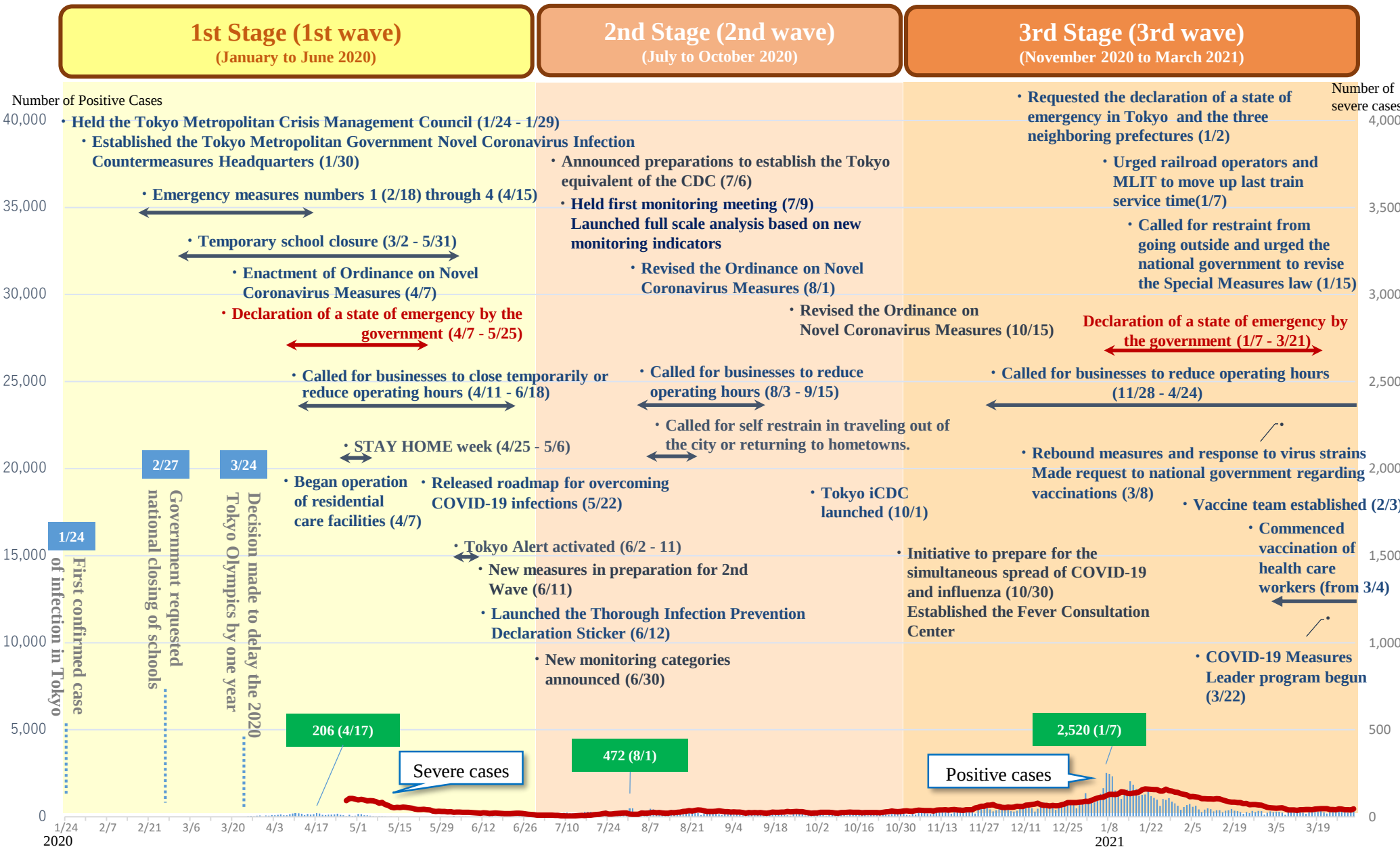
Basic Stance of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government for COVID-19 Response

The fight against COVID-19, what could be called an unprecedented once-in-a-century crisis, has been continuing for more than three years. During this long struggle, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (TMG) has taken measures based on the following stance.

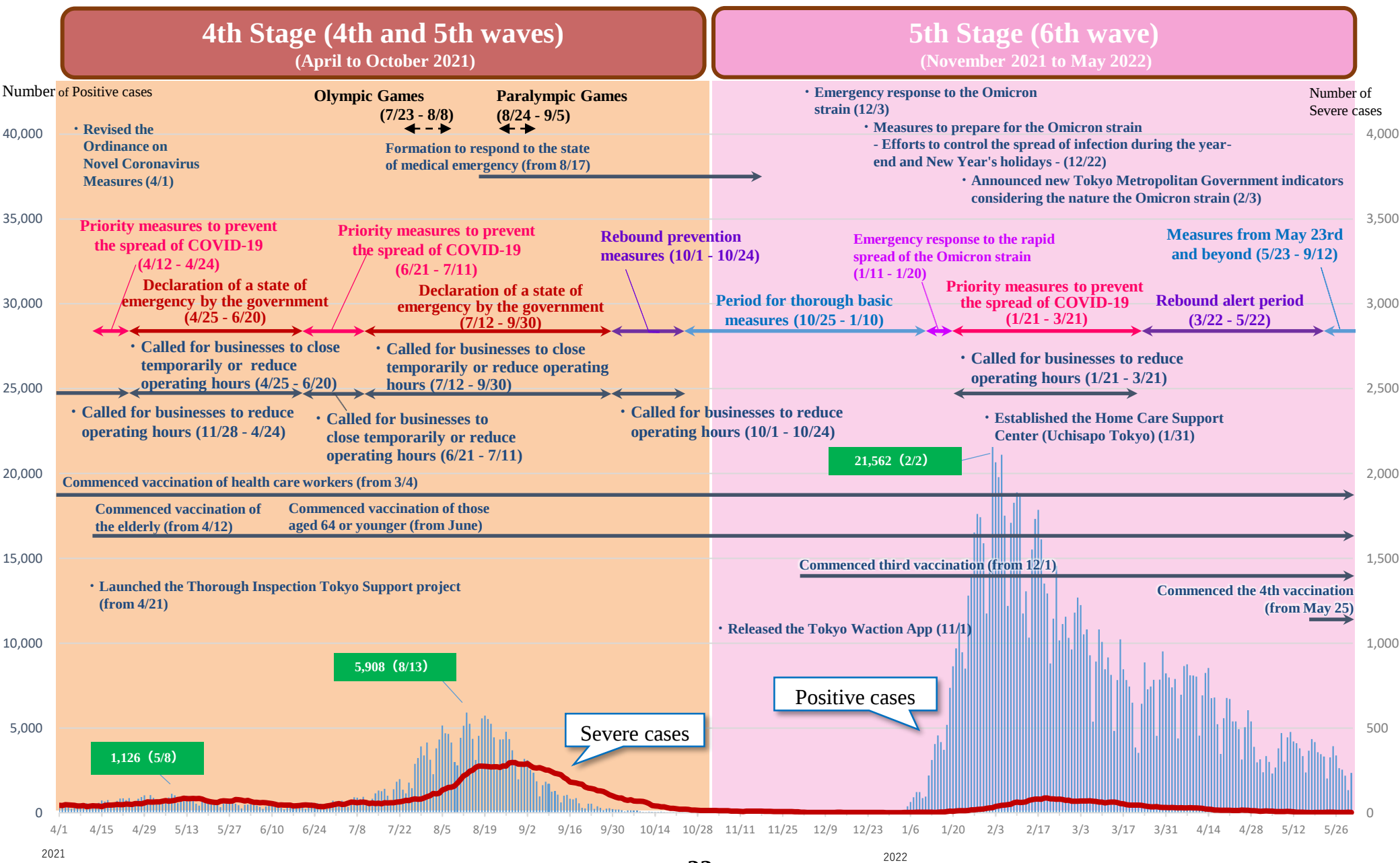
- In partnership with the national government, municipalities, public health centers, and medical institutions, use Tokyo's full resources to curb the spread of infection in order to **protect the invaluable lives and health of each and every resident of the city**.
- Improve and strengthen safety nets by providing various forms of assistance **to support city residents and businesses in their daily lives and business operations**, which have been severely impacted by the pandemic.
- **In order to curb the spread of infection**, take protective measures, such as restraining travel and thoroughly taking basic steps to prevent infection, proactive measures through tools such as vaccinations and therapeutic drugs, and preparedness measures such as stockpiling necessary items including medical supplies and food, and providing information on how to see a doctor. Along with this, take measures **to achieve a balance with socioeconomic activities**.

Should new waves of infection occur due to factors such as the emergence of variants, Tokyo will overcome the situation by leveraging our knowledge and experience to date and fully marshalling our resources to implement agile measures in accordance with the situation.

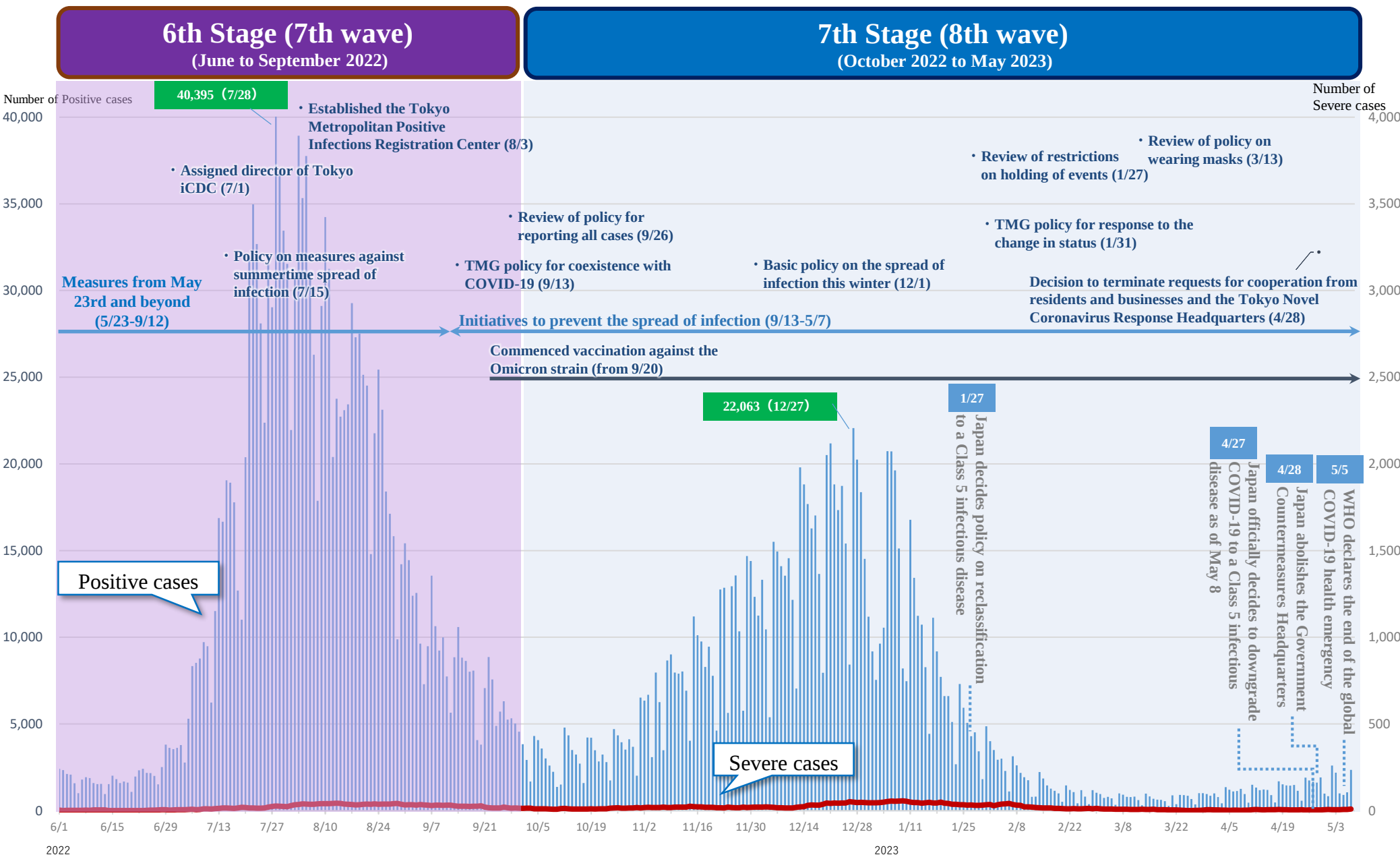
Changes in Positive Cases vs. Stages of Measures by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government



Changes in Positive Cases vs. Stages of Measures by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government



Changes in Positive Cases vs. Stages of Measures by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government



Primary Measures during 1st Stage (January to June 2020)

- Thorough reduction of personal contact (80%) to stop the spread of infections from the unknown virus -

	Overall response	Measures to prevent the spread of infection	Securing the medical care formation	Economic measures and strengthening of the safety-net
	Faced with widespread concern over the unknown virus, prepared a formation and help line at the city hall.			
2020 January	First confirmed case of infection in Tokyo (1/24)	- Held the Tokyo Metropolitan Crisis Management Council (1/24 - 29) - Established the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Novel Coronavirus Infection Countermeasures Headquarters (1/30)	- Established a call center (1/29) - Took in some returnees from Wuhan at city and public hospitals (1/29)	Established special help line for small to mid sized businesses (1/30)
February	- First emergency measures announced (supplemental budget (1) and (2)) (2/18) - Announced second emergency measures (2/26)	- Improved testing formation at the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health - Expanded testing capacity by utilizing private testing facilities - Suspended city hosted events and closed city facilities	- Established COVID-19 Consultation Helpline and COVID-19 outpatient clinic (2/7) - Requested city hospitals to secure beds - Expanded acceptance of patients at city run and public hospitals	
March	- Announced third emergency measures (2/12) - Supplementary budget (3) (2/31)	Temporary school closure (3/2 - 5/31)	Strengthened formation for severe cases at city run and public hospitals	- Established emergency funding program (3/6) - Commenced telework grant applications (3/6)
	Faced with the spread of COVID-19, promoted measures to reduce the flow of people to reduce personal contact by 80%.			
	Requested closure and reduced operating hours (Extended from 4/11 - 6/18)	Governor's press conference (3/25) "A Critical Phase in the Infection Explosion."		Began accepting requests for special livelihood and welfare subsidy (3/25)
April	- Enacted Ordinance on Novel Coronavirus Measures (4/7) - Announced fourth emergency measures (4/15) - Supplementary budget (4) (4/6) and (5) (4/15)	- Implemented state of emergency (including self restraint on leaving home, reduced restaurant business hours) - Stay Home week (4/25 - 5/6) (Supplemental budget) Payment by city of self-paid portion of testing fees	- Began operation of residential care facilities (4/7) - Established Patient Information Management Center (4/30) - Secured 3,300 hospital beds (Supplementary budget) Support for outpatient operation expenses for COVID-19	- Announced establishment of a cooperative fund for the prevention of the spread of COVID-19 (4/10) (Supplementary budget) Support for change of business category for food and beverage businesses (Supplementary budget) Expansion of institutional loans for small to mid sized businesses (Expanded as needed thereafter)
May	Supplementary budget (6) (May 5) and (7) (May 19)		Secured 2,865 rooms for residential care facilities	Commenced de-facto interest-free loans (5/1)
	Given the decline in infections, presented initiatives to balance ongoing socioeconomic activity with preventing infection.			
4/7 - 5/25	- Released roadmap for overcoming COVID-19 infections (22) - Step 1 (26)			(Supplemental budget) Added additional funds for the special livelihood and welfare subsidy (and subsequently added as required)
June	- Step 2 (6/1) - Compiled new measures in preparation for 2nd Wave (6/11) - Step 3 (6/12) - Released new monitoring categories (6/30)	- Tokyo Alert activated (6/2 - 11) - Began issuing the Thorough Infection Prevention Declaration Sticker (6/12) - Began operating the Tokyo COVID-19 Checking Service (6/12)		Commenced support for small to mid sized businesses carrying out guideline based initiatives (6/18)

Primary measures during 2nd stage (July to October 2020)

- Promotion of measures coinciding with the new stage of “With Corona” -

	Overall response	Measures to prevent the spread of infection	Securing the medical care formation	Economic measures and strengthening of the safety-net
July	Prepared formation for promoting measures considering expert discussions and analysis via a new monitoring committee.			
	- Announced preparations to establish the Tokyo equivalent of the CDC (6) - Launched full scale analysis based on new monitoring indicators (9) - Supplementary budget (8) (7/9) and (9) (7/31)	(Supplementary budget) Support for infectious disease countermeasures at medical institutions, nursing care facilities, child welfare facilities, and facilities for the disabled. - Governor's press conference (7/15) "Warning of the Spread of Infections"	(Supplementary budget) Temporary support funding for medical institutions (Supplementary budget) Consolation subsidy for medical personnel, etc.	(Supplementary Budget) Rent support subsidy for small to mid sized businesses
	Expanded support function for the testing formation and health centers, while securing hospital beds and residential care facilities for the arrival of the 2nd wave.			
		Governor's press conference (7/30) "Special Warning of the Spread of Infections"	Established Public Health Center Support Hubs (7/20)	
	Request for reduced business hours (8/3 - 8/31, extended to 9/15 within special zone only)			
August	- Revised the Ordinance on Novel Coronavirus Measures (1) (Regulations on sticker display in stores etc.) - Supplementary budget (10) (8/31)	- Governor's press conference (6) "Refrain from going out downtown at night." "Refrain from traveling outside of Tokyo or returning to your home town."	- Announced policy to secure approximately 1,000 hospital beds for COVID-19 patients at city run and public hospitals (8/7) - Secured 3,044 rooms at residential care facilities	Payment of Infection Spread Prevention Cooperation subsidy related to reduced business hours (8/3)
September	Promoted measures to prepare for the spread of infection in the fall and winter after the declining trend in infections.			
	Supplementary budget (11) (9/3) and (12) (9/24)	(Supplementary budget) Support for PCR testing expenses at elderly care facilities, etc.	- Established medical facility dedicated to COVID-19 (Tokyo Hospital, Tokai University School of Medicine) - Strengthened support function for health centers (Established Tracer Team) - Secured 3,307 rooms at residential care facilities	- Commenced project to support stable employment (9/28) - Established special help line for preventing bankruptcy (9/28)
October	- Launched Tokyo iCDC (10/1) - Revised the Ordinance on Novel Coronavirus Measures (10/15) (Added provisions to specify specific responsibilities for the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and city residents)	Subsidy for seasonal influenza vaccinations for the elderly	Established residential care facility allowing pet accompaniment (10/9)	- Began application of the Go To Travel campaign to Tokyo (10/1) - Began the sale of Motto Tokyo (More Tokyo)(10/23)

Primary measures during 3rd stage (November 2020 to March 2021)

- Multifaceted measures against the unprecedented scale of the 3rd wave -

	Overall response	Measures to prevent the spread of infection	Securing the medical care formation	Economic measures and strengthening of the safety-net
	Implemented initiatives for the simultaneous spread of COVID-19 and influenza during the winter period.			
October End	Announced Tokyo Metropolitan Government Initiative to Prepare for the Simultaneous Spread of COVID-19 and Seasonal Influenza (10/30)		- Ended operation of the COVID-19 Consultation Helpline and established the Fever Consultation Center (10/30) - Designated medical facilities for treatment and testing (Approximately 2,400 locations)	
November	Supplemental budget (13) (11/17) and (14) (11/25)	- Governor's press conference (11/19) "The five small things" - Governor's press conference (11/25) "Concentrated short term infection measures" - Secured testing capacity of approximately 68,000 tests per day	(Supplementary budget) Secured formation for treatment and testing over the year end/New Year's holidays - Strengthened support function for health centers (expanded Tracer Team)	- Temporary suspension of Go To Eat campaign in Tokyo (11/27) - Cessation of new reservations for Motto Tokyo (More Tokyo) (11/28)
	Request for reduced business hours (Extended 11/28 - 4/24) Multifaceted response to the major increase in infections during the year end/New Year's			
December	Supplementary budget (15) (12/14)	- Governor's press conference (12/17), "Year-end and New Year's special COVID-19 alert" - Commenced screening testing for virus strains (12/28)	- Established medical facility dedicated to COVID-19 (former Fuchu Rehabilitation Center) (12/16) - Secured 3,500 hospital beds and 3,961 rooms in residential care facilities	- Called for restraint in the use of the Go To Travel campaign (12/2) - Implemented special year end employment and occupational measure for small to mid sized businesses - National cessation of the Go To Travel campaign (12/28)
2021 January	- Requested for state of emergency declaration in Tokyo and three surrounding prefectures (1/2) - Urged railroad operators and MLIT to move up last train service time - Supplementary budget (16) (1/7) and (17) (1/29) - Initial Budget (18) (1/29)	Implemented state of emergency measures (restrain from going, requested restaurants to reduce business hours)	- Shifted 3 city run and public hospitals to focus on COVID-19 (1/13) - Strengthened health center support function (expanded Tracer Team) - Secured 4,700 hospital beds and 4,947 rooms at residential care facilities	- Commenced Subsidy Program for Measures Against Infection by Small to Mid Sized Businesses (1/4) - Paid out cooperation subsidies to individual shops (1/8) - Expanded payment of cooperation subsidies to include major companies (1/22)
	Promoted vaccination and measures to prevent a rebound as the decline in infections stopped			
February	Supplementary budget (19) (2/5) (20) and (21) (2/18)	- Launched vaccination team comprised of the city, municipalities, and medical associations (2/3) - Began intensive testing	- Began support for hospitals supporting thereof - Secured 5,000 hospital beds and 6,010 rooms at residential care facilities	Established special website for selling local specialty products in the city (2/26)
March 1/7 - 3/21	Supplementary budget (22) (3/5) (23) and (24) (3/24)	- Established helpline on vaccine side effects (3/1) - Commenced special vaccination for healthcare workers (3/4) - Launched COVID-19 Measures Leader program (3/22)	- Strengthened support function for health centers (Expanded Tracer Team) - Secured 5,048 hospital beds and 6,101 rooms at residential care facilities	Expanded Subsidy Program for Measures Against Infection by Small to Mid Sized Businesses

Primary measures during 4th stage (April to October 2021)

- Securing medical services and accelerating vaccinations in the face of the threat of highly infectious strains -

5	Overall response	Measures to prevent the spread of infection	Securing the medical care formation	Economic measures and strengthening of the safety-net
April	Request for reduced business hours (Extended 11/28 - 4/24) - Supplementary budget (25) (4/9) - Implemented priority measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 (4/12 through 4/24 in 23 wards, 6 cities, Tama)	- Governor's press conference (4/9) "A New Phase" - Launched the Thorough Inspection Tokyo Support project (from 4/12)	- Provided city operated facilities for use as mass vaccination venues (from 4/1) - Secured 200 facilities and 1,000 hospital beds as reserve support hospitals	- Provided temporary lodging for those who lost their homes - Provided aid funding according to business scale - Provided cooperation subsidies to large scale facilities - Established aid program unique to Tokyo for small to mid sized businesses and sole proprietors who complied with business closing requests
	Requested closure and reduced operating hours (4/25 - 6/20) - Requested government to issue State of Emergency declaration (4/21) - Supplementary budget (26) (4/23)	- Governor's press conference (4/23) "Hold it down." - Testing capacity reaches approximately 97,000 cases per day - Commenced screening testing for the L452R strain (4/30)	- Strengthened medical support formation for home care patients (4/20) - Expanded helpline on long Covid to 8 city run and public hospitals (4/26)	
May	- Supplementary budget (27) (5/7) - Supplementary budget (28) (5/17) - Supplementary budgets (29) and (30) (5/28)	- Governor's press conference (5/7) "Control the flow of people" "Point specific measures" "Preparedness measures looking forward" - Commenced support programs for companies implementing telework (5/12) - Governor's press conference (5/28) "We must stop the rebound"	- Implemented support for treatment and testing medical facilities during the Golden Week period (5/1 - 5) - Secured 5,594 hospital beds and 5,708 rooms at residential care facilities - Provided cooperation subsidy to local clinics to promote vaccination - Announced the establishment of the Tsukiji Vaccination Center (open 6/8 - 6/30)	- Paid monthly support aid to small to mid sized businesses - Strengthened/expanded suicide prevention hotline and support for single parents
June	4/25 - 6/20 - Supplementary budget (31) (6/18) - Implemented priority measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 (6/21 to 7/11 in 23 wards and Tama city)	- Governor's press conference (6/18) "Curbing flow of people" "Through implementation of basic measures" "Acceleration of vaccinations"	- Opened vaccination center in the observatory of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government building (6/18 north, 6/25 south) - Secured hospitals for support during recovery period (Approximately 1,000 beds in 200 facilities) - Secured 5,820 rooms at residential care facilities	- Enabled the provision of alcohol at shops that meet certain criteria (2 or fewer people, under 90 minutes, until 7:00 PM) (from 6/21) - Provided cooperation subsidy to restaurants, large scale facilities - Paid monthly support aid to small to mid sized businesses
July	Request for reduced business hours (6/21 - 7/11) Supplementary budget (32) (7/8)	Governor's press conference (7/8): 3 pillars to protect the lives and health of Tokyo residents ("Measures for restaurants", "Measures for the 50s age group", "Promotion of vaccinations")	- Established inpatient waiting station (Katsushika) - Established new mass vaccination venues (7 locations) and vaccination venues in cooperation with universities (Aoyama Gakuin University, Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo Metropolitan University) - Secured 5,967 hospital beds and 5,962 rooms at residential care facilities - Secured hospitals to support recovery period (approximately 1,500 hospital beds at 230 facilities)	- Provided cooperation subsidy to restaurants, large scale facilities - Paid monthly support aid to small to mid sized businesses
	Request for reduced business hours (Extended 7/12 - 9/30)	Strengthened measures against shops that do not comply with requests (individual visits etc.)		

Primary measures during 4th stage (April to October 2021)

- Securing medical services and accelerating vaccinations in the face of the threat of highly infectious strains -

	Overall response	Measures to prevent the spread of infection	Securing the medical care formation	Economic measures and strengthening of the safety-net
August	Request for reduced business hours (Extended 7/12 - 9/30) Supplementary budget (33) (8/12) Supplementary budget (34) (8/17)	• Governor's press meeting (8/17) "Medical state of emergency" "Building a formation" • Strengthened measures against drinking on the street • Collaboration with industry groups to reduce flow of people at commercial facilities by 50%	• Installed oxygen station at City Resident's Castle • Established inpatient waiting station (Hachioji) • Utilization of antibody cocktail treatment • Secured approximately 6,546 rooms at residential care facilities • Commenced observation of home care patients in collaboration with home nursing stations. • Made request to medical institutions in accordance with the Act on the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients with Infectious Diseases (to secure hospital beds and deploy staff) • Established youth oriented vaccination venue (Shibuya) • Vaccination rate (ages 12 and over, as of August 31) (1st shot: 59.5%, 2nd shot: 45.1%)	• Promoted vaccination for pregnant women etc. • Strengthened support for expectant and nursing mothers (Online consultations with midwives, coordination of smooth hospitalization)
7/12 - 9/30 September	Supplementary budget (35) (9/9) Supplementary budget (36) (9/17) Supplementary budget (37) (9/28)	• Continued strategic and concentrated testing at entertainment districts and elderly care facilities • Prepared testing formation for schools and daycare centers • Governor's press meeting (9/28) "Avoid pressure on medical infrastructure from a rebound"	• Established oxygen/medical care station using Olympics facilities (Tsukiji and Chofu) • Established inpatient waiting station (North) • Secured medical infrastructure of approximately 9,200 hospital beds (6,651 hospital beds for illness, 1,785 for recovery, and 620 for oxygen and medical care stations) • Expanded coverage for mass vaccination venues in the city (to include all people living, working, and studying in the city aged 12 and over) • Vaccination rate (as of September 30) (1st shot: 74.0%, 2nd shot: 64.1%)	• Support for strengthening the management foundation of restaurants • Support for initiatives to improve revenue for tourism businesses • Implemented early payment of cooperation subsidy to restaurants etc. (payment without waiting for the request period to end)
October	Request for reduced business hours (10/1 - 10/24) • Implemented measures against rebound (10/1 - 24) • Supplementary budget (38) (10/4) • Response during period for thorough basic measures (10/25 - 11/30)	• Requests to organize visitors to commercial facilities, to set audience limits on events, and for attendees to go home directly • Implemented thorough infection prevention measures during afterschool activities, delayed school trips • Governor's press meeting (10/21) "Particular importance of ventilation in the home" • Prepared PCR testing structure usable in educational activities	• Established new mass vaccination venues (Shibuya, Tokyo Dome) • Implemented vaccinations at city mass vaccination centers without reservation requirement (Shibuya, Gyoko-dori Underground, Tokyo Dome) • Established call center for neutralizing antibody drug treatment • Vaccination rate (as of October 31) (1st shot: 81.7%, 2nd shot: 77.5%)	• Enabled provision of alcohol by certified shops only (4 people or less per table until 8:00 PM) (from 10/1) • Payment of cooperation subsidy to restaurants • Paid monthly support aid to small to mid sized businesses • Recommended use of Tokyo Waction app or vaccination certificates for the use of tables by 5 or more people at certified shops (from 10/25) • Enabled provision of alcohol by non-certified shops (4 people or less per table until 9:00 PM) (from 10/25)

Primary measures during 5th stage (November 2021 to May 2022)

- Stop infections through thorough measures that consider the nature of the Omicron strain without stopping society -

	Overall response	Measures to prevent the spread of infection	Securing the medical care formation	Economic measures and strengthening of the safety-net
November	Supplementary Budget (39) (11/25)	• Requested cooperation in thorough implementation of basic infection prevention measures, such as avoidance of the “Three Cs” (closed spaces, crowded places, close-contact settings) • Tokyo Metropolitan Government Basic Policy on Future COVID-19 Measures (11/25)	• Established database for registering medical care personnel in Tokyo • Vaccination rate (as of November 30) (1st shot: 83.6%, 2nd shot: 82.4%)	• Launched Tokyo Waction app (11/1)
December	• Response during period for thorough basic measures (from 12/1) • Emergency response to Omicron strain (12/3)	• Request for more thorough implementation of measures to prevent infection, such as wearing masks • Request for reduce contact between people, such as by using telework or staggered commuting • Kanki-no-Uta (Ventilation Song) (12/10) • Request for city residents to get tested (12/25)	• Expanded government testing formation • Secured approximatel 8,459 rooms at residential care facilities • Special response to Omicron strain (moved up schedule for increasing hospital beds) • Established high function oxygen and medical care station (at the former Akabane Central General Hospital) (12/13) • Commenced 3rd vaccination at mass vaccination venues in the city (12/19) • Vaccination rate (as of December 31) (1st shot: 84.3%, 2nd shot: 83.5% 3rd shot: 0.3%)	• Recommended use of Tokyo Waction app or vaccination certificates for the use of tables by large groups of 9 or more people at certified shops (from 12/1) • Enabled provision of alcohol by non-certified shops until 9:00 PM for groups of 4 or more people (from 12/1) • Started the Telework Promotion Leader program (12/6) • Provided temporary emergency lodging facilities (12/27 to 1/5)

Primary measures during 5th stage (November 2021 to May 2022)

- Stop infections through thorough measures that consider the nature of the Omicron strain without stopping society -

	Overall response	Measures to prevent the spread of infection	Securing the medical care formation	Economic measures and strengthening of the safety-net
2022 January	- Emergency response to the rapid spread of the Omicron strain (1/11 - 1/20) Request for reduced business hours (Extended 1/21 - 3/21) - Implemented priority measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 (1/21 - 2/13) - Supplementary budget (40) (1/28) - Initial budget (41) (1/28)	- Request to limit activities with high risk of infection, such as avoiding visiting crowded places Governor's press meeting (1/19) "Stop infections without stopping society" - Request to refrain from leaving home for unnecessary and non-urgent purposes - Request for city residents concerned about infection to get tested	- Secured 6,919 hospital beds and 9,332 rooms at residential care facilities - Established medical facility for use during peak spread of infections (Tokyo Sports Square) (1/25) - Opened vaccination center in the south observatory at the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building (1/26) - Established the Home Care Support Center (Uchisapo Tokyo) (1/31) - Vaccination rate (as of January 31) (1st shot: 86.6%, 2nd shot: 85.9% 3rd shot: 4.0%)	- Established General Testing Helpline (from 1/13) - Paid cooperation subsidy to restaurants (For groups of up to 4 people per table - certified shops: alcohol allowed until 9:00 PM (or selectable choice of no alcohol until 8:00 PM), non-certified shops: no alcohol, until 20:00 PM) (from 1/21)
February	- Implemented priority measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 (Extended 2/14 - 3/6) - Supplementary Budget (42) (2/17)	- Commenced intensive testing for staff at day centers and visit-based facilities for the elderly, childcare centers, etc. (2/7) - Commenced distribution of qualitative antigen test kits to allow rapid testing at home or other places when there is onset of symptoms in someone who is a close contact (2/8) - Commenced operation of a vaccination bus for elderly care facilities (2/14) - Began accommodation support project for accommodation facilities to protect elderly from infection (2/18)	- Secured 7,229 hospital beds and 12,601 rooms at residential care facilities - Opened the Tachikawa Minami Vaccination Center (2/1) - Began operating care facility for use during peak spread of infection (Tachihi) (2/9) - Arranged temporary medical facilities focused on strengthened medical treatment functions, support for pregnant women, and provision of medical care to the elderly (from 2/19) - Listed all treatment and testing facilities (approximately 4,200 medical facilities) via the city website (from 2/25) - Completed treatment facilities for use during peak spread of infection (Tachihi, Takamatsu) (2/28) - converted portion of Takamatsu to mass vaccination venue. - Vaccination rate (as of February 28) (1st shot: 87.0%, 2nd shot: 86.3% 3rd shot: 23.1%)	- Implemented project to support emergency procurement of essential workers (2/1) - Implemented BCP support project using residential telework facilities to protect families and society (from 2/1) - Added function to record 3rd vaccination to the Tokyo Waction app (2/10)

Primary measures during 5th stage (November 2021 to May 2022)

- Stop infections through thorough measures that consider the nature of the Omicron strain without stopping society -

	Overall response	Measures to prevent the spread of infection	Securing the medical care formation	Economic measures and strengthening of the safety-net
March	Request for reduced business hours (Extended 1/21 - 3/21) - Implemented priority measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 (Extended 3/7 - 3/21) - Supplementary budget (43) (3/17)  - Rebound alert period (3/22 - 4/24)	- Governor's press conference (3/11) "Accelerating vaccination" - Request to avoid crowded places and times - Request for city residents concerned about infection to get tested	- Renewed the map of medical facilities treatment and testing (3/11) - Implemented 3rd vaccination without need for reservations (Gyoko-dori underground, Tachikawa Takamatsu, Tokyo Dome) (from 3/15) - Vaccination rate (as of 3/31) (1st shot: 87.4%, 2nd shot: 86.7% 3rd shot: 47.1%)	- Implemented emergency support for recipients of business revival grants - Certified shops: 4 or fewer people per table, 2 hours or less (except when using negative test certificate) (from 3/22) - Non-certified shops: 4 or fewer people per table, 2 hours or less, alcohol served until 9:00 PM (from 3/22)
April	Rebound alert period (extended 4/25 - 5/22)	Called for proactive testing for city residents intending to return to hometowns or travel during Golden Week	- Opened helpline for elderly care and disabled care facilities and began deploying a rapid support team (4/28) - Established temporary testing facilities for using during the Golden Week holidays (4/28-5/8) - Vaccination rate (as of April 30) (1st shot: 87.5%, 2nd shot: 86.9% 3rd shot: 58.5%)	- Certified shops: 8 or fewer people per table, 2 hours or less (except when using negative test certificate) (from 4/25) - Non-certified shops: 4 or fewer people per table, 2 hours or less, alcohol served until 9:00 PM (from 4/25)
May	- Initiatives from May 23rd (5/23 - 9/12) - Supplementary budget (44) (5/24)	Request for thorough implementation of basic measures to prevent the spread of infection and action that avoids spreading infection	- Converted oxygen/medical care station (Akabane) to elderly medical care support facility (Akabane) to replace the elderly medical care support facility at the former Tokyo Women's Medical University East Medical Center (5/9) - Vaccination rate (as of May 31) (1st shot: 87.6%, 2nd shot: 87.1% 3rd shot: 63.8%)	- Certified shops: end to customer limit (from 5/23) - Non-certified shops: 4 or fewer people per table, 2 hours or less, alcohol served until 9:00 PM (from 5/23)

Primary measures during 6th stage (June to September 2022)

- Balance prevention of the spread of infection with socioeconomic activity by improving the structure for providing healthcare and treatment, promoting vaccination, and thorough measures against infection -

	Overall response	Measures to prevent the spread of infection	Securing the medical care formation	Economic measures and strengthening of the safety-net
June		• Called for correct use of masks according to situation and caution regarding heat stroke	• Reduced level of secured hospital beds and rooms at residential care facilities (6/1) • Established oxygen/medical care station(Tachikawa) to replace oxygen/medical care station at the Chofu City Hall (6/21) • Vaccination rate (as of June 30) (1st shot: 87.7%, 2nd shot: 87.2%, 3rd shot: 66.2%)	• Implemented trial of Motto Tokyo (More Tokyo) (6/10 - 7/31)
July	• Assigned director of Tokyo iCDC (7/1) • Policy on measures against summertime spread of infection (7/15)	• Governor's press meeting (7/15) "Top priority on protecting lives and livelihoods of city residents - (1) Further strengthening of medical care infrastructure, (2) Promotion of vaccination, (3) Thorough measures against infection" • Governor's press conference (7/29) "Special period for protecting your self and loved ones"	• Raised level of secured hospital beds (7/12) • Raised the operating level at residential care facilities (7/15) • Opened medical care support facilities for the elderly in Setagaya Tamagawa (7/21) and Shibuya (7/31) • Began operating care facility for use during peak spread of infection (Takamatsu) (7/27) • Vaccination rate (as of July 31) (1st shot: 87.8%, 2nd shot: 87.3%, 3rd shot: 68.1%)	
August		• Commenced distribution of qualitative antigen test kits for people with Covid symptoms (8/1) • Call for implementation of measures to prevent infection during the Obon holiday (8/10) • Call for infection prevention measures towards the week following the Obon holiday (8/18)	• Increased telephone lines at the Fever Consultation Center to a maximum of 700 lines (8/1) • Established the Tokyo Metropolitan Positive Case Registration Center (8/3) • Established temporary testing facility for use during Obon holiday (8/5 - 8/18) • Secured structure for treatment and testing during Obon holiday (8/11 - 8/16) • Secured 13,501 rooms at residential care facilities • Vaccination rate (as of August 31) (1st shot: 87.9%, 2nd shot: 87.4%, 3rd shot: 69.7%)	
September	• Supplementary budget (45) (9/9) • Decided Tokyo policy for coexisting with COVID-19 (9/13) • Initiatives to prevent spread of infection (from 9/13) • Reconsidered requirement to submit all positive cases (9/26)	• Governor's press meeting (9/13) "Living in coexistence with COVID-19" "(1) Improve structure for providing healthcare and treatment, (2) Promote vaccination, (3) Thorough measures against infection"	• Announced medical facilities for treating long Covid on city website (9/8) • Reduced level for securing hospital beds, rooms at residential care facilities (9/30) • Secured 13,195 rooms at residential care facilities • Vaccination rate (as of September 30) (1st shot: 88.0%, 2nd shot: 87.5%, 3rd shot: 70.3%)	• Restarted Motto Tokyo (More Tokyo) trial period (from 9/1)

Primary measures during 7th stage (October 2022 to May 2023)

-Promoting efforts to coexist with COVID-19 while responding to a simultaneous influenza epidemic-

	Overall response	Measures to prevent the spread of infection	Securing the medical care formation	Economic measures and strengthening of the safety-net
October		Governor's press meeting (10/27) "No more going along with it when the next wave comes" "The key points are proactive, protective, and being prepared" "An active winter with vaccination and prevention of infection"	- Secured 12,884 rooms at residential care facilities - Began simultaneous administration of COVID-19 and influenza vaccination for the elderly at Tokyo's large-scale vaccination sites (10/14) - Expanded reception hours at the Tokyo Positive Case Registration Center to 24 hours a day (10/20) - Vaccination rate (as of October 31) (1st shot: 88.0%, 2nd shot: 87.5%, 3rd shot: 71.1%, vaccinated against Omicron: 6.1%)	Launched "Tadaima Tokyo Plus" (10/20)
November	Supplementary budget (46) (11/18)		- Raised level of secured hospital beds and rooms at residential care facilities (11/17) - Began infant vaccinations at Sanraku Hospital (11/11) and Tachikawa Minami vaccination center (11/29) - Vaccination rate (as of November 30) (1st shot: 88.1%, 2nd shot: 87.6%, 3rd shot: 71.9%, vaccinated against Omicron: 24.2%)	
December	Basic policy on the spread of infection this winter (12/1)	In anticipation of the New Year's holidays, called for vaccination against the Omicron strain before year-end and testing before and after family visits and other travel (12/1)	- Secured 7,231 hospital beds (maximum of 7,477 beds) (12/1) - Established elderly medical care support facilities in Aoyama, Adachi Towa, Hachioji Mejirodai, and Fuchu (12/1) and in Takinogawa (12/26) - Converted treatment facilities for use during peak spread of infection (Tachihi, Takamatsu) into residential care facilities (12/1) - Established a dedicated call center for the Tokyo Positive Case Registration Center (12/1) - Established the temporary Tokyo Metropolitan Government Online Fever Treatment Center (12/12) - Set up temporary testing sites during the New Year's holidays (12/24-1/12) - Expanded the clinic hours of the temporary Tokyo Metropolitan Government Online Fever Treatment Center to 24 hours a day (12/29-1/3) - Vaccination rate (as of December 31) (1st shot: 88.1%, 2nd shot: 87.6%, 3rd shot: 72.7%, vaccinated against Omicron: 39.1%)	

Primary measures during 7th stage (October 2022 to May 2023)

-Promoting efforts to coexist with COVID-19 while responding to a simultaneous influenza epidemic-

	Overall response	Measures to prevent the spread of infection	Securing the medical care formation	Economic measures and strengthening of the safety-net
2023 January	- Reviewed restrictions on holding events (from 1/27) - TMG policy for response to the change in status of COVID-19 (1/31)	Governor's press meeting (1/31) "Sustainable recovery" "Don't let your guard down, let's get through the winter safely! " "Protect yourself and your loved ones from highly contagious viruses"	- Reduced level of secured hospital beds (1/31) - Vaccination rate (as of January 31) (1st shot: 88.2%, 2nd shot: 87.7%, 3rd shot: 73.1%, vaccinated against Omicron: 43.6%)	
February	Supplementary budget (47) (2/14)		- Secured 11,101 rooms at residential care facilities - Vaccination rate (as of February 28) (1st shot: 88.2%, 2nd shot: 87.7%, 3rd shot: 73.4%, vaccinated against Omicron: 45.2%)	
March	Reviewed the policy on wearing masks (starting 3/13)	Governor's press conference (3/10) "Wearing a mask is a personal choice, so let's respect each person's decision! "	- Secured 9,954 rooms at residential care facilities - The Gyoko-dori Underground vaccination center was converted into the Yurakucho Eki-mae Underground vaccination facility (3/1) - Ended operations of the Yurakucho Eki-mae Underground vaccination facility and the Tachikawa Minami vaccination center (3/31) - Vaccination rate (as of March 31) (1st shot: 88.2%, 2nd shot: 87.7%, 3rd shot: 73.6%, vaccinated against Omicron: 46.0%)	
April	Decision to terminate requests for cooperation from residents and businesses and the Tokyo Novel Coronavirus Response Headquarters (4/28)	Governor's press meeting (4/28) "Let's make every day full of vitality! " "Instead of TMG requiring measures to prevent infection across the board, voluntary decisions and efforts based on the circumstances of individual and business is the basic rule"	- Secured 4,215 rooms at residential care facilities - Vaccination rate (as of April 30) (1st shot: 88.2%, 2nd shot: 87.7%, 3rd shot: 73.7%, vaccinated against Omicron: 46.3%) - Formulated transition plan. Securing of hospital beds: secure approx. 3,100 beds in the first half of transition period and approx. 2,000 beds in the latter half (4/28)	
May			- Termination of residential care for the purpose of isolation (5/7), continuation of residential care for the elderly and pregnant women (337 rooms) - Vaccination rate (as of May 7) (1st shot: 88.2%, 2nd shot: 87.7%, 3rd shot: 73.7%, vaccinated against Omicron: 46.5%)	

Conditions and Response During 1st through 8th Waves

Characteristics

Threat of the unknown virus

[Tokyo] Maximum infections: 206 (4/17), new positive cases (cumulative): 4,705, deaths (cumulative): 289

[Nationwide] Maximum infections: 644 (4/11), new positive cases (cumulative): 14,600, deaths (cumulative): 832

*Cumulative period: April 1, 2020 - May 31, 2020

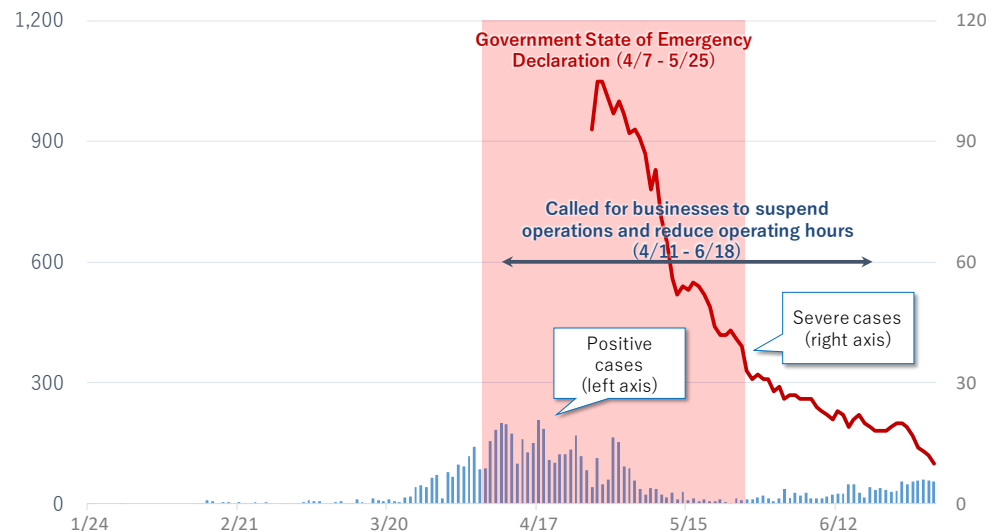
(Infection situation and system for the provision of health care)

- January 2020: Identified positive cases among inbound travelers.
- Numerous reports of **asymptomatic positive cases**.
- Occurrence of clusters at indoor facilities such as restaurants and sports gyms as well as medical institutions and welfare facilities.
- **Pressure on quarantine, testing, and medical care provision as well as health center operations** due to positive cases with unknown infection routes and rapid increase in close contact cases.
- Roughly one third of all new positive cases nationwide occurred in Tokyo.
- Avoided explosive rise in infections (overshoot) and new reported cases began to decline.

(Situation of Tokyo residents and businesses)

- Since the identification of the first positive case in the city in January 2020, **concerns among the city residents and businesses deepened steadily** over the unknown virus.

- A sharp increase in demand for masks and disinfectant as basic infection prevention measures caused **a shortage in supplies such as masks** and deepened confusion.
- Employment conditions worsened as **new tentative hires were frequently cancelled** by companies facing financial difficulties due to the spread of infection.



TMG Response

[Enhancing the system for providing health care]

- **Established help line and initial treatment infrastructure for answering city resident concerns.**
- Established the **COVID-19 Testing Helpline** for consultations from those possibly infected with COVID-19, and the **COVID-19 Outpatient Clinic** for treatment and testing.
- **Strengthened infrastructure for providing medical care beyond existing frameworks.**
- Established the **hospitalization coordination headquarters** to coordinate hospital to commit patients over a wide area according to the patient's severity and the presence of preexisting conditions.
- Requested **securing of hospital beds at hospitals other than designated medical institutions for infectious diseases.**
- Secured **3,300 hospital beds for COVID-19** patients (400 for severe cases and 2,900 for moderate cases)
- Implemented new treatment measures for mild cases, such as **residential care (2,865 rooms)**

[Health and preventive measures]

- **Personnel support to maintain health center functions.**
- Established a **Patient Information Management Center** to consolidate management of patient information for sharing with health centers.

[Requesting cooperation from Tokyo residents and businesses]

- Requested thorough **restraint on going out** to city residents (except when necessary for maintaining livelihood). Requested limits on facility use and the hosting of events to businesses depending on facility type.
- **Requested business closures to a wide range of industries and facilities,** except for facilities required for maintaining daily life.

- **Established cooperation subsidy for small to mid sized businesses.**
- Established a **cooperative subsidy for preventing the spread of infection** first in the country for businesses that fully cooperate with business closure and other requests in order to secure the effectiveness of requests for business closure and cooperation.
- **Requested restraint on hosting events** which may result in people being in close quarters.
- **Temporary closure of primary schools and upper and lower secondary schools**
- Temporarily closed city run schools from March 2 at the request of the national government.
Later **extended closure until the end of May for all city and municipal schools.**
- **Established help center for state of emergency measures.**
- Established the **Tokyo Metropolitan State of Emergency Help Center** at the start of the state of emergency measures to respond to the questions and concerns of city residents and businesses regarding the requests and instructions under the Act on Special Measures for Pandemic Influenza and New Infectious Diseases Preparedness and Response.
- **Emergency hiring measures**
- Hired individuals who's tentative hiring or employment was stopped due to the impact of COVID-19 as city employees for the fiscal year.

1st Stage (January through June 2020, including 1st Wave (April and May))

TMG Response

[PR and delivery of information to Tokyo residents, etc.]

- **Established website to publish latest information and support information.**
 - Established the **COVID-19 Measures website**, to provide the latest infection trends in easy to understand graphs and tables, and the **COVID-19 Support Navigation website**, with navigation functionality for easily obtaining information on support from the city and national government, thereby providing accurate and timely information.
- **Stay Home week**
 - Deployed publicity establishing the long holidays as the “**Stay Home Week to Protect Lives**” in cooperation with other prefectures.
- **Publicity in collaboration with influencers**
 - Cooperated with YouTubers to appeal to youth by disseminating accurate information on COVID-19 via the YouTuber’s accounts.
- **Streamed the Tokyo Metropolitan COVID-19 Latest Information (Monitoring Report).**
 - Regularly streamed messages from the Governor and the latest infection information via YouTube (April 3 to June 15, 2020).

Measures Timing by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government	Overview of Measures by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government
State of Emergency Measures (1) [April 7 - May 25] (City residents) [April 11 - May 25] (Businesses)	[City residents] Requested restraint from going out for unnecessary and non-urgent purposes [Businesses] Requested facility closure and reduced business hours at restaurants (5:00 AM to 8:00 PM), requested cancellation of events.
[May 26-June 18]	[City residents] Requested restraint from going out for unnecessary and non-urgent purposes [Businesses] Requested facility closure, limits on event hosting, and reduce business hours at restaurants (5:00 AM to 8:00 PM).

Achievements and issues

- Established a helpline to respond to city resident concerns faced with limited knowledge on COVID-19 while making **requests for closures for a wide range of businesses and restraint on going out on the part of the residents to reduce interpersonal contact by 80%**. Controlled new positive cases with cooperation from city residents and businesses
- Strengthening the medical care infrastructure and optimizing operations became an urgent issue in the face of pressure on medical care and health care operations as infections spread.
- It became necessary to implement measures that considered analysis and forecasts on infections based on expert knowledge and advice.

2nd Stage (July through October 2020 – 2nd Wave (July and August))

Characteristics

Rebound in case numbers following the lifting of the state of emergency

[Tokyo] Max. number of cases: 472 people (Aug. 1); New positive cases (cumulative): 14,589; Deaths (cumulative): 38

[Nationwide] Max. number of cases: 1,597 people (Aug. 7); New positive cases (cumulative): 49,354; Deaths (cumulative): 322

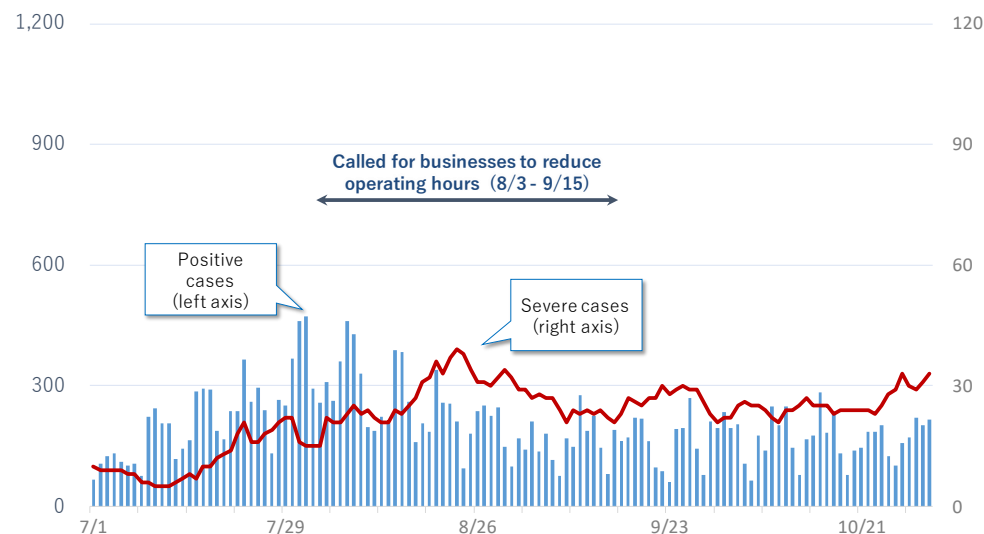
*Period for cumulative figures: July 1, 2020-August 31, 2020

(Infection situation and system for the provision of health care)

- There was a rapid surge in cases mainly in the so-called “**nightlife district**” of restaurants and other entertainment establishments in downtown areas, **resulting in an increase in cases among young people**.
- There was a wide range of infection routes, and a high percentage of people with an unknown infection route.
- As new positive cases between July and August 2020 surpassed the numbers seen during the 1st wave, **public health center operations were under even greater strain**.
- While infections happened in hospitals, there were no large clusters as seen in the 1st wave.

(Situation of Tokyo residents and businesses)

- After the end of the stay-at-home request, there was an increase **primarily of young people** in their 20s and 30s going out to restaurants in downtown districts.



TMG Response

[Enhancing the system for providing health care]

➤ **Infectious disease control command center and monitoring of infection status**

- Established the **monitoring meeting** to lead to necessary countermeasures based on analysis of the infection situation and the system for providing health care by experts.
- Established the **Tokyo iCDC (Tokyo Center for Infectious Disease Control and Prevention)** to implement effective measures against Covid-19 such as research, analysis, information gathering and dissemination in an integrated manner.

➤ **Strengthening consultation and testing systems**

- Set up the **Tokyo Fever Consultation Center** (with 46 telephone lines) to take calls from people with symptoms such as a fever who do not have a primary care doctor.
- Began **support for PCR testing, etc. for social welfare facilities** undertaken by wards and municipalities.

➤ **Strengthening of inpatient medical care system and medical treatment system**

- Secured **2,640 hospital beds for COVID-19 patients** (150 for people with severe symptoms, 2,490 for people with moderate symptoms, etc.).
- Policy to secure **1,000 COVID beds** at metropolitan and public hospitals.
- Expanded residential care facilities (**3,044 rooms**), opened residential care facilities that can accommodate pets.
- Established a **follow-up center for persons recovering at home** that provides 24-hour medical consultation for those recovering (within the jurisdiction of TMG public health centers).

[Health and preventive measures]

➤ **Strengthening functionality of public health centers**

- Established a **public health center support base** within the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health to support the operations of ward and municipal public health centers (setting up a tracer team responsible for epidemiological surveys, etc.)

[Requesting cooperation from Tokyo residents and businesses]

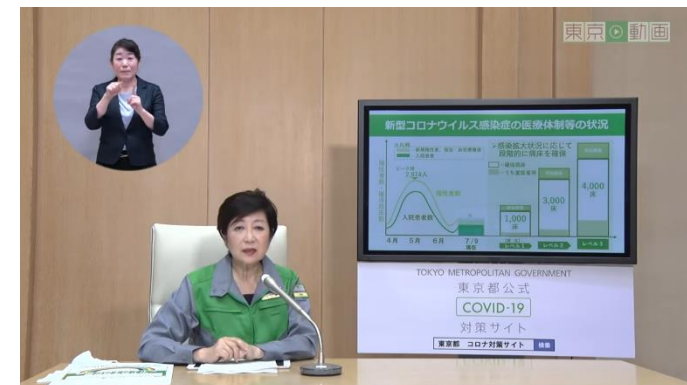
- While a wide range of industries were requested to suspend their operations during the 1st wave, in view of actual cases of infection and other factors, **a request was made to curtail operating hours** (from 5 a.m. to 10 p.m.) between August 3 and September 15, pinpointing **restaurants and karaoke establishments which serve alcohol**.
- Fully cooperating small and medium-sized companies were **given a cooperation payment at a flat rate of 200,000 yen** per business (businesses that comply with the guidelines and display the sticker are eligible to receive the payment)

2nd Stage (July through October 2020 – 2nd Wave (July and August))

TMG Response

[PR and delivery of information to Tokyo residents, etc.]

- **Share the latest information through video contents**
 - Used celebrities to promote awareness of the stickers declaring thorough measures to prevent infection and to produce and upload videos urging prevention of infection in the home, etc.
- **Resumed distribution of the Tokyo Metropolitan COVID-19 Latest Information (Monitoring Report)**
 - Message from the Governor and the latest information on Covid-19 distributed regularly through YouTube, etc. (July 9, 2020-October 21, 2021; total of 210 episodes including Phase I).



Monitoring Report

TMG Measures, etc./Dates	Summary of TMG Measures, etc.
[Aug. 3-Sep. 15] (Sept. 1-15 for central 23 cities only)	[Businesses] Restaurants and karaoke establishments that serve alcoholic beverages requested to curtail their operating hours (from 5 a.m. to 10 p.m.)

Achievements and Challenges

- By narrowing the request to shorten operating hours to just a few types of businesses, the number of people out and about in nightlife districts decreased, and the number of new positive cases was reduced without having to declare a state of emergency.
- Effective disease control measures were implemented in an integrated manner by leveraging specialized knowledge through the establishment of the **Tokyo iCDC**, etc.
- Effective measures have been taken based on the analysis report by experts at the monitoring meetings on the infection situation and the system for providing health care.
- To prevent a chain of clusters from breaking out, Covid testing and the system for providing health care need to be expanded to allow for medical treatment in accordance with the symptoms.

3rd Stage (November 2020 through March 2021 – 3rd Wave (November to March))

Characteristics

Rising number of infections due to increase in going out for year-end dinners, etc.

[Tokyo] Max. number of cases: 2,520 people (Jan. 7); New positive cases (cumulative): 89,904; Deaths (cumulative): 1,315

[Nationwide] Max. number of cases: 8,045 people (Jan. 8); New positive cases (cumulative): 372,537; Deaths (cumulative): 7,394

*Period for cumulative figures: November 1, 2020-March 31, 2021

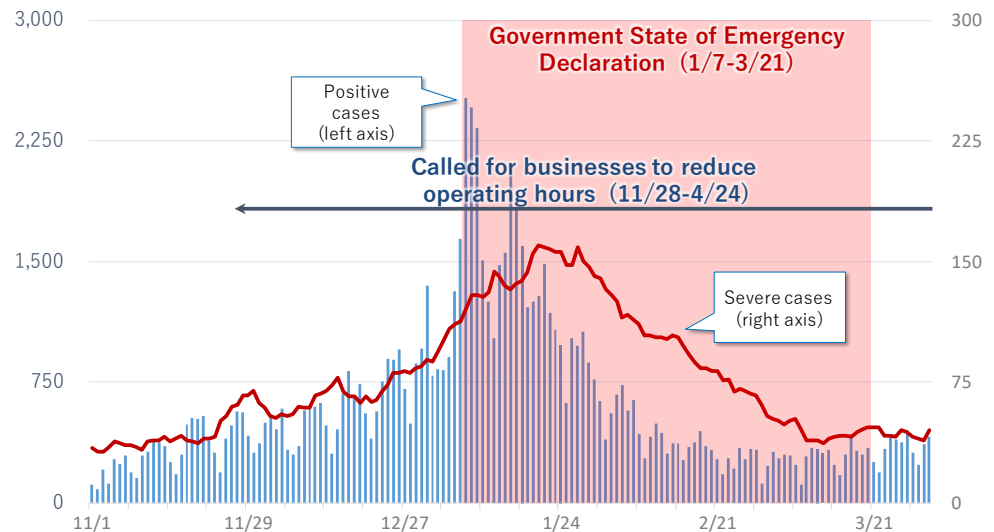
(Infection situation and system for the provision of health care)

- The number of new positive cases had not dropped off sufficiently since the 2nd wave, and infections surged at an unprecedented speed.
- Both new positive cases and persons with severe symptoms **increased substantially compared to the 1st and 2nd waves** (new positive cases exceeded 2,000 people/day).
- Looking at new positive cases by age group, there was an **increase in cases among the elderly** who are at high risk of developing severe symptoms, **straining the health care system**.
- Unlike the 2nd wave in which eating out was the most common infection route, there was an **increase in the percentage of infections in the home**.
- Increased opportunities to dine with others due to **year-end family visits and other events led to an increase in infections**.

(Situation of Tokyo residents and businesses)

- The “Go To Travel” (October 1 to December 28) and “Go To Eat” (November 20 to November 26) promotional campaigns were conducted.

- The year-end led to increased activity, with more occasions for get-togethers and eating out.
- A national subcommittee proposed 5 situations that increase the risk of infection (social gatherings, etc. that involve eating and drinking, a large number of people, eating and drinking for a long time, etc.)



TMG Response

[Enhancing the system for providing health care]

➤ **Strengthening testing and health care provision systems**

- In order to identify people who are infected early on and prevent the spread of infection and clusters, **intensive testing** began at facilities for the elderly, etc.
- Ensured a **system for medical care and testing over the New Year holidays**, when many medical institutions are closed.
- Designated **medical institutions for treatment and testing** where persons with symptoms such as a fever who are suspected to have contracted COVID-19 can be examined (approx. 3,400 locations).
- Began support for **recovery support hospitals** to accept transfers of patients who have recovered from COVID-19 but continue to require hospitalization.
- Opened a **nighttime hospitalization arrangement desk** to handle arrangements after hours.
- Secured **5,048 COVID-19 beds** (332 for severe cases, 4,716 for moderate cases, etc.).

➤ **Strengthening of medical treatment system**

- Expanded the scope of the **follow-up center for persons recovering at home** that provides 24-hour medical consultation for people recovering **to all areas in Tokyo Metro**.
- Expand residential care facilities (**2,800 rooms**).
- Began distribution of **pulse oximeters** to identify changes in the condition of people recovering at home early on.

➤ **Strengthening functionality of public health centers**

- **Increased tracer personnel (to 70 people)** responsible for epidemiological surveys.

[Promoting vaccination]

- Launched a **vaccine team** to facilitate the development of vaccination systems by TMG, municipalities, medical associations, etc. and smooth implementation.

- Began the **vaccination of health care workers**.

- Opened the **Tokyo Consultation Center for COVID-19 Vaccine Side Effects** hotline for consultation with a nurse, etc. if any side effects are observed.

[Requesting cooperation from Tokyo residents and businesses]

➤ **Second state of emergency declared**

- Restaurants and similar establishments were requested to curtail their operating hours (serving of alcohol from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.)

- Beginning on January 22, 2021, **eligibility for cooperation payments was expanded** to large corporations in order to boost the effectiveness of the initiative.

➤ **Special COVID-19 alert for the New Year holidays**

- A special alert for the New Year holidays was issued to stop the spread of infections over this period in particular.

➤ **“COVID-19 Control Leaders” Project**

- In an initiative launched to encourage restaurant users to adopt COVID protocols, **“COVID-19 Control Leaders”** were appointed at restaurants, etc. to lead the way for both restaurants and users to take thorough steps to prevent the spread of infection.

➤ **Individual requests and orders based on the Act on Special Measures for Pandemic Influenza and New Infectious Diseases Preparedness and Response**

- With the amendment of the **Act on Special Measures**, the status of compliance with requests was confirmed by making rounds, and orders were issued to restaurants, etc. that failed to comply after repeated requests.

3rd Stage (November 2020 through March 2021 – 3rd Wave (November to March))

TMG Response

[PR and delivery of information to Tokyo residents, etc.]

➤ Collaborations with influencers

- Videos encouraging taking steps to prevent infection and getting vaccinated were produced as collaborations between the Governor and influencers in order to send a message out to the younger generations.

➤ Tokyo Metropolitan COVID-19 Latest Information (Daily Message)

- Videos mainly targeting the younger generation in which the Governor called for taking steps to prevent infection were uploaded almost every day on social media, etc. (January 18-June 20, 2021; 146 episodes)

➤ Share the latest information through video contents

- Messages from the Governor were disseminated in multiple languages for foreign residents.
- Celebrities shared their experiences with contracting COVID in the form of a dialogue with the Governor.

➤ Focused alerts through special issues of the TMG News

- December 19: Cooperation payments for curtailing operating hours, thorough steps to prevent infection at the year-end
- March 14: Thorough implementation of basic measures to prevent infection, vaccination of the elderly

➤ The “Five Ss”

- To remind people to take thorough measures to prevent infection while eating out, the “Five Ss” was introduced as a new slogan (small groups of people, short gatherings, speaking quietly, separate plates instead of sharing, and being sure to remember proper ventilation, mask-wearing, hand-washing, and disinfection).

TMG Measures, etc./Dates	Summary of TMG Measures, etc.
[Nov. 28-Jan. 7]	[Businesses] Restaurants and karaoke establishments located in the 23 central wards and municipalities in the Tama region that serve alcoholic beverages requested to curtail their operating hours (from 5 a.m. to 10 p.m.)
State of emergency② [Jan. 8-Mar. 21]	[Residents] Requested to not leave the home for nonessential purposes [Businesses] Restaurants etc. requested to curtail their operating hours (from 5 a.m. to 8 p.m.) and to limit the hosting of events
(Rebound prevention period) [Mar. 22-Apr. 11]	[Residents] Requested to not leave the home for nonessential purposes [Businesses] Restaurants etc. requested to curtail their operating hours (from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m.) and to limit the hosting of events

Achievements and Challenges

- To increase the safety and security of restaurants, which are considered high-risk vectors for infection, **COVID-19 Control Leaders were appointed at restaurants** to guide employees and encourage users to follow infection prevention protocols.
- In preparation for a resurgence in infections, it was imperative for TMG to strengthen the medical treatment system and speed up the roll-out of vaccinations for the elderly and the general population in collaboration with wards and municipalities.

Characteristics

Fighting a new enemy (the Alpha variant)

[Tokyo] Max. number of cases: 1,126 people (May 8); New positive cases (cumulative): 52,923; Deaths (cumulative): 464

[Nationwide] Max. number of cases: 7,244 people (May 8); New positive cases (cumulative): 324,133; Deaths (cumulative): 5,617

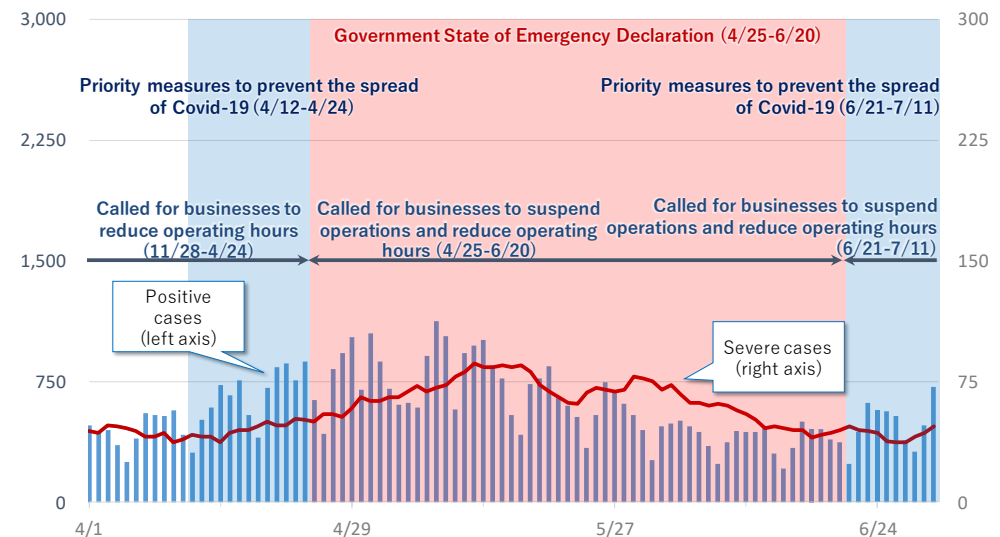
*Period for cumulative figures: April 1, 2021-June 30, 2021

(Infection situation and system for the provision of health care)

- Due to the emergence of a **strain (the Alpha variant)** which was **more contagious than its predecessors**, infections increased **primarily among the younger generations**.
- Clusters were identified at locations including hospitals, private nursing homes, and day-care facilities as well as at nursery schools and through university athletic club activities and at dormitories.
- In view of what was experienced during the 3rd wave, there was heightened vigilance regarding the Alpha variant.

(Situation of Tokyo residents and businesses)

- As the fight against COVID reached the one-year point, **the challenging business environment for business owners became prolonged** with the pandemic continuing to affect management, business activities, and sales.
- With the start of the new fiscal and academic year, there was an increase in infections due to the large number of people out and about, particularly on weekends, at major train stations and downtown areas, cherry blossom viewing spots and the like. In addition, there were concerns about a further spike in cases with the movement of people heading into the Golden Week holidays.



TMG Response

[Enhancing the system for providing health care]

➤ **Strengthening the system for testing**

- At locations such as facilities for the elderly where a large number of clusters had occurred, regular testing was stepped up in order to take action early on (**expanding the scope of intensive testing** (to psychiatric hospitals, hospitals with convalescent beds, first-aid facilities, etc.))
- To assess the emergence of a new variant (**N501Y**), **screening** for genetic mutations **and genome analysis** was conducted at the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health, etc.

➤ **Strengthening of inpatient medical care system and medical treatment system**

- Secured **5,594 COVID-19 beds** (373 for severe cases, 5,221 for moderate cases, etc.)
- Expanded residential care facilities (**5,708 rooms**)

➤ **Therapeutic drugs**

- The **Covid-19 Antibody Treatment Call Center** was opened for anyone who wants to receive this treatment or who want to know more about antibody treatment.

➤ **Strengthening functionality of public health centers**

- **Increased tracer personnel (to 115 people)** responsible for epidemiological surveys.

[Promoting vaccination]

- **Began vaccination of the elderly.**
- **The system for vaccination was strengthened** through the cooperation of local clinics, etc.
- **Large-scale vaccination centers were opened** using facilities for the Olympics and Paralympics (Tsukiji, Yoyogi), and other sites.

[Requesting cooperation from Tokyo residents and businesses]

- As a **measure targeting a point of vulnerability**, **restaurants, etc. that serve alcohol** were **requested to suspend their operations**.
- As a **measure to control the flow of people**, large-scale facilities were ordered to suspend operations and event organizers were **requested to hold events without an audience**.
- In response to TMG's request for the creation of a cooperative payment system based on business size, restaurants, etc. that fully cooperate with the government's requests **were given a cooperative payment based on their sales proceeds or other indicators**.
- **"Thorough Inspection Tokyo Support" Project**
 - To increase the effectiveness of infection prevention measures in restaurants, etc., the **"Thorough Inspection Tokyo Support"** project was launched, in which each restaurant's efforts were inspected and certified and specific support was provided in accordance with the situation.

飲食店等感染防止
徹底点検済



4th Stage (April through October 2021 – 4th Wave (April to June))

TMG Response

➤ Further establish work from home (WFH)

- Supported corporate efforts by assisting with expenses involved in setting up the working environment, etc. through the **Telework Promotion Subsidy and the Telework Master Company certification program**.
- In order to create an environment for doing telework in familiar locations, TMG provided support to small and medium-sized companies for the installation of **small-scale “telework corners”** in the form of shared spaces in local restaurants and commercial facilities, etc.

[PR and delivery of information to Tokyo residents, etc.]

➤ Call for a “Stay-Home Week”

- A special portal website with the slogan “**Stay at home to slow the spread of Covid**” was opened which included such contents as messages for Tokyo residents, information about the status of the flow of people, and ways to enjoy staying at home.

➤ Share the latest information through video contents

- Produced and uploaded videos to inform people about measures against COVID-19 related to school life, prevention of infection through airborne droplets outdoors, etc.

TMG Measures, etc./Dates	Summary of TMG Measures, etc.
Priority measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19① [Apr. 12-Apr. 24]	[Residents] Requested to not leave the home for nonessential purposes or to travel between prefectures. [Businesses] Restaurants and karaoke establishments located in the 23 central wards, Hachioji, Tachikawa, Musashino, Fuchu, Chofu, and Machida that serve alcoholic beverages requested to curtail their operating hours (from 5 a.m. to 8 p.m.) and to limit the hosting of events.
State of emergency③ [Apr. 25-June 20]	[Residents] Requested to not leave the home for nonessential purposes or to travel between prefectures. [Businesses] Large-scale facilities requested to suspend operations or curtail operating hours, facilities for events requested to hold events without an audience and curtail operating hours, restaurants that serve alcoholic beverages requested to suspend operations, restaurants that do not serve alcohol requested to curtail their operating hours (from 5 a.m. to 8 p.m.) and to limit the hosting of events.

Achievements and Challenges

- While cases were up due to the Alpha strain and there was also an increase in people’s movement as the Golden Week holidays arrived, **the increase in infections was curbed by strict limits set on activities**, including requests for large-scale facilities to cease operating in addition to restaurants.
- However, actions were necessary to prevent an increase in infections from **the even more contagious Delta strain, which began to replace Alpha**.
- There was an urgent need to facilitate the vaccination of a wide range of Tokyo residents by further enhancing **the vaccination system, including opening large-scale vaccination centers**.
- In addition to increasing the number of COVID-19 beds, strengthening the ability to supplement beds in an emergency was imperative.

4th Stage (April through October 2021 – 5th Wave (July to October))

Characteristics

Fighting the Delta variant which carries a high risk of conditions becoming severe

[Tokyo] Max. number of cases: 5,908 people (Aug. 13); New positive cases (cumulative): 207,704; Deaths (cumulative): 913

[Nationwide] Max. number of cases: 25,975 people (Aug. 20); New positive cases (cumulative): 919,712; Deaths (cumulative): 3,484

*Period for cumulative figures: July 1, 2021–October 31, 2021

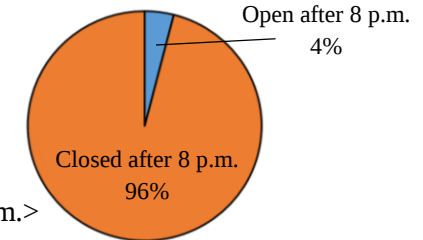
(Infection situation and system for the provision of health care)

- The replacement of other strains with a new, highly infectious variant with a **high risk of causing severe symptoms (Delta)** progressed rapidly, putting pressure on emergency medical services as well.
- New positive cases rose sharply, mainly among people in their 40s through 60s, with a high percentage of severe cases.
- Due to the progress made with vaccinations of the elderly, there was a shift in people testing positive and being hospitalized **from the elderly to more middle-aged and younger people.**

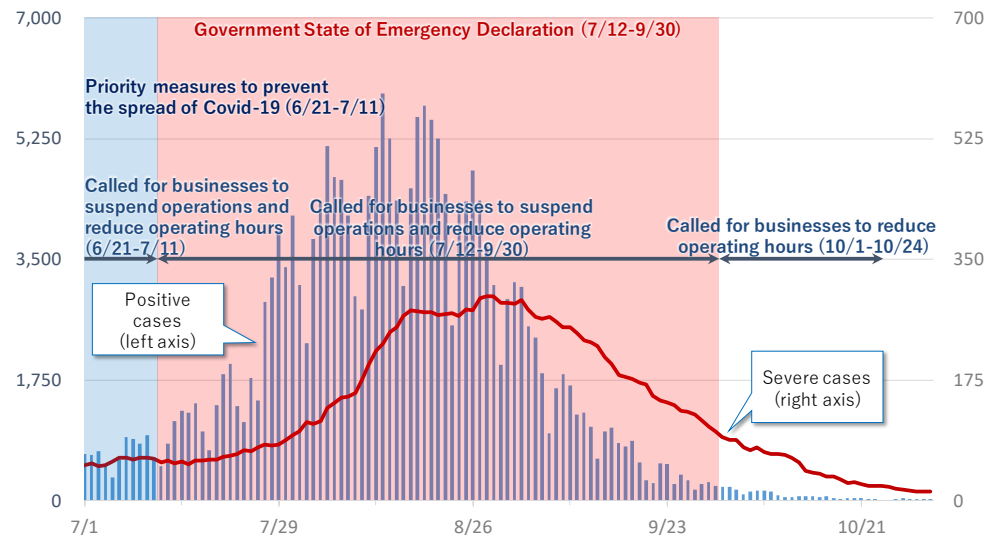
(Situation of Tokyo residents and businesses)

- There continued to be a high number of people staying out in major downtown areas at night, including during the high-risk hours after 8 p.m. (10–12), when businesses were requested to stop operations.

- While most restaurants cooperated with the government requests, some stayed open until late at night.



<Cooperation of restaurants, etc.
with the request to stop operating at 8 p.m.>



TMG Response

[Enhancing the system for providing health care]

➤ **Strengthening the system for testing**

- To assess the emergence of a new variant (**L452R**), **screening** for genetic mutations **and genome analysis** was conducted at the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health, etc.
- When a child was confirmed to have contracted Covid at a **day care, etc., PCR testing** of potential close contacts was carried out in advance of the public health center.
- **Medical institutions for medical treatment and testing** which had consented were **published** in order to carry out testing and diagnosis as soon as possible.

➤ **Strengthening the inpatient medical care system**

- When few COVID beds were available, **hospitalization waiting stations** were opened to accept patients temporarily while they waited for a bed to open up.
- **Oxygen and medical treatment stations** were opened for patients with mild to moderate symptoms, where they could receive supplemental oxygen, antibody treatment, etc.
- Utilization of “**antibody cocktail therapy**” was promoted to prevent serious symptoms from developing.
- Secured **6,651 COVID-19 beds** (503 for severe cases, 6,148 for moderate cases, etc.)
- **Arrangements for hospitalization without going through public health centers** began at **nighttime hospitalization arrangement desks** for patients categorized as “Moderate Level II” or higher.

➤ **Strengthening the system for medical treatment**

- Health monitoring for patients recovering at home began in collaboration with home visit nursing stations.
- **Medical support through online medical treatment** began, allowing people to be treated by a physician while staying at home.
- Began **support for pharmacies delivering prescription medication, etc.** to persons recovering.
- Expanded residential care facilities (**6,546 rooms**)

[Promoting vaccination]

- **Large-scale vaccination centers** were expanded in collaboration with various entities (universities, economic organizations, etc.).

[Requesting cooperation from Tokyo residents and businesses]

- Along with requesting that restaurants, etc. curtail their operating hours, TMG officials, in collaboration with the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department and the Tokyo Fire Department, directly urged establishments that were not complying to do so.
- In view of clusters occurring at commercial facilities, etc. and the recommendations of the government subcommittee, TMG officials personally visited department stores and shopping centers to **request thorough implementations of measures to prevent infection, such as ensuring social distancing of 1.8 meters and limiting entrance to 50% of the facility’s average level of congestion.**

4th Stage (April through October 2021 – 5th Wave (July to October))

TMG Response

[PR and delivery of information to Tokyo residents, etc.]

- **PR focused on staying at home during the 2020 Olympics and Paralympics**
 - The message “**One last “stay home” this summer**” was spread through various media, urging people not to go out for nonessential reasons while the city held the postponed 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

➤ **Share the latest information through video contents**

- Produced and uploaded videos urging people to get vaccinated and videos using celebrities to publicize blue stickers (certifying that a thorough inspection of infection prevention has been done).
- Raised awareness of vaccination by collaborating with influencers.
- Raised awareness of the effects of vaccination and antibody cocktail therapy with easy-to-understand cartoons.

TMG Measures, etc./Dates	Summary of TMG Measures, etc.
Priority measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19② [June 21-July 11]	[Residents] Requested to not leave the home for nonessential purposes or to travel between prefectures. [Businesses] Restaurants in the 23 central wards and municipalities in the Tama region aside from Hinohara and Okutama requested to curtail their operating hours (from 5 a.m. to 8 p.m., some alcohol may be served under certain conditions), large-scale facilities/facilities for events requested to curtail operating hours, requested to limit the holding of events, companies requested to aim for a 70% reduction in staff coming into the office through the adoption of WFH, etc.
State of emergency④ [July 12-Sep. 30]	[Residents] Requested to not leave the home for nonessential purposes, requested to reduce outings to crowded places by 50%, etc. [Businesses] Restaurants that serve alcoholic beverages requested to suspend operations, restaurants that do not serve alcohol requested to curtail their operating hours (from 5 a.m. to 8 p.m.), large-scale facilities/facilities for events requested to curtail operating hours, requested to limit the holding of events, companies requested to aim for a 70% reduction in staff coming into the office through the adoption of WFH, etc.
(Rebound prevention measures period) [Oct. 1 -Oct. 24]	[Residents] Requested to go out in small groups and avoid crowded places and peak times, etc. [Businesses] Requested that restaurants, etc. which are certified and meet certain conditions curtail their operating hours (from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m., alcohol may be served until 8 p.m.), requested cooperation with large-scale facilities/facilities for events curtailing their operating hours, requested to limit the holding of events.

Achievements and Challenges

- With the aim of **accelerating vaccinations**, along with significantly reducing the number of new cases, the system for providing medical care was strengthened to ensure patients could get accepted for treatment through measures such as opening **oxygen and medical treatment stations** to supplement inpatient treatment.
- In preparation for the future, TMG needed to start considering how to combine social and economic activities with preventing the spread of Covid, such as using confirmation of vaccination history or testing systems when restricting behavior.

Characteristics

Response to the Omicron variant, the most contagious strain to date

[Tokyo] Max. number of cases: 21,562 people (Feb. 2); New positive cases (cumulative): 1,157,157; Deaths (cumulative): 1,327

[Nationwide] Max. number of cases: 104,520 people (Feb. 1); New positive cases (cumulative): 6,854,217; Deaths (cumulative): 12,317

*Period for cumulative figures: January 1, 2022-May 31, 2022

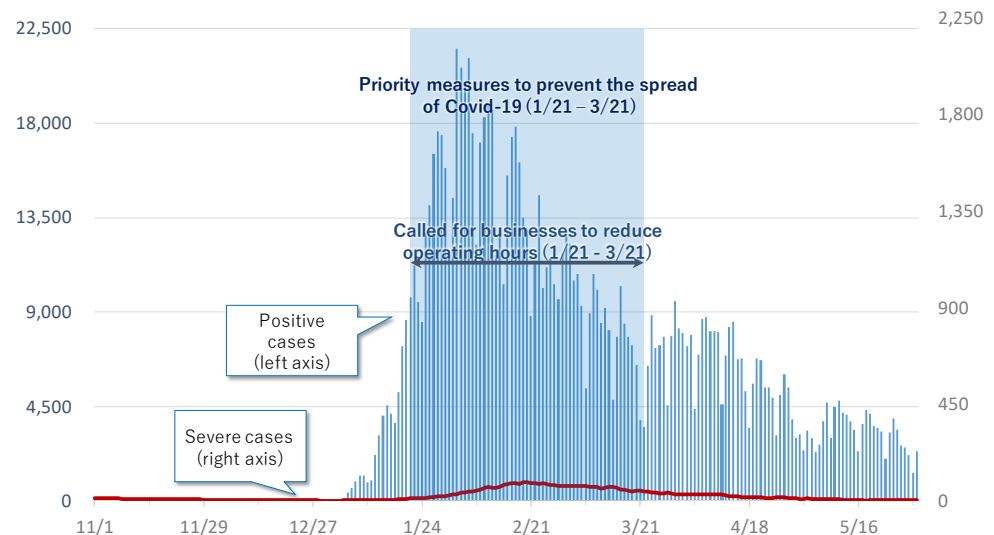
(Infection situation and system for the provision of health care)

- New cases shot up with the spread of the most contagious strain of Covid to date (the **Omicron variant**) (reaching maximums of over 20,000 people/day).
- Amid the largest numbers of infections on record, some companies experienced difficulty sustaining their business operations due to essential workers being out sick, etc.
- There was an increase in cases among children and the elderly who are at high risk of developing severe symptoms due to an **increase in infection at home, etc.**
- The Omicron BA.2 subvariant also emerged, and while the decreasing trend in cases slowed, mortality rates were lower than seen in the 3rd and 5th waves.

(Situation of Tokyo residents and businesses)

- Due to the increase in people testing positive and close contact infections, businesses in a wide range of industries that support the social infrastructure **are concerned over stagnation in work/social activities due to a sharp increase in absences.**

- Particularly in cases where a family member living with the employee contracts Covid, if the employee is designated a close contact, they have to stay at home for 2 weeks even if the person who tested positive initially had no symptoms, which created concerns that companies would be short of staff.



TMG Response

[Enhance the system for providing health care]

➤ **Strengthening the system for consultation**

- **Expanded the Tokyo Fever Consultation Center** (to 340 lines) to take calls from people with symptoms such as a fever who do not have a primary care doctor.

➤ **Enhancing the testing system**

- A **free PCR testing program** was launched (in December) for people who are asymptomatic but need proof of negative status for events, travel, etc., or who are concerned about infection.
- PCR test kits were distributed at airports.
- **The scope of intensive testing was expanded** (to include inpatient-focused medical institutions, day-service/home-visit establishments, day cares, elementary schools, etc.). Moreover, medical institutions were expanded to include hospitals and medical clinics with beds in Tokyo.
- To ensure that people who need to get tested are able to do so, **a system with the capacity for a maximum of approx. 290,000 tests/day was ensured.**

➤ **Strengthening the system for medical treatment of children and the elderly**

- To increase the number of elderly people who are at high risk of developing serious symptoms and pregnant women anxious about Covid who can get seen, started accepting patients at temporary medical facilities (**providing medical support for the elderly and for pregnant women**).
- To prevent the spread of infection, **facilities were established to provide medical treatment** for people without symptoms **when infections increase, which family members are allowed to use.**
- A system was developed for making house calls to facilities for the elderly and providing in-facility medical care.
- **The systems for making house calls for children** recovering at home **and for providing medical treatment on weekends and holidays were strengthened.**

➤ **Strengthening the inpatient medical care system and medical treatment system**

- **Secure 7,229 COVID-19 beds** (510 for severe cases, 6,719 for moderate cases, etc.)

- **Enhanced nighttime hospitalization arrangement desks** (posting a physician at the help desk, **arrangements for hospitalization without going through public health centers**)
- Expanded residential care facilities (max. of **12,601 rooms**)
- Strengthened support system for people recovering at home (**Uchisapo Tokyo**, etc.)
- Published a list of **fever outpatient clinics** in order for people to get treatment as soon as possible
- Strengthened the **house call system** for people recovering at home
- Began **health monitoring by medical institutions** in order to conduct prompt health monitoring for people recovering at home.
- **Strengthened the system for the follow-up center for persons recovering at home** (Established follow-up centers number 2-4)
 - There was proactive cooperation at residential care facilities with **oral medication trials.**

[Strengthening functionality of public health centers]

- **Public health center operations were made more efficient by using digital technology.**

[Promoting vaccination]

➤ **Accelerate the third round of vaccinations**

- Facilitated vaccination with **large-scale vaccination centers and vaccine shuttle buses.**

[Requesting cooperation from Tokyo residents and businesses]

- During the priority measures to prevent the spread of Covid-19, restaurants, etc. **were requested to curtail their operating hours and to limit the number of people** (the limit on the number of people can be relaxed if everyone is tested).
- Economic organizations and businesses were **called upon to re-examine or formulate a business continuity plan (BCP)** in anticipation of employee absences exceeding 10% of staff.

5th Stage (November 2021 through May 2022 – 6th Wave (January to May 2022))

TMG Response

- Economic organizations were **requested to cooperate with initiatives to promote vaccination.**
- **Support was provided for initiatives** in which **employees of Tokyo businesses, etc.** stayed at hotels for a certain period of time **while doing telework.**

[PR and delivery of information to Tokyo residents, etc.]

- **Share the latest information through video contents**
 - Produced and uploaded videos in which the Governor, a celebrity, and an expert, as a trio, urged people to take measures to prevent infection during the winter and videos to get people to think about vaccination of children.
 - Produced and uploaded videos appealing for thorough ventilation and getting a booster shot.
 - Compilation and sharing of measures against the Omicron variant across sectors.

➤ **Shared information on system for providing health care and support for businesses, etc.**

- Compiled information across sectors on initiatives such as systems for provision of health care and business support based on the characteristics of the Omicron variant and shared through a website.

➤ **Focused alerts through special issues of the TMG News**

- December 19 Omicron variant, thorough prevention at year-end
- February 6 Priority measures period, recovery at home, ventilation

➤ **Created a Covid prevention check-sheet for young people**

- A check-sheet was provided for how to prevent infection in situations like drinking parties or leisure activities where the virus is easily spread.

TMG Measures, etc./Dates	Summary of TMG Measures, etc.
(Thorough implementation of basic measures to prevent infection period) [Oct. 25-Jan. 10]	[Residents] Requested cooperation with thorough implementation of basic measures to prevent infection. [Businesses] Requested cooperation with thorough implementation of basic measures to prevent infection such as compliance with guidelines for each industry, etc., requested that events be held in accordance with requirements for scale.
(Quasi-state of emergency due to the increase in Omicron variant cases) [Jan. 11-Jan. 20]	[Residents] Requested cooperation with thorough implementation of basic measures to prevent infection. [Businesses] Requested cooperation with limiting the number of customers to be seated as one group at the same table to 4 people (restaurants that are not certified only allowed to serve alcohol until 9 p.m.)
Priority measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 [Jan. 21-Mar. 21]	[Residents] Requested to go out in small groups and avoid crowded places and peak times, etc. [Businesses] Restaurants, etc. requested to curtail their operating hours, requested that events be held in accordance with requirements for scale.
(Rebound alert period) [Mar. 22-May 22]	[Residents] Requested to cooperate with avoiding crowded places and peak times, requested to thoroughly implement basic measures to prevent infection. [Businesses] The number of customers to be seated as one group at the same table at restaurants, etc. is limited to 4 people (after April 25, up to 8 people), requested cooperation with limiting the length of stay to within 2 hours (restaurants that are not certified only allowed to serve alcohol until 9 p.m.), requested that events be held in accordance with requirements for scale.

Achievements and Challenges

- Case numbers surged due to the highly infectious Omicron variant, straining the health care system and creating concerns about the stagnation of social and economic activities. However, TMG leveraged the experience and knowledge gained over the course of the pandemic and took the initiative to enhance systems for providing health care, such as launching **Uchisapo Tokyo** to support the increasing number of people recovering at home and strengthening medical care systems for elderly residents at high risk of developing severe symptoms, while also promoting **third (booster) shots of vaccine.**

Characteristics

Response to the Omicron BA.5 variant, which caused an explosive surge in infections

[Tokyo] Max. number of cases: 40,395 people (July 28); New positive cases (cumulative): 1,627,928; Deaths (cumulative): 1,330

[Nationwide] Max. number of cases: 261,004 people (Aug. 19); New positive cases (cumulative): 12,428,467; Deaths (cumulative): 14,204

*Period for cumulative figures: June 1, 2022-September 30, 2022

(Infection situation and system for the provision of health care)

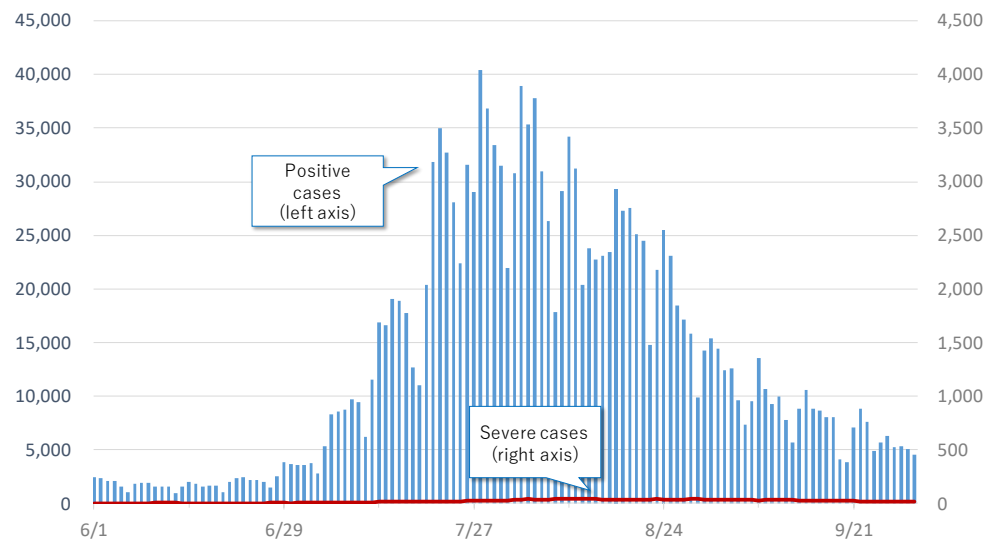
- New positive cases skyrocketed as the Omicron subvariant BA.2 was replaced with the more highly contagious BA.5 strain (peaking at over 40,000 people/day).
- As case numbers hit record highs, there was an increased burden on medical institutions, including prolonged inability to ensure adequately staffing, as medical workers were unable to come to work after testing positive.
- While the number of hospitalized patients was at an all-time high, the mortality rate was lower compared to the preceding waves.

(Revision of notification of all cases)

- In areas where operations at fever outpatient clinics and public health centers were under tremendous pressure, the national government implemented measures allowing notification of cases of Covid to be limited to persons at high risk of developing severe symptoms as an emergency measure (August 25-September 25).
- The Japanese government set a policy approach of coexisting with Covid, and in view of the characteristics of the Omicron variant, limited the scope of notification of Covid cases, strengthened the health care system, and uniformly applied the handling of the prioritization process nationwide in order to protect the elderly and others at high risk of developing severe symptoms (starting on September 26).

(Situation of Tokyo residents and businesses)

- Trial runs of the “Motto Tokyo (More Tokyo)” campaign were held (June 10-July 31, Sept. 1-).
- There was a significant increase in the number of people going to their hometowns, etc. during the Obon holidays, as it was the first summer vacation in three years without any restrictions on activities.
- The large spike in positive cases and close contact cases **affected the ability of infrastructure-related companies to maintain operations.**



TMG Response

- ◆ In July 2022, the Japanese government announced a policy of taking measures to respond to the increase in infections with an eye to BA.5 becoming the dominant variant, and then in September, it announced that the nation would be moving on to a new stage aimed at living with the Covid pandemic, in which new restrictions on activities would in principle not be imposed. Focusing on measures for those at the highest risk, such as the elderly, Japan entered a phase of **balancing efforts to prevent the spread of infection with socioeconomic activities**.
- ◆ Based on the national policy, TMG **decided to promote a balance of preventing infection and bolstering socioeconomic activities**, not imposing restrictions on activities such as requesting that businesses curtail their operating hours, and enhancing the systems for protecting the lives and health of each and every Tokyo resident, geared toward coexistence with Covid-19.

[Enhancing the system for providing health care]

➤ **Strengthening the system for health crisis management**

- In order to assist the Governor with the management and coordination of the Tokyo iCDC and give advice and recommendations on TMG's measures to prevent infection in general, a director was appointed to lead the Tokyo iCDC.

➤ **Strengthening the system for consultation**

- In response to the rising numbers of new cases with the 7th wave, the number of telephone lines at the Tokyo Fever Consultation Center was increased further (maximum of 700 lines).

➤ **Enhancing the testing system, etc.**

- To alleviate the high numbers of people seeking testing and consultations at medical institutions for treatment and testing, the distribution of qualitative antigen test kits was expanded from people in close contact to those with symptoms of Covid.
- TMG distributed, for a fee, approximately 260,000 test kits it had secured to medical institutions for treatment and testing (a total of around 2,4000 institutions) that expected to temporarily run out of kits due to the increased demand for testing as case numbers grew.
- A registration center was established for people testing positive, which receives online applications from people who test positive using a test kit,

- To help secure the system for medical institutions for treatment and testing, etc., temporary testing sites were set up at hub train stations, etc. during the Obon holidays in August to provide free tests.
- To ensure that people who need to be tested can get tested in large numbers, a **testing system with the capacity for up to 370,000 tests per day was secured**.

➤ **Strengthening the system for medical treatment of the elderly, etc.**

- Added more facilities for supporting medical care for the elderly, etc. (Setagaya Tamagawa, Shibuya).
- The uniform age limit was removed from the requirements for admission to residential care facilities.
- A dedicated helpline was established for facilities for the elderly and for persons with disabilities, and the dispatch of immediate assistance teams began.
- Staff specializing in rehabilitation were dispatched to facilities for the elderly.
- Online training was conducted regarding prevention of the spread of infection at facilities for the elderly and facilities for persons with disabilities.

TMG Response

➤ **Strengthening the inpatient medical care system and medical treatment system**

- Secured **7,262 COVID-19 beds** (420 for severe cases, 6,842 for moderate cases, etc.) (September 2022).
- Arrangements for hospitalization according to level of priority, based on severity of symptoms, risk factors, etc.
- Expanded residential care facilities and treatment facilities for increases in infections (maximum of around 13,000 rooms).
- Held an online seminar on “long Covid” (aftereffects of the virus) for health care workers, etc.
- Along with listing medical institutions treating long Covid on the website, the informational leaflet on long Covid was revised.
- Strengthened the system for the support center for people recovering at home (Uchisapo Tokyo) (400 telephone lines), increased food delivery capabilities and focused eligibility for delivery.

➤ **Response to revision of notification of all cases**

- Requested that the national government establish a system for following up on the health of patients no longer included in notification of positive cases (testing, treatment, consultation etc.), improve the distribution of oral medication, etc.
- As the government indicated that health observations for patients not included in the notification of cases can be conducted using My HER-SYS, TMG prepared the systems necessary to provide health observations to anyone who wishes to receive them based on the systems for providing health and medical care which have been strengthened so far, and reviewed the notification of all cases (from September 26).
- With regard to the analysis of indicators for monitoring, while TMG will continue to monitor the infection situation and the system for the provision of health care and take the opinions of experts into consideration, along with reviewing the accuracy and the significance of the analysis, TMG will place more focus on monitoring of the number of patients with severe or moderate

symptoms.

[Promoting vaccination]

➤ **Promoting 4th round of vaccinations**

- Helped ensure that residents in facilities for the elderly and for persons with disabilities received their fourth dose of vaccine (promotion of vaccination plans, dispatch of vaccination buses).
- Promptly vaccinated health care workers and employees in facilities for the elderly as they became eligible for a fourth dose.

➤ **Promoting vaccination against the Omicron variant**

- Continued to work closely with wards and municipalities, etc. to smoothly implement vaccination programs.

[Requesting cooperation from Tokyo residents and businesses]

- In view of summer vacation and the Obon holidays, the period between July 29 and August 21 was designated as a “**special period to protect yourself and your loved ones**” and TMG made focused appeals for people to get tested when traveling to visit family and take measures to prevent infection at their destination.
- Requested cooperation from economic organizations with initiatives to promote vaccination.
- **Ensuring thorough measures to prevent the spread of infection in schools**
 - Used checklists to provide information to elementary, junior high, and high school students on measures to take during their summer vacations and when they come back for the new semester.
 - To support companies, TMG began a new course entitled “Start in the Workplace: Project to Strengthen Response to Infectious Disease,” using a check sheet to confirm that proper measures are being taken to prevent infection in the workplace.

6th Stage (June through September 2022 – 7th Wave (June to September))

TMG Response

[PR and delivery of information to Tokyo residents, etc.]

➤ Share the latest information through video contents

- Produced and uploaded videos urging thorough ventilation in the summertime.
- Produced and uploaded videos in which the Governor delivered a message urging Tokyo residents to get vaccinated, ensure adequate ventilation and mask up, with a slogan of “let’s take good care and have an amazing summer.”

➤ Disseminate information on Covid-19 to foreigners

- In response to the resumption of foreign tourists visiting Japan, a special website was launched to share information on health care, steps to take to prevent infection, etc.

➤ Collaborate with influencers

- In order to reach younger generations, TMG collaborated with a famous TikToker to share information encouraging people to get a third dose of

vaccine on the TikToker’s account.

➤ Communication by TMG officials

- TMG officials went to downtown Tokyo (Shinjuku station) to promote vaccination and urge residents to take thorough measures to prevent infection.
- TMG officials visited restaurants to request cooperation with Covid measures.

➤ Ventilation checklist created for facilities for the elderly, etc.

- Created and made people aware of a checklist for ensuring proper ventilation, etc., in facilities for the elderly and for persons with disabilities, including 24-hour operation of mechanical ventilation equipment and ventilation by opening windows facing in two directions.

TMG Measures, etc./Dates	Summary of TMG Measures, etc.
(Measures after May 23) [May 23-Sep. 12]	[Residents] Requested cooperation with thorough implementation of basic measures to prevent infection. [Businesses] Requested cooperation with thorough implementation of basic measures to prevent infection such as compliance with guidelines for each industry, etc., requested that events be held in accordance with requirements for scale.
(Initiatives to prevent the spread of infection) [From Sep. 13]	[Residents] Requested cooperation with thorough implementation of basic measures to prevent infection. [Businesses] Requested cooperation with thorough implementation of basic measures to prevent infection such as compliance with guidelines for each industry, etc., requested that events be held in accordance with requirements for scale.

Achievements and Challenges

- Amid the largest number of new positive cases seen thus far, **no new restrictions were imposed on activities**, and the city got through the surge by strengthening the system for providing health care and encouraging Tokyo residents and businesses to take thorough measures on a voluntary basis, **creating a foothold for striking the right balance between preventing the spread of infections and maintaining socioeconomic activities**.
- TMG made a request to the government to implement an effective mechanism based on the “Tokyo Model” which TMG has built since the start of the pandemic when amending the Infectious Disease Law.
- In view of the government’s adoption of a policy of living with Covid-19, along with utilizing the frameworks for systems for providing health and medical care that have been strengthened as part of the “Tokyo Model,” upgrading various operations, and enhancing systems for protecting the lives and health of each and every Tokyo resident, **TMG needs to adequately address Covid-19, balance preventing the spread of infection with the resumption of socioeconomic activities, and work towards achieving coexistence with the virus.**

Characteristics

Response to a twindemic with influenza

[Tokyo] Max. number of cases: 22,063 people (Dec. 27); New positive cases (cumulative): 1,218,759 people; Deaths (cumulative): 2,294 people

[Nationwide] Max. number of cases: 246,751 people (Jan. 6); New positive cases (cumulative): 12,527,456 people; Deaths (cumulative): 29,788 people

*Period for cumulative figures: October 1, 2022-May 8, 2023

(Preparations for a concurrent influenza epidemic)

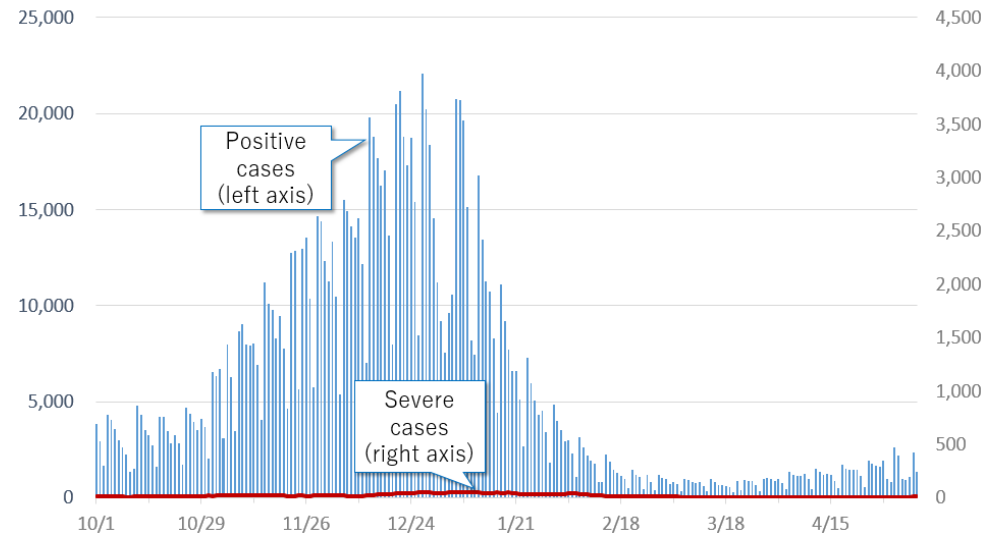
- Heading into the winter season, in addition to the possibility of COVID-19 infections exceeding the numbers seen in summertime, there was also potential for an outbreak of seasonal influenza, which would result in a larger number of patients presenting with a fever. In response, the government decided to strengthen and focus on the health care system in order to provide medical care to the elderly and those at high risk of developing severe symptoms, even with limited medical resources, in accordance with the basic approach described in the policy for living with the COVID-19 pandemic.

(Infection situation and system for the provision of medical care)

- While the increase in new positive cases during the spread of infections was slower compared to the 6th wave in the preceding winter or the 7th wave in the summer, the increasing trend lasted for nine consecutive weeks (topping out at over 20,000 people per day).
- Meanwhile, a seasonal flu epidemic was declared for the first time in three years (Dec. 22: flu epidemic declared; Feb. 2: epidemic alert issued).
- Although the number of hospitalized patients surpassed 4,000 for the first time in four months, the mortality rate remained low, as seen in the 7th wave.

(Situation of Tokyo residents and businesses)

- As the New Year's holidays were spent without any restrictions on people's activities, the flow of people reached its highest level since the start of the pandemic.



TMG Response

[Enhancing the system for providing health care]

➤ **Strengthening the system for providing health and medical care in anticipation of a simultaneous influenza epidemic**

- Assuming a simultaneous outbreak of Covid and influenza, the largest number of patients to date was anticipated (peaking at 93,000 patients/day).
- In response to potentially up to 87,000 people per day presenting at outpatient fever departments, an outpatient medical care system was secured that was capable of treating up to 127,000 people per day.
- Registration capacity of 41,000 people/day was secured at the Positive Case Registration Center.

➤ **Strengthening the system for consultation**

- Increased the number of lines at the Tokyo Fever Consultation Center to a maximum of 1,000 lines
- Expanded the emergency pediatric consultation service provided by nurses, etc. (#8000)

➤ **Enhancing the testing system, etc.**

- Further expanded medical institutions for treatment and testing (to around 4,800 institutions, extended medical treatment hours, etc.)
- Strengthened the system for treatment of fevers in pediatric departments other than medical institutions for treatment and testing (around 1,100 institutions)
- Strengthened fever outpatient care at Tokyo metropolitan hospitals
- Established a temporary Tokyo Metropolitan Government Online Fever Treatment Center
- TMG secured and distributed, for a fee, about 56,000 test kits for medical institutions for treatment and testing expected to have a temporary shortage of qualitative antigen test kits (about 470 institutions in total).
- Secured kits for simultaneous testing in anticipation of a concurrent outbreak of influenza (about 400,000 kits).
- Provided support for securing the system for medical institutions for treatment and testing, etc. during the New Year's holidays and set up temporary testing

- To ensure that people who need to be tested could get tested in large numbers, a testing system with the capacity for up to 407,000 tests per day was secured.

➤ **Strengthening the system for medical treatment of the elderly, etc.**

- Expanded the number of elderly medical care facilities (Aoyama, Adachi Towa, Hachioji Mejirodai, Fuchu, Takinogawa) and strengthened their functions.
(Started accepting emergency patients at Shibuya and strengthened ability to support elderly patients at Akabane.)
- Strengthened oxygen/medical service station support for the elderly (set up a day space, more portable toilets, beds for emergency nighttime stays, etc.)

➤ **Strengthening the inpatient medical care system and medical treatment system**

- Secured **7,231 COVID-19 beds** (383 for severe cases, 6,848 for moderate cases, etc.) [max. number of beds secured: 7, 477] (December 2022)
- Taking into account the balance with the provision of regular medical services, necessary hospital beds were secured and services for elderly patients at high risk of developing severe symptoms were strengthened further.
- Conducted priority-based coordination of admissions based on the severity of symptoms, risk factors, etc.
- Secured the necessary number of rooms at residential care facilities based on the 7th wave (about 13,000 rooms)
- Converted treatment facilities for use during peak spread of infection (Tachihi, Takamatsu) into residential care facilities (from Dec. 1)
- Strengthened the system for nighttime hospitalization arrangement desks (10 telephone lines)

TMG Response

- Strengthened the system for the Follow-up Center for Persons Recovering at Home (maximum staffing of 800 people)
- Strengthened the system for Uchisapo Tokyo, a home care support center (450 telephone lines)
- Held an online training for medical practitioners, etc. on effective treatment and testing methods for post-Covid symptoms (“long Covid”) (November 2022)

[Promoting vaccination]

- **Promoting vaccination against the Omicron variant**
 - Promoted certain uptake of the fifth vaccination dose among residents of facilities for the elderly and disabled (conducted lobbying to start vaccination earlier than originally scheduled and prioritized dispatch of vaccination buses)
 - Administered the vaccine at Tokyo’s large-scale vaccination sites without the need for a reservation and set up convenient temporary vaccination sites near train stations, etc.
- **Promoting vaccination against influenza**
 - Subsidized out-of-pocket expenses for influenza vaccination of persons aged 65 and up, etc.
 - Conducted simultaneous administration of COVID-19 and influenza vaccines for the elderly at Tokyo’s large-scale vaccination sites.
 - Enhanced public awareness to promote getting children vaccinated for influenza

[Requesting cooperation from Tokyo residents and businesses]

- In response to the strain on the outpatient medical care system, TMG called on residents to seek medical examination and treatment in accordance with their risk of developing severe symptoms, etc.
- In preparation for a potential COVID-19 and influenza twindemic, TMG asked residents to have COVID test kits, medicine to reduce pain and fever, and food on hand, and to get vaccinated.

- TMG called for “**proactive**” actions in the form of **getting vaccinated**, “**protective**” measures to prevent the spread of infection, and being “**prepared**” by **stockpiling** in order to lead an “**active winter**” that strikes a balance between preventing infection and socioeconomic activities.
- Restrictions on holding events, such as allowing the maximum capacity of attendees, regardless of whether they are speaking loudly or not, were relaxed through the establishment of an “infection prevention safety plan,” effective January 27, 2023.
- Respecting individuals’ personal decisions, from March 13th, places where wearing a mask is effective were made known in order to protect those in high-risk groups (in school education activities, wearing masks will not be required in the new school term starting from April 1st).
- With the downgrading of COVID-19 to a Class 5 infectious disease, TMG will no longer require infection prevention measures across the board; rather, decisions and efforts will be made voluntarily, based on the circumstances of individuals and businesses.

[Response to the change in the status of COVID-19]

- “**Sustainable recovery**” is positioned as the policy after the reclassification as a Class 5 infectious disease.
- It was decided to end requests for cooperation to Tokyo residents and businesses and to abolish the Tokyo Novel Coronavirus Response Headquarters.

7th Stage (October 2022 through May 2023 – 8th Wave (October 2022 to January 2023))

TMG Response

[PR and delivery of information to Tokyo residents, etc.]

➤ Call for preventing the spread of infection during the winter

- In preparation for a simultaneous outbreak of COVID-19 and seasonal influenza, shared tips on preventing infection from the standpoints of “**being proactive,**” “**being protective,**” and “**staying prepared**” in order to **lead an active winter**
- To promote vaccination, produced and uploaded videos promoting getting vaccinated against Omicron and featuring messages from experts
- Strengthened calls to residents and businesses by using government-owned vehicles, etc. for publicizing efforts in city streets as well as various PR media, and raising awareness in places where people gather.

➤ PR on the reclassification as a Class 5 infectious disease

- Provide information through various PR media, such as videos featuring Governor Koike, on **the concept of wearing masks (respecting individual decisions)**
- Clarified the **changes due to the reclassification of COVID-19** (system for providing health care, helplines, medical treatment period, etc.) and shared information on the website, etc.



Video promoting vaccination against the Omicron variant



Call to action with regard to the concept of wearing masks

TMG Measures, etc./Dates	Summary of TMG Measures, etc.
(Initiatives to prevent the spread of infection) [Sep. 12-May. 7]	[Residents] Requested cooperation with thorough implementation of basic measures to prevent infection. *The policy for wearing masks was reviewed as of March 13 (effective April 1 for schools) [Businesses] Requested cooperation with thorough implementation of basic measures to prevent infection such as compliance with guidelines for each industry, etc., requested that events be held in accordance with requirements for scale. *Restrictions on holding events were reviewed as of January 27

Achievements and Challenges

- Under the policy of “protecting the lives and health of each and every Tokyo resident by utilizing the frameworks for systems for providing health and medical care that have been strengthened as part of the Tokyo Model, and pursuing a balance between preventing the spread of infection with the resumption of socioeconomic activities,” despite fears of a potential “twindemic” with a simultaneous outbreak of influenza during the 8th wave of the pandemic, Tokyo was able to overcome the wave of infections without imposing any new restrictions on people’s activities by evolving its efforts across the entire medical care provision system.
- After the reclassification of COVID-19 as a Class 5 infectious disease, we will promote efforts focused on the following three points under the policy of “**sustainable recovery.**”
 - ① To protect the elderly and other high-risk groups, necessary support systems will be continued for the time being while gradually shifting to a system that allows patients to receive medical care at a wide range of medical institutions.
 - ② Detailed information on infectious diseases including COVID will be provided so that individuals and businesses can make their own decisions in accordance with their circumstances.
 - ③ We will maintain a system that can respond flexibly to all risks posed by infectious diseases.

Review of Primary Measures

Improving Public Support

- **Set up and gradually improved helplines to facilitate smooth consultation by those who are worried about infection and those who have fever or other symptoms**

(1) Measures by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government from the 1st to 8th waves

- Amidst widespread anxiety about an unknown virus, it became necessary to provide the correct knowledge and information to residents of Tokyo, and to establish mechanisms which can ensure that possibly infected patients are directed to medical institutions that can provide proper diagnosis and medical care. As such, in February 2020, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, jointly with its special wards of Hachioji City and Machida City, set up the COVID-19 Consultation Helpline (**Telephone Consultation Center for Returned Travelers/Close Contacts**) at the request of the Government of Japan. After that, adjustments were made to ensure that returned travelers/close contacts could receive outpatient consultations and medical care (COVID-19 outpatient clinic) where necessary.
- In October 2020, the **Tokyo Fever Consultation Center** (46 lines) was newly established to replace the COVID-19 Consultation Helpline. Under this new service, consultations are handled by nurses and public health nurses, who answer inquiries from those who have symptoms such as fevers, those who do not have a family doctor, and those who have received notifications through COCOA, among others.
- In addition to providing information on medical institutions that can diagnose and those who may have been infected with COVID-19, where necessary, the service was also expanded to provide multilingual support from April 2021, in order to handle calls from more foreign nationals. Along with a gradual increase in the number of lines corresponding to the infection situation, a new **dedicated hotline to provide information on medical institutions** was set up under the **Tokyo Fever Consultation Center** in February 2022. This brought the total number of lines to 340, including 140 lines for the dedicated hotline. With the increase in the number of infections during the 7th wave, the system was further expanded from August 2022 to provide support through a maximum of 700 lines. During the 8th wave, this was increased to a maximum of 1,000 lines on the assumption of the simultaneous spread of COVID-19 and influenza, and emergency consultations for children (#8000), which are handled by nurses and other medical practitioners, were expanded from December 15, 2022 to March 31, 2023.
- To support general consultations from Tokyo residents and consultations on the Omicron variant, such as questions about preventing COVID-19 infection, the emergence of worrying symptoms, and when people do not know who to consult, the **COVID-19 Omicron Variant Call Center** (set up in January 2020, changed to current name with effect from December 2021) was also established (maximum of 46 lines).

(2) Outcomes and Issues

- In addition to **enhancing the system of the Tokyo Fever Consultation Center** corresponding to the infection situation, such as by increasing the number of lines to handle inquiries and providing multilingual support, efforts were also made to **improve public support through various means, including differentiating the functions of helplines** based on the symptoms, etc.
- Even when the number of consultations increased rapidly due to the rapid spread of infections, the response system was expanded quickly by gradually increasing the number of lines and securing more staff. **Creating a dedicated hotline to provide information on medical institutions was also effective in mitigating the problem of callers having difficulty in connecting to lines.**
- Even after COVID-19 was reclassified as a “Class 5” infectious disease, consultation systems to handle consultations with uneasy Tokyo residents has continued to be necessary for the time being.

Building the Testing System (1)

- **Gradually expanded the testing system and carried out strategic testing depending on the infection situation, in order to prevent the spread of COVID-19.**

(1) Measures by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government from the 1st to 8th waves

Expanding the testing system>

- During the initial stages of the pandemic, the diagnosis and testing for possibly infected patients was restricted to some medical institutions with outpatient departments for returned travelers and close contacts (COVID-19 outpatient clinic) set up in February 2020.
- To cope with testing demand when the number of infections grew, the testing system was gradually expanded (Maximum testing capacity in a day: Approx. 8,000 tests in July 2020 ⇒ Approx. 407,000 tests in November 2022).
- A system was developed in February 2022 to **publish information on all medical institutions providing consultation and medical care, as well as testing services (approx. 5,000 institutions as of May 2023)**, and to provide rapid testing services at areas close to residents.
- From December 2021, confirmation of negative test results for engaging in activities such as events and traveling, as well as **free tests** for asymptomatic people who are concerned about being infected, **were launched**. During the Golden Week period from April to May 2022, tests were conducted at main stations and other locations to confirm negative test results before and after many people traveled to their hometowns or went on trips. Testing opportunities were provided to strike a balance between efforts to prevent the spread of infection, and social and economic activities. During the 7th wave, testing was expanded from approximately 30,000 a day to approximately 50,000 a day.
- From the end of 2021 till February 2022, **PCR test kits were distributed at the arrival exits for international flights at Haneda Airport and Narita International Airport**. Furthermore, from February 2022, in view of the concentration of patients at fever outpatient departments, **testing kits were distributed individually to asymptomatic close contacts** as an emergency congestion mitigation measure (during the 7th wave, expanded from maximum of 40,000 tests per day to 50,000 tests per day. From August 2022, in addition to close contacts, 70,000 testing kits were distributed to symptomatic people in their 20s, 30s, and 40s who could be infected with COVID-19. From September 2022, this was expanded to cover all age groups.
- Antigen test kits held by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government were distributed at a charge to medical institutions providing medical care and testing services that expected to experience a temporary shortage in the number of antigen test kits accompanying the growth in testing demand as the number of infections increased rapidly. (7th wave: approximately 260,000 tests to approx. 2,400 institutions in total. 8th wave: approximately 56,000 tests to approx. 470 institutions in total.)
- In August 2022, to ease the pressure of the concentration of consultations at medical institutions providing medical care and testing services, the **Positive Case Registration Center** was opened (August 3) to provide diagnosis and health monitoring services for those submit an online application after testing positive through test kits, etc. The target scope was gradually expanded from only those in their 20s, to those in their 20s to 40s. In addition, along with the review of all cases reported since September 26, the target scope was expanded to those who were excluded from test reporting while the system was strengthened from 3,000 cases per day to 8,000 people per day. During the 8th wave, the Center ensured it could handle a maximum of 41,000 people registering per day.
- During the Bon Festival period in August 2022, which saw an increase in cross-prefectural movement as people returned to their hometowns or took trips, support was provided to reinforce the systems at medical institutions providing medical care and testing services, and temporary test centers were set up at major terminal stations to provide free testing services.
- In December 2022, support was given to reinforce the systems of medical institutions providing medical care and testing services during the New Year period, and temporary test centers were set up at major terminal stations to provide free testing services.
- In December 2022, temporary online fever diagnosis centers for Tokyo were set up to respond to the rapid increase of outpatients due to the spread of infections in the winter.

Building the Testing System (2)

<Strategic roll-out of intensive testing, etc.>

- **Intensive testing** was launched for staff and others from February 2021 at **facilities with elderly and disabled persons at high risk of developing severe symptoms**, and from April 2021 at hospitals with patients at high risk of developing severe symptoms. From April 2021, intensive testing was carried out once a week at these facilities.
- From February 2022, **testing eligibility was expanded to the staff of day centers/visit-based offices, as well as of communal facilities for children** who are not eligible for vaccinations, **such as elementary schools and childcare centers, etc.** From April 2022, intensive testing was carried out two to three times a week at these facilities. Furthermore, the target medical institutions were expanded to hospitals and clinics with beds in Metropolitan Tokyo.
- From April 2021, in order to capture the signs of spreading infections and implement measures at an early stage, **monitoring tests, etc. have been implemented at high-risk locations**. In cooperation with the Government of Japan, tests have been conducted at busy districts, F&B outlets, offices, in front of stations, airports, and universities, among other places. (Implemented independently by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government since December 2021).

<Screening tests for variants>

- At the Tokyo iCDC, a review team for the genome analysis of the novel coronavirus was established in December 2020 to capture the incidence of variants in Tokyo. **Genome analysis, along with the implementation of gene mutation screening, is conducted at the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health.**
- In Metropolitan Tokyo, PCR testing for variants adapted to the Omicron variant using proprietary methods was launched at an early stage from December 2021 at the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health. After this, testing methods to handle new variants at an early stage were created as the Institute observed the trends in the appearance of variants.

(2) Outcomes and Issues

- The Tokyo Metropolitan Government reviewed its plans for the development of the testing system based on notifications, etc. from the Government of Japan, and **secured testing capabilities that enabled it to cope with testing demand**. There is a need to continue securing the testing system in a flexible manner, corresponding to the infection situation and other factors.
- By publishing information on all the medical institutions providing medical care and testing services, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government was able to secure a more seamless consultation and diagnosis system.
- The distribution of PCR test kits as a border control measure contributed to preventing the spread of infections. In addition, the distribution of test kits to asymptomatic close contacts and symptomatic persons who may have COVID-19 was appraised by medical institutions as an initiative that helped to ease the concentration of tests and consultations at medical institutions.
- The appropriate expansion of the eligibility and implementation frequency for intensive testing led to the early detection and consultation for infections among staff of medical institutions and facilities. Initiatives that contributed to preventing infections among patients, warded patients, and users were implemented.
- Testing opportunities were provided to strike a balance with social and economic needs, such as confirmation of negative test results for those who are worried about being infected and for attending events or going on trips.
- With new variants emerging, **Tokyo developed its own PCR testing methods for variants** and monitored the pandemic situation, as well as **shared its testing methods with neighboring prefectures** and others from a wide-area perspective.
- After COVID-19 was reclassified as a “Class 5” infectious disease, a wide range of medical institutions needed to create a system to handle diagnosing COVID-19 patients, similar to seasonal influenza.

Establishment of Inpatient Care Formation (1)

- Secured hospital beds and established temporary medical facilities based on the infection situation, in order to provide appropriate medical care according to patients' symptoms.
- Coordinated admissions on a wide-area basis and secured hospitals to support recovery period, in order to ensure the efficient use of available hospital beds.

(1) Measures by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government from the 1st to 8th waves

1 Securing hospital beds

<Securing hospital beds for COVID-19 patients, corresponding to the infection situation>

- To provide the appropriate medical care according to patients' symptoms, it is important to secure hospital beds for patients. To that end, the level at which hospital beds for COVID-19 patients was secured was raised rapidly corresponding to the infection situation. In August 2021, as the number of daily new infections had exceeded 5,000, **a request was made based on the Act on the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients with Infectious Diseases**, and a maximum of 6,651 hospital beds was secured.
- In October 2021, amidst the decline in the number of admitted patients, the number of hospital beds secured was reduced (from 6,651 beds to 4,964 beds) to strike a balance with the provision of regular medical services.
- During the 6th wave, in order to **forestall the rapid spread of infections based on the speed at which the Omicron variant had spread overseas**, the level at which hospital beds was secured was raised to Level 3 all at once in January 2022, and **a maximum of 7,229 hospital beds were secured** in February 2022 including 510 beds for severely cases.
- During the 7th wave, the level at which hospital beds were secured was changed to Level 2 in May 2022, and raised from Level 1 in July 2022 (420 beds for severe cases out of 5,047 beds) to Level 2 excluding beds for severe cases (420 beds for severe cases out of 6,944 beds) (July 12). *As the number of hospital beds secured increased after the level was raised, the maximum number of hospital beds secured during the 7th wave was 7,262 beds (420 beds for severe cases, 6,842 beds for moderately severe cases).
- In September 2022, the level at which hospital beds were secured was lowered to Level 1 to strike a balance with the provision of regular medical services.
- During the 8th wave, the level at which hospital beds were secured was changed to Level 2 in November 2022 (November 17), excluding beds for severe cases. The plan for securing beds was revised in December that year, and 7,231 beds were secured at Level 2, excluding beds for severe cases (383 beds were for severe cases, 6,848 for moderately severe cases).
*The maximum number of hospital beds secured was 7,477 beds (629 beds were for severe cases, 6,848 for moderately severe cases).

<Securing systems suited to the respective medical functions>

- In addition to gaining the cooperation of medical institutions in Tokyo, the system for accepting patients was strengthened at Metropolitan/public corporation hospitals. Furthermore, dedicated COVID-19 medical facilities were opened, and three Metropolitan/public corporation hospitals were converted to priority COVID-19 hospitals. Through these measures, 1,700 beds for COVID-19 patients were secured by February 1, 2021. Thereafter, to prepare for a further increase in the number of patients, 2,000 beds were secured at Metropolitan/public corporation hospitals, enabling the acceptance of up to 1,511 warded patients.
- From January 2021, to ensure the efficient use of hospital beds secured, medical institutions that accept transferred patients after the end of their medical treatment were **designated as hospitals to support recovery period** (300 hospitals as of September 2022).
- In addition, in February 2022, **temporary medical facilities (facilities to support medical care for the elderly, etc., facilities to support expectant mothers) were established (670 beds)** to support worried expectant mothers and the elderly who are said to be at high risk of developing severe symptoms from the Omicron variant.
- In June 2022, the Tokyo Oxygen/Medical Service Station (Tachikawa) was opened (June 21) as the successor to the Oxygen/Medical Service Station (Chofu Government Building).
- In February 2022, a facility to support medical care for the elderly, etc. opened in the former Tokyo Women's Medical University Medical Center East (February 21). More facilities opened in Akabane in May 2022 (May 9), in Setagaya Tamagawa and Shibuya in July 2022 (July 21 and July 31), and in Aoyama, Adachi Towa, Hachioji Mejirodai, and Fuchu in December (December 1), as well as in Takinogawa (December 26).

Establishment of Inpatient Care Formation (2)

2 Coordination of hospital admissions

<Establishment of Hospitalization Coordination Headquarters>

- **The Hospitalization Coordination Headquarters was established in April 2020. At the request of Public Health Centers, doctors, administrative staff, and nurses, etc. from Tokyo Disaster Medical Assistance Team (Tokyo DMAT) coordinated the wide-area medical institutions that patients would be admitted to, based on the severity of their illness, whether or not they had underlying diseases, their addresses, and other factors. In January 2021, the nighttime hospitalization arrangement desk was set up to support coordination work taking place at night.**
- From July 2021, efforts were made to facilitate the smooth coordination of hospital admissions through the operation of hospital admissions standby stations and other means. From August 2021, **hospital admissions coordination that did not go through Public Health Centers** was implemented for moderately severe cases of grade II and above, through the **nighttime hospitalization arrangement desk**. Furthermore, from January 2022, doctors have been assigned to the **nighttime hospitalization arrangement desk**, and a system has been developed to decide on the need for hospitalization and coordinate accordingly, including for patients with mild symptoms (moderately severe cases of grade I and below).
- **MIST (COVID-19 Patient Information System for Metropolitan Tokyo) was introduced** from March 2021. Information from the HER-SYS (Health Center Real-time Information sharing System on COVID-19) is incorporated into MIST, enabling efficient hospital admissions. Furthermore, support was provided for the coordination of inter-hospital transfers by **utilizing the hospital transfer support system on Tokyo's multi-service collaboration portal site**.

<Hospital transfer/discharge support group>

- In December 2021, the hospital transfer/discharge support group was established under the Hospital Admissions Coordination Headquarters. The group coordinated the transfer of COVID-19 patients with improved symptoms to hospitals accepting patients with mild to moderate symptoms, and the transfer of patients to convalescence support hospitals at the end of their medical treatment period. Along with ensuring the efficient use of hospital beds, the group also ensured the provision of medical care environments according to patients' symptoms.

<House call support group, etc.>

- In January 2022, the house call support group was established under the Hospitalization Coordination Headquarters to coordinate house calls by doctors to elderly facilities providing in-facility medical care, etc. The system was further strengthened through the centralized management of hospital beds for severe cases, as well as the establishment of other groups such as the hospital admissions coordination (mild symptoms) group and the Public Health Centers support group.

3 Measures against post COVID-19 conditions

- In July 2022, an online seminar was held for medical practitioners, with the aim of deepening understanding about the situation and treatment for post COVID-19 conditions.
- Information on 402 medical institutions and facilities in Metropolitan Tokyo that provide support for post COVID-19 conditions was published on the website in September 2022, and the leaflet on post COVID-19 conditions was revised.
- In November 2022, an online workshop was held for medical practitioners, to provide information on effective treatments and testing methods.

(2) Outcomes and Issues

- **By harnessing its past experiences, Tokyo Metropolitan Government was able to secure hospital beds ahead of time, corresponding to the infection situation.** It also provided steady support for the establishment of temporary medical facilities to cope with the spread of the Omicron variant.
- On the other hand, as many of the medical institutions accepting the admission of COVID-19 patients are also the facilities that provide emergency services during normal times, there is **a need to use hospital beds efficiently in consideration of the balance with the provision of regular medical services.**
- To provide a medical care environment that is suited to patients' symptoms while ensuring more efficient use of hospital beds secured, **there is a need to strengthen initiatives to promote hospital transfers** for the elderly who have completed their COVID-19 treatments.
- The Tokyo Metropolitan Government **established the Hospitalization Coordination Headquarters from the start of the pandemic** to coordinate the medical institutions that patients are admitted to. At the same time, it also facilitated smooth coordination by setting up the **nighttime hospitalization arrangement desk** and assigning doctors to the office.
- After COVID-19 was reclassified as a "Class 5" infectious disease, the transition period until the end of September was split into two stages, and as the number of secured beds decreased, a transition occurred in stages, creating a system that allowed a wide range of medical institutions to receive COVID-19 patients. It was necessary to promote collaboration between hospitals/between hospitals and clinics for hospitalization arrangements, similar to other illnesses.

➤ Promoted the development of systems for the early and precise administration of neutralizing antibody drugs and oral drugs to patients who needed them

(1) Measures by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government from the 1st to 8th waves

1 Neutralizing antibody drugs

- While treatment focused on symptomatic treatment in the early stages of the pandemic, the granting of special approval for the use of the neutralizing antibody drug “Ronapreve” (an infusion to prevent the development of severe symptoms in patients with mild symptoms, etc.) in July 2021 led to the successive distribution of this drug to approximately 220 medical institutions, etc. in Tokyo. **It was also administered at some Oxygen/Medical Service Stations and residential care facilities.** From January 2022, administration of the newly approved neutralizing antibody drug “Xevudy” commenced.
- Early and precise administration was also promoted through initiatives such as the provision of guidance by family doctors and the Tokyo Fever Consultation Center to medical institutions that can administer neutralizing antibody drugs, and cooperation between the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and Public Health Centers to coordinate consultations and hospital admissions into medical institutions that can administer neutralizing antibody drugs.
- Furthermore, the **Covid-19 Antibody Treatment Call Center was established in October 2021** to handle inquiries and consultations from those who wish to receive neutralizing antibody drugs, as well as to coordinate administration facilities and transportation for patients receiving administration of the drugs.
- To ensure the prompt administration of the drugs, a program was also launched to promote the administration of neutralizing antibody drugs during house calls to home care patients.
- In August 2022, with the granting of special approval to the neutralizing antibody drug “Evusheld,” registration with medical institutions was advanced, and a supply system was secured.

2 Oral drugs

- With regard to oral drugs, Tokyo Metropolitan Government worked in cooperation with the Japan Medical Association, the Japan Pharmaceutical Association, and other organizations to encourage **registration with medical institutions, pharmacies, etc. and to secure the supply system** for “Lagevrio” (granted special approval in December 2021), “Paxlovid PACK” (granted special approval in February 2022), and “Xocova” (granted emergency approval in November 2022). *General distribution of Lagevrio commenced from September 16, 2022, general distribution of Paxlovid PACK from March 22, 2023, and general distribution of Xocova from March 31, 2023.
- In January 2022, the websites of the medical care/testing medical institutions that are able to prescribe oral drugs were published to give Tokyo residents easier access to oral drug.
- The proactive participation of residential care facilities in treatment also contributed to the development of domestic pharmaceuticals.

(2) Outcomes and Issues

- For neutralizing antibody drugs, initiatives were advanced to secure the administration system and promote early and precise administration. As of April 30, 2023, Ronapreve has been administered in approximately 4,700 cases, while Xevudy has been administered in approximately 31,000 cases.
- For oral drugs, a regional supply system was built in cooperation with the relevant organizations. To ensure patients with symptoms such as a fever have easy access to oral drugs, the oral drugs in general distribution were adequately inventoried to gain an understanding of pharmacies that can rapidly distribute them to patients based on prescriptions, and a list was made public (around 2,800 cases).

Strengthening Functionality of Public Health Centers (1)

- Secured the system for coping with peak waves by establishing the Public Health Center Support Hub, deploying tracing teams, outsourcing work to the private sector, etc.
- Supported Public Health Center work by establishing the Patient Information Management Center, the Hospitalization Coordination Headquarters, etc.
- Improved work efficiency at Public Health Centers by utilizing digital technology, such as audio mining technology, short message services, etc.

(1) Measures by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government from the 1st to 8th waves

1 Securing the system for coping with peak waves

- In July 2020, to support Public Health Centers that were experiencing a concentration of workload due to the spread of infections, the **Public Health Center Support Hub which supports the work of municipal Public Health Centers** was established under the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health. It provided various forms of support, including active epidemiological investigations in cooperation with municipal Public Health Centers, which face the issue of implementing measures for going out at night, and operating PCR test centers targeted at persons who had received close contact notifications through the COVID-19 contact-confirming app, “COCOA.”
- Since September 2020, **public health nurses, nurses, etc. have been recruited to tracing teams** and assigned to the Public Health Center Support Hub, Tokyo Metropolitan Public Health Centers, and other locations to provide support for the work of Public Health Centers, such as active epidemiological investigations. As of May 7, 2023, there are a total of 68 members engaged in this system. When recruited, they are given education and training on laws related to infectious disease measures, active epidemiological investigations, health monitoring, and other topics. When they have fulfilled certain criteria, such as working for a certain period of time, they are certified as Infection Control Support Staff.
- In addition to the **outsourcing of nighttime hospital admissions coordination work to the private sector** in January 2021, the **use of interpretation support services** (11 languages) when conducting active epidemiological investigations on foreign nationals was commenced from April 2021 as a part of efforts to improve the environment.
- From July 2020, through the “Project to Promote Measures for Preventing the Spread of COVID-19 Through the Joint Effort of Municipalities,” support was provided to enable the roll-out of **initiatives by municipalities corresponding to the actual situation in local regions**. These include efforts to reduce the workload and enhance the systems of Public Health Centers, etc. as a result of COVID-19 measures.
- From January 22 to February 25, 2021, the focus was placed on understanding the risk of developing severe symptoms among those who have tested positive. As such, Public Health Centers were notified of the approach of provisional response that prioritizes the provision of appropriate medical care. In August 2021, voluntary testing for close contacts was implemented at corporate organizations, and in January 2022, the **efficiency of active epidemiological investigations was improved** by having those who have tested positive notify their close contacts on their own.
- **To enable the swift building of a Public Health Center system corresponding to the infection situation, the COVID-19 Business Continuity Plan for Public Health Centers was formulated.**

2 Work support provided by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government

- In April 2020, the **COVID-19 Patient Information Management Center was established to consolidate patient information in Metropolitan Tokyo**. Building a patient information consolidation system that is unique to Tokyo realizes the prompt and accurate capturing and management (visualization) of patient numbers and hospital admissions situation. At the same time, patient information is shared between the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and Public Health Centers, thereby establishing an information network for promoting measures through an integrated approach.
- With regard to the verification and amendment of contents in the patient information management database, which is managed by the same Center, staff serving as liaisons were dispatched by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government to Public Health Centers. They contributed to reducing the workload of Public Health Centers by utilizing patient information in the daily work. From September 2021, **information on home care patients has been provide to municipal governments**, enhancing support for the provision of daily necessities corresponding to the local situation, as well as attentive care such as monitoring patients and reaching out to them.

Strengthening Functionality of Public Health Centers (2)

- The **Hospitalization Coordination Headquarters** was established in April 2020 to provide support for the coordination of hospital admissions/transfers at the request of Public Health Centers; the **Facility Coordination Headquarters** was established in May 2020 to coordinate the admission/transfer of patients to residential care facilities; the **nighttime hospitalization arrangement desks** was established in January 2021 to coordinate hospital admissions when nighttime support was required.
- In November 2020, the **Follow-up Center for Persons Recovering at Home** was established to support the functions of Public Health Centers by integrating the health monitoring and consultation functions for home care patients, which were previously shouldered by Public Health Centers. In December 2021, a scheme was launched to pay out compensations to cooperating medical institutions, etc. providing medical care and testing services which monitored the health of home care patients in place of Public Health Centers. In January 2022, **Uchisapo Tokyo, a home care support center**, was established to provide support for the health monitoring work and other functions carried out by Public Health Centers.

3 Enhancing the work efficiency of Tokyo's Public Health Centers through the use of digital technology

- Efforts are made to **facilitate information-sharing between staff and save labor in consultation and communication work**, such as by utilizing audio mining technology that automatically converts voice calls to text in patient surveys, etc., and carrying out progress management by using cloud-based databases in patient support. In addition, through initiatives such as introducing short message services, online FAQ responses using chatbots, and utilizing wearable devices for health monitoring, efforts were made to **promote greater work efficiency through the use of digital technology**, with a view to strengthening the functions of Tokyo's Public Health Centers.
- Information on the digitalization initiatives implemented by Tokyo's Public Health Centers was also provided to municipal Public Health centers.

(2) Outcomes and Issues

- Despite the increasing number of infected persons, multifaceted support to reduce the workload of Public Health Centers, provided through collaboration and cooperation with municipal Public Health Centers, helped to maintain the core function of Public Health Centers, which is to put in place measures against the infectious disease (COVID-19).
- Going forward, in preparation for a rapid spread of infections due to the emergence of variants, **there is a need to continue providing support toward careful regional efforts** in cooperation with municipal governments, medical institutions, and others.
- **There is a need to make preparations going forward**, including establishing systems that can cope with peak waves, and prioritizing/streamlining the work of Public Health Centers.
- **Review the approach once again upon a verification of the initiatives put in place by Tokyo's Public Health Centers, from the spread to the control of COVID-19.**
- With regard to active epidemiological investigations, **there is a need to consider the degree of priority** with regard to the risk of developing severe symptoms and the risk of cluster emergence, based on factors such as the characteristics of the variant, etc. and the infection situation, as well as to **implement these investigations effectively and efficiently** in cooperation with facility managers and the relevant organizations.

Residential Care Facilities, Care Facilities During Peak Waves (1)

- **Securing residential care facilities corresponding to the infection situation, and improved their operational and environmental aspects while listening to feedback from users**
- **Established care facilities during peak waves where patients could live in a way similar to their regular lives, in order to prevent home-acquired infections**

(1) Measures by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government from the 1st to 8th waves

1 Residential care facilities

	1st wave	2nd wave	3rd wave	4th wave	5th wave	6th wave	7th wave	8th wave
Top: Total no. of rooms	5 facilities	8 facilities	14 facilities	14 facilities	17 facilities	33 facilities	34 facilities	32 facilities
Bottom: Total no. of rooms available for residence	2,865 rooms	3,044 rooms	6,010 rooms	5,820 rooms	6,546 rooms	12,601 rooms	13,501 rooms	12,884 rooms
	1,200 rooms	1,860 rooms	3,290 rooms	3,030 rooms	3,370 rooms	8,850 rooms	9,500 rooms	9,100 rooms

- Due to the need to prevent home-acquired infection and respond to sudden changes in symptoms, patients with minor symptoms who do not need to be hospitalized for treatment were basically referred to residential care facilities instead of medical institutions. Hence, residential care facilities were secured corresponding to the infection situation.
- In April 2020, **Japan's first residential care facility** was opened in Chuo Ward and commenced operations. A total of five facilities were operated, and a system comprising a total of 2,865 rooms and a total of 1,200 rooms available for residence was maintained until the end of June.
- The work of assigning patients to each residential care facility based on requests from Tokyo's Public Health Centers commenced from mid-April 2020, and the Facility Coordination Headquarters was established in May as a dedicated system.
- In October 2020, the Nippon Foundation borrowed facilities in Shinagawa Ward, and in cooperation with the Tokyo Veterinary Medical Association and Tokyo Metropolitan Animal Protection Consultation Center, to open a **residential care facility allowing residents to be accompanied by their pets**. This facility also served the function of allowing temporary stays by island residents who had tested positive through PCR tests prior to boarding the Ogasawara Maru ferry.
- Since January 2021, the eligibility for admission to such facilities has been expanded from those under 65 years old, to those under 70 years old depending on the management status of underlying conditions. **Support in 11 languages was commenced** from the end of January, thereby allowing for the admission of non-Japanese speakers as well.
- In August 2021, **Japan's first treatment by neutralizing antibodies in a residential care facility** was commenced at East Tower (Shinagawa Prince Hotel).
- In September 2021, **residential care facilities with reinforced medical functions** to support the administration of oxygen, etc. were established in Metropolitan Tokyo's pet-friendly residential care facilities.
- In November 2021, the **Residential Care Facility Application Office** was opened to perform a part of the functions of Public Health Centers, such as interviewing patients about their symptoms and making the judgement on admission to care facilities. This was to enable those who needed it to enter residential care facilities as soon as possible.
- In November 2021, to utilize private-sector knowhow and apply it to the integrated development, establishment, and operation of new facilities, a tripartite agreement was concluded with the Tokyo Metropolitan Medical Association and the Japan Association of Travel Agents.
- In February 2022, a new residential care facility staffed with doctors and nurses was established **for expectant mothers**.
- To publicize residential care and improve the care environment, residential care facilities began to provide special meals, such as inflight meals and "ekiben" (lunchboxes for train rides).
- In July 2022, the uniform age limit was removed from the requirements for admission to residential care facilities.

Residential Care Facilities, Care Facilities During Peak Waves (2)

2 Care facilities during peak waves

- To avoid the spread of infections to family and those around one in view of the large number of home-acquired infections, the Tokyo Sports Square (TSS) in Yurakucho was utilized to **open care facilities during peak waves**. Due to the need for the prompt establishment of facilities in response to the rapid rise in the number of infected persons, a facility that **made use of camping cars** was established in Tachikawa in February the same year.
- In consideration of the fact that these are facilities for asymptomatic persons, **care environments were developed so that residents could spend their time in a way similar to their regular lives**. With the assumption that residents would need to work during their stay, each room is equipped with Wi-Fi, and common spaces equipped with tablet devices and booths where residents can engage in telework and participate in online meetings are available. To ensure that residents can engage in light exercises such as stretching, common training spaces equipped with exercise equipment were incorporated. Furthermore, common spaces equipped with large-screen TVs, massage chairs, and large cushions were also provided to help residents relax.
- With regard to health management, residents are required to report their temperatures and other information using the **HER-SYS** system. In addition to health monitoring, **nurses are stationed around the clock within the facilities** so that residents whose conditions have deteriorated or who feel worried can consult directly with a nurse at any time.
- An **application helpline (call center) for the dedicated use of care facilities during peak waves** was set up. Those who wish to use the facilities may call and apply directly without going through a Public Health Center. Calls are taken 24-hours including weekends and holidays, and it is generally possible to be admitted one or two days after application.
- In February 2022, **facilities with reinforced medical functions** were opened as temporary medical facilities to accept patients ranging from those with mild symptoms to those with moderate symptoms (Grade I). These are equipped with oxygen concentrators to enable temporary oxygen administration.
- From December 2022, treatment facilities for use during the peak spread of infection (Tachihi, Takamatsu) were converted to residential care facilities to enable rapid access to appropriate residential care facilities, with consideration for people who are asymptomatic or have minor symptoms and do not need to be hospitalized for treatment. These operate in an integrated manner with other residential care facilities..

(2) Outcomes and Issues

1 Residential care facilities

- Due to the need to prevent home-acquired infections and respond to sudden changes in symptoms, **facilities were expanded to 13,501 rooms corresponding to the infection situation**.
- Alongside promoting their use, such as by introducing life in residential care facilities and their safety in an easy-to-understand manner, **improvements were made in the operational and environmental aspects while incorporating feedback from users**, so as to ensure that residents could recuperate in comfort.
- With regard to the **Residential Care Facilities Application Office** established in November 2021, more than 90% of the residents had been admitted via this Office. Hence, **a system had been established to enable persons testing positive to gain admission quickly** even during peak waves.
- Even after COVID-19 was reclassified as a “Class 5” infectious disease, residential care facilities that support the elderly and pregnant women (around 300) were continued to protect high-risk people such as the elderly.

2 Care facilities during peak waves

- In view of the characteristics of variants leading to a rapid increase in the number of infected persons who were asymptomatic or who had mild symptoms, **new facilities were established to accept such asymptomatic infected persons who were worried about infecting others at home**. The aim was to prevent the spread of infections to family and others around an infected person. These facilities were opened quickly to respond to the rapid increase in the number of infected persons, while giving consideration to the care environment for residents.
- An **application helpline (call center)** for the dedicate use of care facilities during peak waves was set up. By accepting applications from infected persons round-the-clock including on weekends and holidays, this helped **to establish a system that enables infected persons to gain admission quickly** even when Public Health Centers were overwhelmed during peak waves.

Health Monitoring and Home Care Support (1)

- **Built a system enabling home care patients to promptly receive support for proper health management and daily life immediately after testing positive.**
- **Built a system that enabled home care patients to consult with a doctor immediately when their condition changes suddenly.**
- **Supported care systems at elderly facilities, etc.**

(1) Measures by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government from the 1st to 8th waves

1 Building a follow-up system

- Those who have tested positive but are asymptomatic or have mild symptoms do not necessarily require treatment in a hospital, but can recover at home. It is necessary for Public Health centers to capture information of the daily health status of such patients.
- Hence, it was necessary to build a system to allow home care patients to promptly receive support for proper health management and daily life immediately after testing positive, and which would also contribute to reducing the burden on Public Health Centers.
- Moreover, there was a need to strengthen systems at elderly facilities, etc. so that the elderly could recuperate with peace of mind.
- In September 2020, to ease the workload involved in monitoring the health of home care patients by phone, a **health monitoring system using the LINE app** was introduced in the Tama region under the management of Tokyo's Public Health Centers.
- In November 2020, the **Follow-up Center for Persons Recovering at Home** was established to integrate the health monitoring and consultation functions for home care patients undertaken by Public Health Centers. At the request of Public Health Centers, the Follow-up Center for Persons Recovering at Home carried out health monitoring for home care patients who were asymptomatic or had mild symptoms, and who were below 65 years old without any underlying conditions. In addition, it had also established a system to provide integrated support in both the health and daily life aspects, such as 24-hour medical consultations, home delivery of the food required during the recovery period, etc.
- In January 2021, the region covered by the Follow-up Center for Persons Recovering at Home was expanded to the regions under the jurisdiction of wards and cities with Public Health Centers. At the same time, the **loan of pulse oximeters**, used to measure oxygen saturation in the blood, was commenced to capture changes in patients' conditions at an early stage.
- From July to August 2021, with the rapid increase in the number of infected persons due to the Delta variant, the number of lines for the Home Follow-up Center for Persons Recovering at Home was increased, among other measures implemented.
- Since January 2022, in response to the rapid increase in the number of infected persons due to the Omicron variant, the Follow-up Center for Persons Recovering at Home was expanded to **four locations manned by 600 staff**. At the same time, **prioritized health monitoring** was carried out after the transition to the emergency system for peak waves.

2 Building a medical support system for home care patients

- From April 2021, a system (medical support enhancement project) was built in cooperation with the Japan Medical Association and operators making house calls at nights and on off-days. This system could promptly accept requests for **house calls or phone/online consultations with local doctors** in cases where patients' symptoms had deteriorated, and it allowed home care patients, etc. to recover and wait with peace of mind at home.
- Since July 2021, a project has been launched to **provide support for the expenses incurred in the loan of oxygen administration equipment** to home care patients, **health monitoring by visiting nurses** in cooperation with the Tokyo Visiting Nursing Station Association, the **dispensing and delivery of drugs** to home care patients in cooperation with the Tokyo Pharmaceutical Association, and **delivery costs, etc. for pharmacies that provide guidance on taking medication**.
- Since November 2021, health monitoring through phone calls and visits has been implemented by local midwives for **expectant mothers in home care**, in cooperation with the Tokyo Midwives Association.

Health Monitoring and Home Care Support (2)

3 Further strengthening of the follow-up system, etc.

- After January 2022, due to the rapid increase in the number of infected persons caused by the Omicron variant, the Follow-up Center for Persons Recovering at Home was expanded to **four locations manned by 600 staff**. At the same time, after the transition to the emergency system during peak waves, the targets for health monitoring were changed from those who are asymptomatic or with mild symptoms and who had no underlying conditions, to those who were 50 years and above with underlying conditions and at high risk of developing severe symptoms. **Prioritized health monitoring** was implemented. (During the 8th wave, there was a maximum of 800 lines.)
- In January 2022, the **Home Care Support Center (Uchisapo Tokyo)** was established for those who are asymptomatic or have mild symptoms, and who are at low risk of developing severe symptoms. This Center provides support when home care patients notice changes in their physical condition during their own health monitoring, responds to requests for the delivery of food, pulse oximeters, etc., and responds to various consultations about home care life. It offers a 24-hour response system including weekends and holidays, and supports 11 languages in addition to the Japanese language. It also accepts requests for food/pulse oximeters online. (As of December 2022, maximum of 450 lines. Enhanced food delivery capabilities (production of 96,000 portions/week → maximum of 132,000 portions/week (delivery capacity of 21,000 deliveries/day), prioritized delivery targets. Pulse oximeters secured 330,000 units → 430,000 units.)
- Upon the review of the total number of incidence reports from September 26, 2022, a system was developed enabling all those who wish so to receive health monitoring through the My HER-SYS.
- In December 2022, on the assumption that patient numbers would be the highest to date, the Follow-up Center for Persons Recovering at Home expanded to five locations manned by 800 staff, and the number of lines at the Home Care Support Center (Uchisapo Tokyo) were increased to a maximum of 450.

4 Support for home/in-facility care

- From October 2020, to secure staff to ensure service continuity at elderly facilities during peak waves, a project was launched to coordinate the wide-area dispatch of support staff from the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and partner organizations.
- From December 2021, to promote health monitoring of home care patients by medical institutions, a project was launched to **support** medical care/testing medical institutions that carry out health monitoring of home care patients soon after they have tested positive.
- In January 2022, in order to enhance the medical support system for home care patients, etc., medical institutions engaged in wide-area work such as house calls were selected to participate in the launch of a project (house call system reinforcement project) to **conduct house calls, etc. on residents of facilities** such as elderly facilities as well as home care patients, at the request of Public Health Centers, etc. during peak waves.
- In February 2022, in view of the large number of clusters emerging in elderly facilities, measures were taken to strengthen medical support (26 local Medical Associations as of May 7, 2023) and promote consultation systems during cluster emergence, in order to protect the lives and health of residents of elderly facilities. These include providing support to doctors assigned to examine facility residents, and conducting examinations on the residents of the said facilities **by doctors from medical support teams organized by the local Medical Associations** corresponding to the needs of the facilities.
- From February 2022, in addition to the previous initiative of coordinating the dispatch of wide-area support teams from the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and partner organizations, support was provided to secure the care system within facilities such as by implementing projects to dispatch replacement staff when the staff of long-term care insurance service providers, etc. could not go to work as they were infected or identified as close contacts, or when there was a shortage of long-term care staff.
- From April 2022, the establishment of dedicated consultation helplines and dispatch of rapid response support teams were commenced for facilities for the elderly and disabled.
- From May 2022, the dispatch of professional rehabilitation staff was commended to support the recovery of "activities of daily living" (ADL) among facility residents whose ability had deteriorated during the recuperation period in the facility.
- In May and July 2022, online seminars on preventing the spread of infections were held for facilities for the elderly and disabled.

Health Monitoring and Home Care Support (3)

5 Disseminating information to home care patients

- In January 2021, the infection control team of the Tokyo iCDC Expert Board produced the “**Handbook for Home Recuperators of New Coronavirus Infections**” summarizing the COVID-19 measures to be taken in the home. Thereafter, taking into consideration the points to note concerning variants, the second edition was published in August 2021 and the third edition in January 2022.
- During the 6th wave, the “100 Promises to be Kept by the Family” was produced as a checklist summarizing the points to note during home care and the parties to contact in times of trouble.
- In July 2021, the “**COVID-19 Health and Medical Information Portal**” was established on the website of Bureau of Social Welfare and Public Health as a measure for strengthening the dissemination of information to those who are recuperating.

(2) Outcomes and Issues

- The Follow-up Center for Persons Recovering at Home carried out health monitoring for a cumulative total of 359,555 people (as of May 7, 2023), and made a cumulative total of 275,498 deliveries of packaged food (as of May 7, 2023).
- Through the **establishment of Uchisapo Tokyo**, home care patients were **able to submit direct requests for food and pulse oximeters**. As a result, these could be delivered quickly to them without going through the Public Health Centers. Furthermore, with the **enabling of online applications**, it became possible to continue responding smoothly to consultations, with the **rate of telephone response maintained at around 95% or higher** (Cumulative number of telephone responses: 1,024,377 (as of May 7, 2023)).
- With regard to **health monitoring services by medical institutions**, after the launch of services in December 2021, they were gradually expanded with the cooperation of the Japan Medical Association and other partners. As of May 7, 2023, **2,004 medical institutions providing medical care/testing services have been registered**. Working in cooperation with Public Health Centers, they have been responsible for the health monitoring of home care patients during peak waves from the 6th wave onwards.
- Support was provided for the development of online medical consultation and examination systems by family doctors, etc., and for the introduction of electronic medical record systems in hospitals, in the promotion of initiatives toward the digital transformation of medical care.
- Under the medical support enhancement project, a total of 19,442 house calls and phone/online consultations combined were conducted (as of May 7, 2023). Furthermore, under the house call system reinforcement project newly launched since January 2022, a total of 7,445 house calls and phone/online consultations (as of May 7, 2023) were conducted to meet the medical needs of home care patients, etc.
- In addition to responding to 2,301 consultation cases through the dedicated consultation helpline for facilities for the elderly and disabled, rapid response support teams were dispatched to 713 facilities to provide support for COVID-19 measures at the facilities.
- In cooperation with medical institutions, issues such as reducing the workload of Public Health Centers and responding quickly to sudden changes in the condition of home care patients were successfully addressed.
- As anti-infection measures were put in place, support was given for the provision of rehabilitation services from an early stage for facility residents whose ADL had declined during their time recuperating in facilities.
- Even after COVID-19 was reclassified as a “Class 5” infectious disease, consultation systems to handle health consultations in cases where a person’s physical condition deteriorates while they are in home care have continued to be necessary for the time being.

Vaccines (1)

- Smoothly accelerated the administration of vaccines through the provision of personnel/financial support to municipal governments and medical institutions, the establishment of large-scale vaccination sites in Tokyo, and other efforts.
- Promoted the uptake of the third vaccination dose through the dispatch of vaccination buses to remote areas, elderly facilities, etc., parent and child vaccinations at large-scale vaccination sites in Tokyo, and other efforts.

(1) Measures by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government from the 1st to 8th waves

1 First and second vaccination doses

<Coordination as a wide-area local government>

- In February 2021, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government **set up the Vaccine Team** comprising relevant organizations such as municipal governments and the Tokyo Medical Association, with a view to the development of a wide-area vaccination system and the smooth administration of vaccines. In this way, it promoted vaccine uptake through cooperation while working closely to share information and exchange opinions.
- From March 2021, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government took the lead in coordination to **provide priority vaccinations** to approximately 570,000 people in Tokyo, **including medical practitioners**. Specifically, it developed the **Tokyo COVID-19 Vaccination Reservation System** to allow residents to make vaccination appointments on their smartphones and computers, and **established dedicated call centers**, among other efforts.
- In March 2021, **Tokyo opened a consultation center on COVID-19 vaccination side effects** to process consultations from residents on a 24-hour basis.
- In April 2021, **specialized consultation helplines for COVID-19 vaccination side effects were established** in 13 medical institutions in Tokyo, thereby securing a specialized consultation system for side effects from the vaccination.
- The **COVID-19 Vaccination Portal Site** was established to disseminate information as necessary to residents on the correct knowledge about vaccines based on the latest findings, how vaccines are administered, and other information.

<Tokyo Metropolitan Government's initiatives to promote vaccine uptake among residents>

- To promote vaccine uptake among citizens, Tokyo Metropolitan Government loaned municipal facilities at no charge for use as mass vaccination sites by municipal governments, and provided compensation (cooperation funds) in order to establish environments that allow medical institutions providing individual vaccinations, to focus on administering vaccines.
- To secure medical practitioners involved in administering vaccinations, Tokyo Metropolitan Government cooperated with the Tokyo Nursing Association to conduct practical training on intramuscular injections, **established the "Vaccination Human Resource Bank"** to provide recruitment information for doctors and dentists, **dispatched pharmacists to large-scale vaccination sites** through cooperation with the Tokyo Pharmaceutical Association, and dispatched medical practitioners from Tokyo Metropolitan/public corporation hospitals at the request of municipal governments, among other initiatives.
- When the supply of Pfizer vaccines from the national government to municipal governments became limited, approximately two-thirds of the vaccines allocated for the use of large-scale vaccinations in Tokyo was supplied to municipal governments.
- After June 2021, starting with the Tsukiji vaccination site for police and fire department staff, **large-scale vaccination sites in Tokyo for essential workers, etc. were established and successively increased** (total of 21 locations, including walk-in vaccination sites).
- In November 2021, TOKYO VACTION rolled out a campaign to promote vaccination.

2 Third vaccination dose

- In November 2021, an antibody retention survey conducted by the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Medical Science revealed that the neutralizing antibody value declined in all age groups approximately seven months after the second vaccination. Therefore, it requested the national government to conduct reviews on administering an additional shot, such as flexible responses based on the local situation and risk of infections, stable supply of vaccines, and the bringing forward of scheduled vaccinations.
- In December 2021, administration of the third vaccination dose began in Tokyo. In December, two large-scale vaccination sites were opened in Tokyo. This was gradually increased thereafter (to a total of 15 sites), and vaccination eligibility was also gradually extended based on the intentions of municipal governments.
- In February 2022, dispatch of **"vaccination buses" (mobile vaccination sites)** commenced. These were deployed to elderly facilities, hilly and mountainous regions, facilities for the disabled, and other locations. In addition, **parent and child vaccinations** were launched from March at some of the large-scale vaccination sites in Tokyo.
- From April 2022, with the aim of promoting vaccine uptake among young generations, Tokyo Metropolitan Government **approached corporations, universities, F&B outlets, and other locations** and engaged in strategic publicity to disseminate information about the effectiveness of the third vaccination dose, etc.
- From July 2022, initiatives were implemented to accelerate the uptake of the third vaccination dose. For example, walk-in slots were increased at large-scale vaccination sites in Tokyo, calls to take up vaccination were made at the first anniversary event for the Olympic and Paralympic Games and other events, ad-hoc vaccination sites were set up near Kichioji Station and the Shimbashi SL Square, and a list of easily accessible vaccination sites near major stations was produced.

3 Fourth vaccination dose

- Administration of the fourth vaccination dose began from the end of May 2022 in municipalities, and from June 2022 at Tokyo's large-scale vaccination sites.
- Vaccination plans were promoted, and vaccination buses dispatched to promote the certain uptake of the fourth vaccination dose among residents of facilities for the elderly and disabled.
- Medical institutions were requested to approach persons with underlying conditions, etc., and to raise awareness among elderly organizations and corporations as well as call upon them to take up vaccinations.
- Vaccinations were promptly administered to medical practitioners, workers of elderly facilities, and others who were newly eligible for the fourth vaccination dose.

4 Omicron-adapted vaccines

- In late September 2022, vaccinations started to be administered to essential workers at Tokyo's large-scale vaccination sites; eligibility for vaccination widened in scope in October 2022.
- Called on municipal governments to send out vaccination vouchers as quickly as possible.
- To promote vaccinations for people in elderly facilities, emphasis was placed on the dispatch of vaccination buses.
- Temporary vaccination sites were set up near stations with easy access.

5 Measuring antibody values

- Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Medical Science has continued to measure (a total of four measurements*) the antibodies in medical practitioners post-vaccination within Tokyo, and has confirmed the changes in antibodies over time and the increase of antibodies resulting from additional vaccinations. Based on the outcomes, the institute has shared information concerning the importance of additional vaccinations.

*Antibodies were measured using samples, the **first time (Nov 2021)** seven months after the second vaccination dose, the **second time (April 2022)** four months after the third vaccination dose, the **third time (July 2022)** seven months after the third vaccination dose and at least a week after the fourth vaccination dose, and the **fourth time (Dec 2022)** three to four months after the fourth vaccination dose and 1–18 days after the fifth vaccination dose.

(2) Outcomes and Issues

- Through cooperation with municipal governments, the operation of Tokyo's large-scale vaccination sites, and other efforts, a system for promoting vaccination was established, realizing vaccination capacity of up to 228,000 shots per day. The **percentage of persons who had received two doses of vaccination, out of the total population of Metropolitan Tokyo**, reached 70% in November 2021, and **vaccination rate reached 80%** by June 2022 and **approximately 81%** by the end of May 7, 2023.
- Through cooperation and collaboration with various organizations such as universities and corporations, for vaccinations up to the second dose, more than 6.72 million shots were administered at workplaces and more than 1.18 million shots were administered at Tokyo's large-scale vaccination sites.
- When the supply of Pfizer vaccines from the national government to municipal governments became limited, **approximately two-thirds of the vaccines allocated for the use of large-scale vaccinations in Tokyo was supplied to municipal governments**. In this way, Tokyo Metropolitan Government provided support for the maintenance of the vaccination system in the municipalities.
- For the third vaccination dose, administering vaccines through the **operation of vaccine buses** for the elderly and others who could not travel to vaccination sites, was **effective in promoting vaccine uptake**.
- Through the rapid development of the vaccination system such as by increasing the number of large-scale vaccination sites in Tokyo, the **percentage of persons who had received three doses of vaccination** out of the total population of Metropolitan Tokyo reached 40% by the end of March 2022, and **approximately 68%** by the end of May 7, 2023.
- The national government's policy on the interval between the third and fourth vaccination doses has often changed, which has caused confusion among the municipalities administering the vaccinations. To facilitate smooth vaccine uptake, there is a need for the national government to provide timely information at an early stage, and to cooperate closely with the local governments.
- On May 7, 2023, the percentage of **persons who had received the Omicron-adapted vaccines (started fall 2022)**, out of the total population of Metropolitan Tokyo, was 42%.

Support for Business Continuity (1)

- **Supported business continuity of SMEs, etc. by assisting with COVID-19 measures, providing support for business development to capture new needs, etc.**
- **Strengthened efforts to maintain social functions by supporting the business continuity plans (BCP) of businesses, etc.**

(1) Measures by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government from the 1st to 8th waves

1 Support for COVID-19 measures by SMEs, etc.

- In January 2021, with the aim of promoting economic activities by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) while preventing the spread of COVID-19, a program was launched to support equipment installation work and the purchase of fixtures for implementing initiatives in accordance with COVID-19 prevention guidelines, etc. prepared by the various industrial organizations (Subsidy rate of two-thirds of the cost, subsidy capped at 500,000 yen for the purchase of fixtures, 1 million yen if this includes interior works/equipment installation work, or 2 million yen if this includes the installation of ventilation facilities).
- Since March 2021, with the aim of further promoting COVID-19 initiatives by F&B business operators, subsidies have been provided to cover expenses for the purchase of consumables such as CO2 concentration measuring instruments, acrylic boards, antiseptic solutions, etc., for group purchases made by F&B organizations and purchases by stores that “COVID-19 measures leaders” have been assigned to (Subsidy rate of four-fifths of the cost, subsidy capped at 100,000 yen for group purchases, or 30,000 yen for individual purchases).
- In January 2022, with basic COVID-19 measures having become widespread to a certain degree, the program was updated in order to set out a course that is easier for business operators to understand. Efforts were made to review the subsidy cap and expand the target scope of expenses eligible for subsidies, and at the same time, the system was changed to enable SMEs, etc. that have already received support previously to use the scheme again.

2 Support for the business conversion, etc. of F&B business operators

- In April 2020 during the period of the state of emergency during the 1st wave, alongside requesting Tokyo residents to refrain from going out due to the COVID-19 pandemic, subsidies were provided to small and medium F&B business operators in Tokyo that had suffered significant losses in sale, to cover sales promotion expenses, vehicle costs, equipment costs, etc. incurred in the launch of new services such as take-outs, deliveries, and mobile sales (Subsidy rate of four-fifths of the cost, subsidy capped at 1 million yen).
- Since October 2021, for take-out specialty stores that have attracted attention in their efforts to capture stay-at-home demand, Tokyo Metropolitan Government provided support for the development of new businesses and started to provide subsidies to cover the store renovation costs, equipment costs, and sales promotion costs for the launch of new stores that utilize spaces vacated by small and medium F&B business operators in Tokyo (Subsidy rate of two-thirds of the cost, subsidy capped at 3 million yen).

3 Support for the maintenance of social functions

- The rapid spread of infections in the 6th wave gave rise to concerns over the stagnation of business and social activities as a result of the increase in the number of absentees across a wide range of industries that bear the burden of social infrastructure. As such, Tokyo Metropolitan Government prepared a checklist summarizing the key points in relation to identifying priority tasks in each company, how to arrange for support personnel based on the assumption of employee absentee rate exceeding 10%, and inspections for specific plans, then appealed to economic organizations and business operators. Business operators that were having difficulties in preparing COVID-19 adapted business continuity plans (BCP) were provided support for the formulation of their corporate BCP, such as through consultations and advice on BCP formulation, introduction to good practices, and other efforts.
- In addition to making a renewed appeal on the promotion of teleworking toward preventing infections, support was also provided toward initiatives such as allowing employees of businesses in Tokyo to stay for a certain period in accommodation facilities while teleworking.
- For small and medium-sized stores handling the food products that are indispensable in our daily lives, such as supermarkets and convenience stores, support was provided to secure replacement staff when 10% or more of the employees were absent due to COVID-19.

(2) Outcomes and Issues

- After the 1st wave, support for COVID-19 measures by SMEs, etc. stood at a cumulative total of 29,686 cases and support for business conversion of F&B business operators stood at a cumulative total of 10,874 cases as of September 2022. This has contributed to promoting COVID-19 measures that are indispensable for businesses and stores, etc., and support for SMEs, etc. that are proactively working to sustain their businesses through the COVID-19 pandemic.
- In providing such support, Tokyo Metropolitan Government rolled out a support menu adapted to the infection situation and the usage status of business operators, advanced the simplification of application procedures and streamlining of screening processes, and accelerated subsidy payout procedures. With regard to support for COVID-19 measures, it also implemented initiatives that met the needs of business operators, such as establishing a mechanism to provide subsidies that cover new machinery upon the confirmation of its effectiveness by Tokyo iCDC, even if such machinery are not included in guidelines, etc.
- In response to the rapid increase in the number of new infections and close contacts at an unprecedented speed due to the Omicron variant, Tokyo Metropolitan Government contributed to measures to ensure that society does not come to a standstill. For example, it has provided 400 rooms a day for residential teleworking as of the end of March 2022, and processed advance registration for more than 290 requests for the dispatch of replacement staff.
- Through support for BCP inspections and securing essential workers, and initiatives toward business continuity undertaken through collaboration and cooperation between Tokyo Metropolitan Government and economic organizations, social and economic activities have continued alongside with efforts to prevent the spread of infections.

Promotion of Work from Home (WFH) (1)

- **Rolled out various initiatives to further establish and promote teleworking, toward striking a balance between economic activities and crowd control as a COVID-19 measure**
- **Developed environments to support teleworking by subsidizing corporations for teleworking equipment and improving satellite offices in Tokyo**

(1) Measures by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government from the 1st to 8th waves

1 Support for the adoption of teleworking

- In April 2020, amid the declaration of the state of emergency during the 1st wave, a **model experience program for the adoption of teleworking** was implemented for small and medium-sized enterprises, etc. that were considering the adoption of teleworking systems. This involved loaning to them, at no charge, devices and tools necessary for the telework experience. Devices and tools were loaned out in 352 cases, and support provided for the adoption of teleworking.

2 Establishment and promotion of teleworking

- Toward the establishment and promotion of teleworking, which advanced rapidly under the first declaration of the state of emergency, from August 2020, a **subsidy scheme to promote the establishment of teleworking** was launched for small and medium-sized enterprises in Tokyo (subsidy capped at 2.5 million yen, subsidy rate of two-thirds of the cost). This scheme provides subsidies for the costs required to create a teleworking environment through the introduction of information and communications equipment, work-related software, etc. such as mobile devices that enable employees to work from home or engage in mobile work. The scheme has produced results with 1,750 applications approved for subsidies.
- In view that teleworking has stabilized to a certain degree through the abovementioned scheme, during the declaration of the state of emergency in the 4th wave, Tokyo Metropolitan Government continued to provide support through **the subsidy scheme to promote teleworking** with effect from May 2021 (Businesses with two to less than 30 full-time staff: Subsidy capped at 1.5 million yen, subsidy rate of two-thirds of the cost. Businesses with 30 to less than 999 full-time staff: Subsidy capped at 2.5 million yen, subsidy rate of half of the cost). The scheme has produced results with approximately 1,600 applications approved for subsidies, and along with the abovementioned scheme, contributed to the establishment and promotion of teleworking among many SMEs.
- In the same month, as an emergency support program toward the establishment of teleworking, SMEs with headquarters or offices in Tokyo were recognized by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government as “**Telework Master Companies**” if they had implemented teleworking for one to three months and 70% or more of their employees worked from home three days a week. These companies were publicized on the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's website. Telework Master Companies were commended with an incentive of up to 800,000 yen (**Telework Master Company Support Scheme**), corresponding to expenses such as communication costs and equipment/software costs for the number of teleworking employees and the teleworking duration. As many as about 5,000 applications were received, and the program helped to accelerate the establishment of teleworking.
- In December 2021, a system was launched to assign **Telework Promotion Leaders** to workplaces in companies, etc. These Leaders would play a central role in promoting teleworking. SMEs in Tokyo assigned with Telework Promotion Leaders were commended with an incentive of up to 500,000 yen, calculated based on expenses borne/paid by the company to implement teleworking for its employees, such as communication costs and equipment lease costs, if they implemented teleworking for one or two months and 70% or more of their employees worked from home three days a week (**incentive scheme to strengthen the promotion of teleworking**). **As many as about 1,800 applications were received, and the scheme helped to strengthen the establishment of teleworking.**

Promotion of Work from Home (WFH) (2)

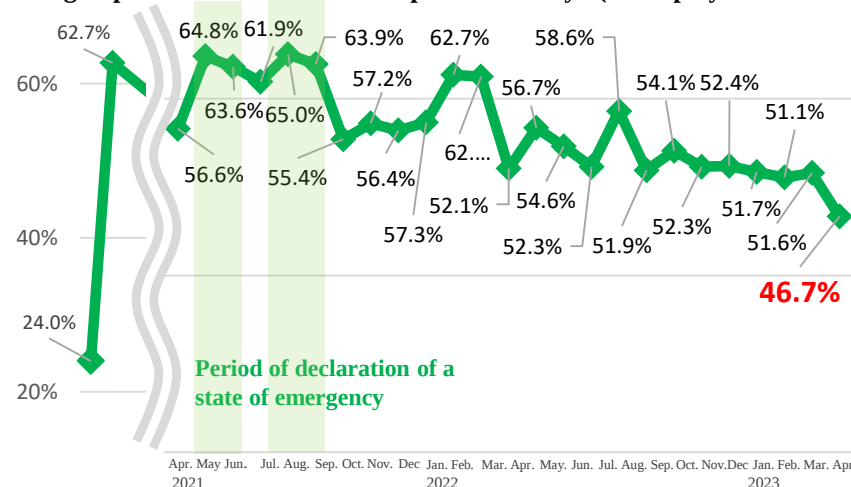
3 Creating an environment that enables teleworking at places outside of the home

- To further promote the establishment of teleworking by creating an environment that allows employees to telework at places near to them, a **subsidy scheme to promote the installation of small teleworking corners** was launched in June 2021 (subsidy capped at 500,000 yen, subsidy rate of half of the cost). Targeted at SMEs, etc. operating F&B or retail stores, facilities, etc., this scheme subsidizes a part of the costs incurred in creating an environment for the installation of small teleworking corners for common use by local F&B outlets, commercial facilities, etc. The **subsidy scheme for the model installation of boxed-style satellite offices** (subsidy capped at 6 million yen, subsidy rate of four-fifths of the cost (in exceptional cases, ten-tenths)) was another scheme launched. This provided partial subsidies to local economic organizations, etc. (chamber of commerce, etc.) for the cost of lease or purchase and installation costs for the model installation of boxed-style satellite offices. The schemes have produced results with approximately 120 applications, and led to the steady creation of environments that enable teleworking.
- In October 2020, a **scheme to promote the use of accommodation facilities for teleworking** was launched. This provides support to cover expenses incurred in the use of accommodation facilities by business operators as teleworking spaces (costs needed to borrow accommodation facilities in Tokyo). Furthermore, a **project to support the development of teleworking environments** was also rolled out to provide support for covering the expenses incurred by accommodation facilities in developing environments compatible with teleworking. Packaging the two schemes enhanced their effectiveness, and the results were 94 cases for the promotion of use, and 243 cases for the development of environments. In FY2022, support was also provided to cover expenses in the use of accommodation facilities for teleworking.
- In January 2021, during the declaration of the state of emergency in the 3rd wave, a **program to provide satellite offices using accommodation facilities in the Tama region** was implemented with the aim of controlling the flow of people into the city center. In November the same year, a similar initiative was rolled out in the wards, and expanded as the **program to provide satellite offices using accommodation facilities in the wards**. As of the end of September 2022, 200 rooms per day are provided, and average utilization rate per day is approximately 60%. Support is widely extended to persons living or working in Tokyo, or working in companies, etc. (including sole proprietors).

(2) Outcomes and Issues

- In March 2020, the teleworking implementation rate for companies in Tokyo (with 30 employees or more) was 24.0%. However, this percentage exceeded 60% during the period of the declaration of a state of emergency in April the same year, as well as during the other state of emergency periods. **The most recent implementation rates were 51.6% in March 2023, and 46.7% in April 2023.**
- There are sectors where it is difficult to adopt teleworking, such as face-to-face jobs or jobs requiring on-site work (construction industry, transportation industry, wholesale and retail industries, etc.)
 - For companies in sectors where it is difficult to adopt teleworking, the **hands-on support scheme for the adoption of teleworking** was launched (April 2022) to provide pacesetter support from the identification of teleworking jobs by experts, to subsidies for the expenses incurred in adopting teleworking.
- To make teleworking more established, a **follow-up project to promote the establishment of teleworking** has been started (April 2023). This is a package that diagnoses teleworking challenges, offers expert advice, and provides aid to introduce tools.

Teleworking implementation rate for companies in Tokyo (30 employees or more)



Initiatives to Maintain School Education (1)

- **Implemented thorough COVID-19 measures in schools to prevent the spread of COVID-19**
- **Accelerated the creation of online learning environment and rolled out educational activities adapted to the “new normal” in schools, to secure continued learning for children/students**

(1) Measures by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government from the 1st to 8th waves

[Initiatives to prevent the spread of infection]

1 Thorough implementation of basic COVID-19 measures

- All schools across Japan were suspended temporarily from March 2, 2020 at the request of the national government. Thereafter, with the declaration of the state of emergency by the government on April 7, all Metropolitan and municipal schools in Tokyo were suspended temporarily until the end of May.
- In May 2020, Tokyo Metropolitan Government formulated its own guidelines on COVID-19 measures and school operation [for Metropolitan schools], and matters related to COVID-19 measures and continued school operation were fully disseminated to each school. The guidelines were revised as appropriate based on advice from experts at Tokyo iCDC.
- After June 2020, COVID-19 supplies such as acrylic panels, alcohol sanitizers, thermography equipment, CO2 measuring instruments, and circulators were distributed to all Metropolitan schools. By using subsidies from the national government, subsidies were also provided to the municipalities to cover purchase expenses. (FY2020 ~)
- During peak waves, the COVID-19 measures that children and schools should implement were summarized in easy-to-understand checklists and distributed. Experts in infectious diseases visited Metropolitan schools and conducted inspections and evaluation of COVID-19 measures, and provide advice on concrete initiatives.
- Prior to long breaks and during peak waves, leaflets cautioning parents/guardians on scenarios with heightened risks, and checklists on COVID-19 measures to be taken at home, were distributed.



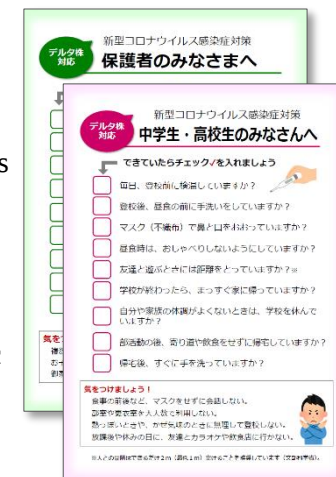
<Taking temperature using thermography>

2 Use of tests

- When positive cases were identified in schools, a system was established to enable the implementation of PCR tests toward the early identification of close contacts (September 2021 ~) The use of PCR tests was also recommended before and after educational activities that involve overnight stays.
- In cooperation with the national government, rapid antigen test kits were distributed (September 2021 – January 2022) to enable the prompt confirmation of infection risk when children/students and teachers/staff feel unwell in school.
- Based on Tokyo Metropolitan Government's intensive implementation plan, a system was established to carry out qualitative antigen tests on the teachers and staff of public kindergartens, elementary schools (including compulsory education schools) and special needs schools with kindergarten and elementary school departments. Furthermore, a similar testing system was also developed for the public junior high schools, special needs schools that do not have kindergarten and elementary school departments, and senior high schools, etc. that are excluded from the plan (February 2022 ~).

3 Vaccination recommendation

- Leaflets summarizing the correct knowledge about COVID-19 vaccines and information on large-scale vaccination sites in Tokyo, etc. were produced and distributed to children/students and their parents/guardians, to raise awareness and promote vaccine uptake.
- Priority vaccination was implemented at large-scale vaccination sites in Tokyo for teachers/school staff to promote proactive vaccine uptake.



<Checklists>

Initiatives to Maintain School Education (2)

[Continuity of school operations]

1 Continuing learning through the use of online tools

- When schools across Japan were first temporarily suspended, schools in the municipalities were still midway in their efforts to install equipment, etc. Hence, Tokyo Metropolitan Government procured and loaned devices to these schools, and provided subsidies, etc. for the installation of routers. For Metropolitan schools as well, Tokyo Metropolitan Government promoted the loan of devices deployed to schools and the utilization of personal devices owned by students.
- Support was provided to promote utilization through the deployment of support staff, aimed at the adoption and utilization of digital tools. Support was also provided to enable learning using online tools at schools and at homes.
- As there was a need to avoid close contact with others corresponding to the infection levels, hybrid learning formats were used by combining online learning with staggered school attendance and decentralized school attendance.

2 Appropriate implementation of class closures

- In response to the rapid spread of the Omicron variant, support was provided to schools (January 2022 ~), such as by compiling a guidebook summarizing the response in the event of positive cases in school, examples of class closures, etc. to help each school set an appropriate duration for class closures and the duration for close contacts to stay at home.

3 Formulation of school BCP (plans for the continuation of educational activities)

- To ensure the continuity of educational activities as far as possible even during peak waves, each school formulated a school BCP plan that carefully identifies tasks corresponding to the percentage of teachers/staff who are unable to turn up for work and reviews the division of labor (January 2022 ~).
- The personnel support system was strengthened to support the continuity of school operations during peak waves (February – March 2022)

(2) Outcomes and Issues

- During the temporary suspension lasting for about three months during the 1st wave, children had no choice but to spend many hours at home, leading to stress among children due to changes in lifestyle and increased burden for parents/guardians. In the learning aspect, as children were unable to attend school for a long period of time, they were required to continue learning by utilizing digital tools.
- After the end of the temporary suspension of school operations, each school thoroughly implemented COVID-19 measures and continued with school operations without any mass school closures.
- During this period, progress was made in the development and utilization of digital environments and utilization in schools, such as the completion of works to equip schools with one device per student based on the “GIGA School Concept” and to create communication environment in schools. Schools not only fulfil the role of securing learning opportunities and academic abilities, but also play a social welfare role in assuring the all-round development and growth of children, and assuring their physical and mental health as a safety net and place of comfort. This was also an important preparation from the perspective of enabling the continued operation of schools during disasters, etc.

Publicity and Communications to City Residents and the General Public (1)

- Promptly provided accurate information on COVID-19 and support information for residents.
- Effectively communicated messages corresponding to the infection situation through various methods, and appealed to residents, etc. to change their behavior

(1) Measures by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government from the 1st to 8th waves

1 Communication of the latest information/support information

<Dissemination of information through dedicated websites>

- Information was disseminated accurately and promptly through the establishment of the **Tokyo Metropolitan Government COVID-19 Information Website** containing easy-to-understand graphs and tables on the latest infection trends, and the **COVID-19 Support Navi site**, which allows residents to easily obtain information on support provided by Tokyo Metropolitan Government and the national government through the navigation function.
- A dedicated website was set up accompanying the return of foreign tourists, to provide medical information for visiting foreigners and information on COVID-19 measures, etc.

<Dissemination of information using social media, etc.>

- The video “**STOP COVID-19 Novel Coronavirus Latest Information – Monitoring report –**”, which conveys messages from the Governor and the latest infection information, was distributed regularly via YouTube and other channels (total of 210 times from April 3, 2020 to October 21, 2021).
- The video “**STOP COVID-19 Novel Coronavirus Latest Information – Daily Message–**”, in which the Governor makes the appeal for compliance with COVID-19 measures and was targeted mainly at the young, was distributed almost daily through social media and other channels (total of 146 times from January 18 to June 20, 2021).
- **Twitter and Instagram accounts** were set up and used to communicate information related to COVID-19.
- **LINE was utilized to communicate** information about COVID-19 and daily infection trends.

2 Communication of messages corresponding to the infection situation

<Dissemination of information through video contents, etc. >

- Video contents that were mindful of the target audience and **based on timely themes corresponding to the infection situation**, such as measures to prevent home-acquired infections, thorough ventilation, measures against droplet infection outdoors, COVID-19 measures at school, and appeal to receive vaccinations, were produced and distributed.
- Videos **publicizing Tokyo Metropolitan Government’s initiatives**, such as stickers declaring thorough prevention of infection and blue stickers (indicating completed inspections to prevent infections), were produced and distributed.
- **Videos of dialogues between famous personalities/experts and the Governor** on topics such as COVID-19 measures and personal experiences of infection, were produced and distributed.
- Messages from the Governor to foreign residents in Tokyo were **disseminated in multiple languages**.
- Videos, etc. were produced through **collaborations with influencers (YouTubers, TikTokers, etc.)** to disseminate correct information and messages to the young.
- Videos promoting the administration of Omicron-adapted vaccines and videos containing messages from experts have been created and disseminated.

Publicity and Communications to City Residents and the General Public (2)

<Communication of information using diverse methods>

- Focused alerts were raised through **special issues of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government News** (December 2020, March and December 2021, February 2022)
- **Checklists on infection prevention** were provided mainly to the young, pertaining to scenarios in which infections could spread easily such as drinking parties and leisure events.
- **Comics** publicizing knowledge about vaccines and other topics **were produced for each age group** and disseminated through social media, newspaper advertisements, and other channels.
- Stronger appeals to Tokyo residents and businesses were made using PR via government-owned vehicles, etc. and other PR media to spread information in places where people gather.

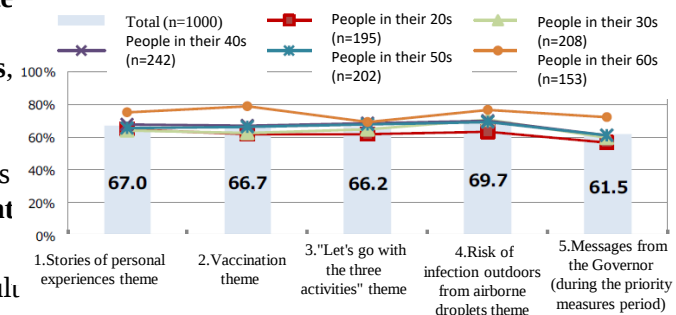
<“Stay Home” appeal>

- The long holiday from April 25 to May 6, 2021 was designated as “**STAY HOME, SAVE LIVES Week**” in order to strengthen movement control among residents. At the same time, publicity from the Tokyo Metropolitan Government was also rolled out in cooperation with other prefectures.
- During the long holiday from April 29 to May 9, 2021, a dedicated portal site was set up to summarize and post messages to Tokyo residents, etc., crowd status, and contents from the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and other sources that residents could enjoy at home, based on the slogan “**STAY HOME to control COVID-19.**”
- During the period of the Tokyo 2020 Olympics, publicity was rolled out through various media, such as websites, social media, newspaper advertisements, and digital signage based on the theme “**Final STAY HOME this summer,**” to appeal to residents to refrain from going out.

(2) Outcomes and Issues

- In addition to press conferences by the Governor, websites and social media were utilized for the **accurate and prompt communication** of the latest updates on COVID-19 and support information to Tokyo residents, etc. This helped to **prevent the spread of infections and ease anxiety among Tokyo residents.**
- As information communicated by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government increased during the peak waves, the **information was organized and disseminated based on users’ perspectives**, in order to enable Tokyo residents, etc. to obtain the necessary information on the website.
- On the other hand, as the spread and containment of COVID-19 changes rapidly, it is important to **simulate** in advance how publicity will be rolled out under each infection situation, and to capture in real-time the behavior and mindsets of Tokyo residents, etc. by using **social media analysis and questionnaire surveys**, and **not miss any opportunities to communicate messages.**
- Publicity was rolled out to deliver **timely messages** corresponding to the infection situation while **keeping in mind the target audiences** of young people, middle-aged and the elderly, and foreign residents. Verification of the effects of each type of publicity, videos, etc. showed that **50% - 70% of the respondent felt that the messages resonated with them, and made them want to take action.**
- The interests and concerns of Tokyo residents, etc. are becoming increasingly diversified, making it difficult to deliver information effectively through uniform contents. As such, there is a need to **put creative effort into content production and dissemination based on the behavior and mindset of Tokyo residents, etc.**

<Intention to take action based on publicity measures (1st survey of FY2021)>

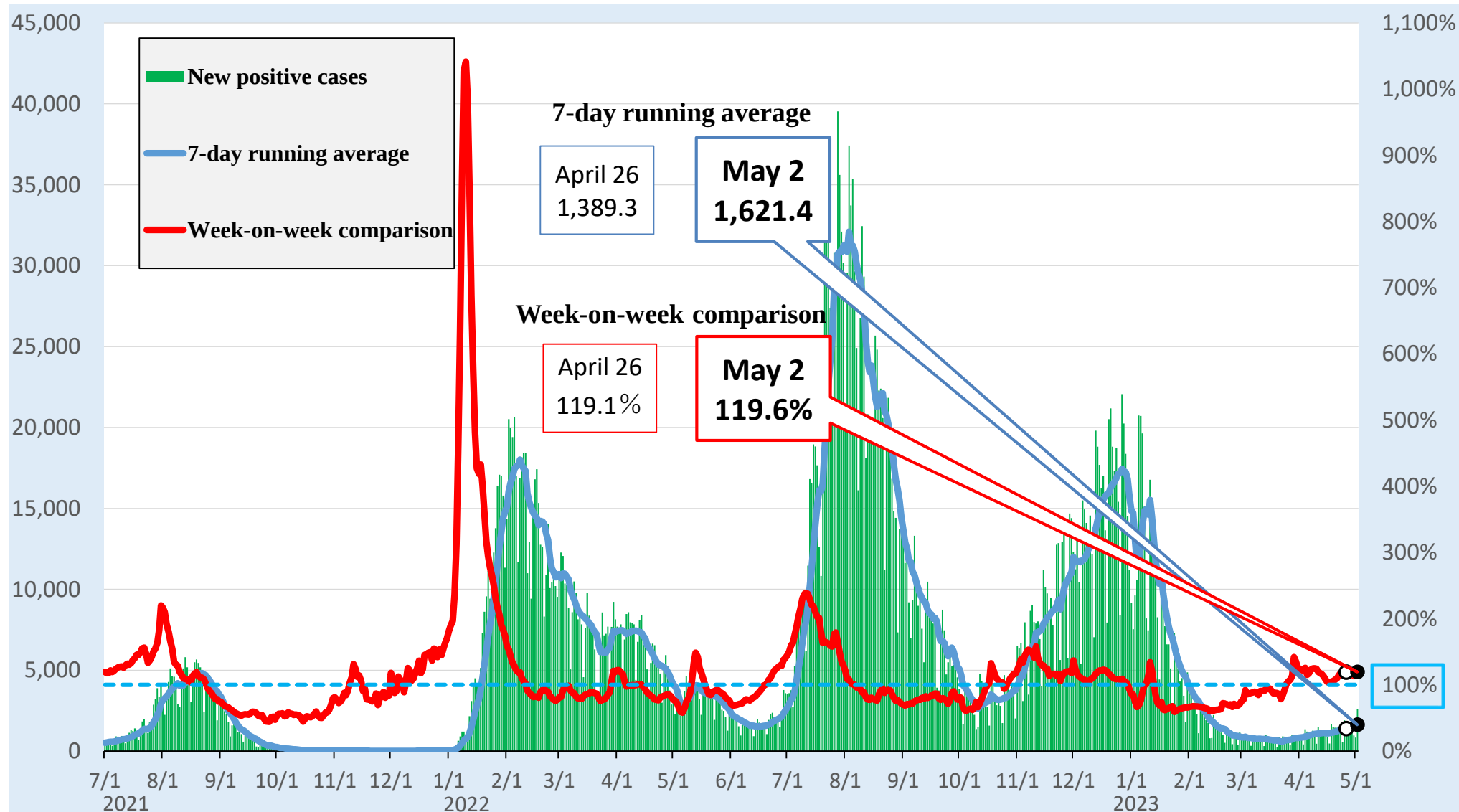


(Percentage of people who wanted to take action/take a little action)

Attached materials

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Trends in the number of new positive cases and their rate of increase

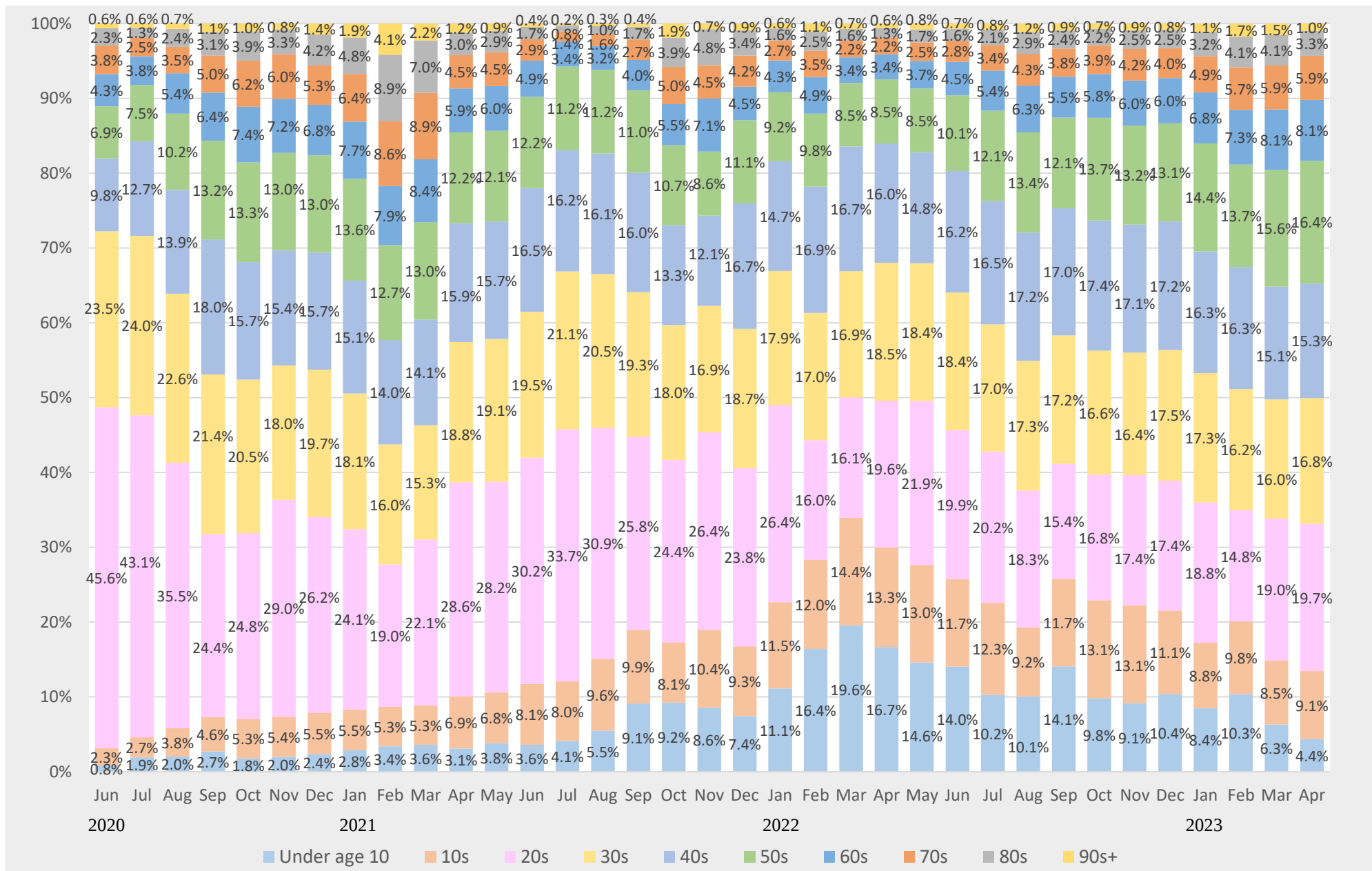


(Note 1) Daily results fluctuate due to outbreaks and variations in the number of cases depending on the day of the week.

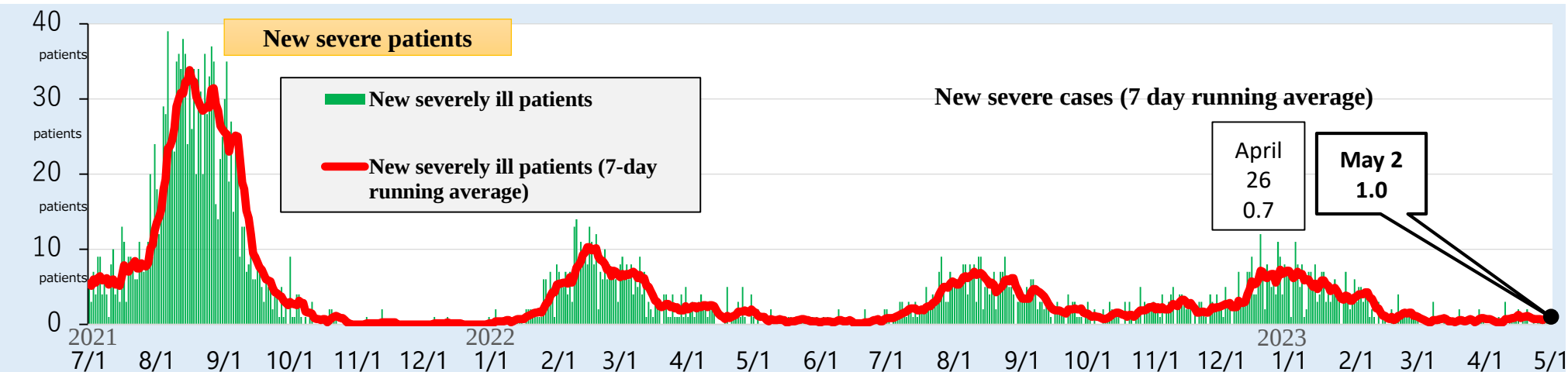
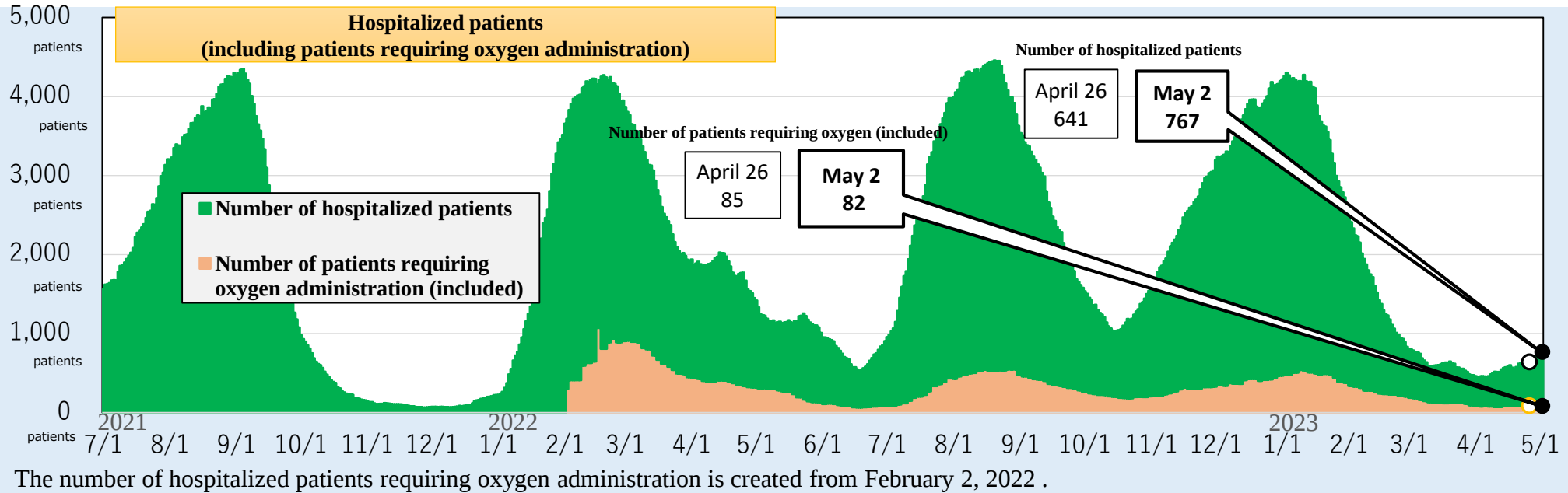
In order to smooth out these variations and see overall trends, the number of positive cases was calculated as the 7 day running average.

(Note 2) From September 27, 2020, due to revision of the notification of all cases, the total number of new positive cases by age group reported by medical institutions and the Tokyo Positive Case Registration Center is recorded.

Trends in the percentage of new positive cases by age group (monthly)



Trends in the number of hospitalized patients and severely ill patients



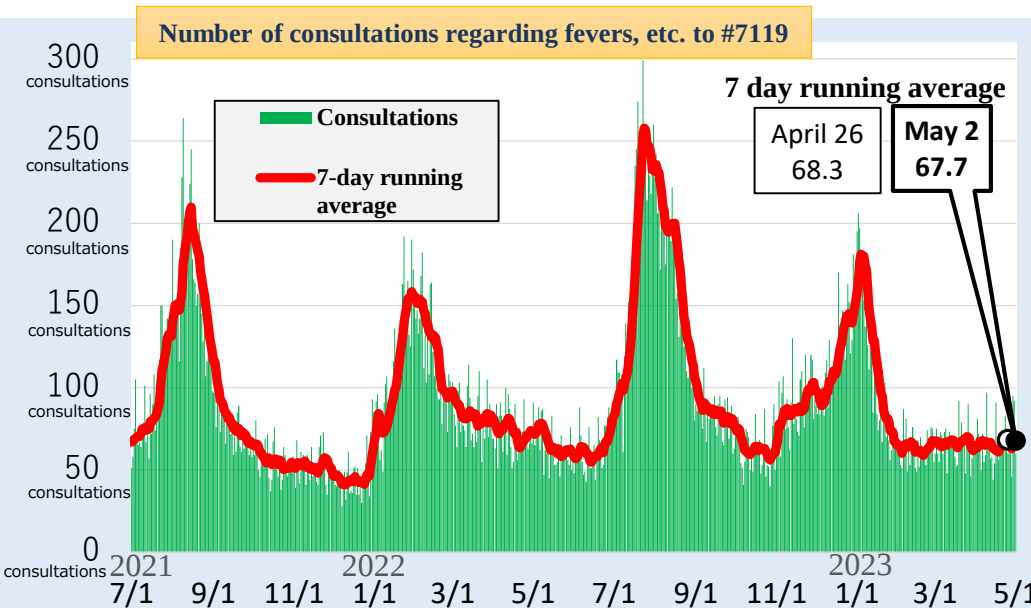
(Note 1) Daily results fluctuate due to outbreaks and variations in the number of cases depending on the day of the week.

In order to smooth out these variations and see overall trends, the number of positive cases was calculated as the 7 day running average.

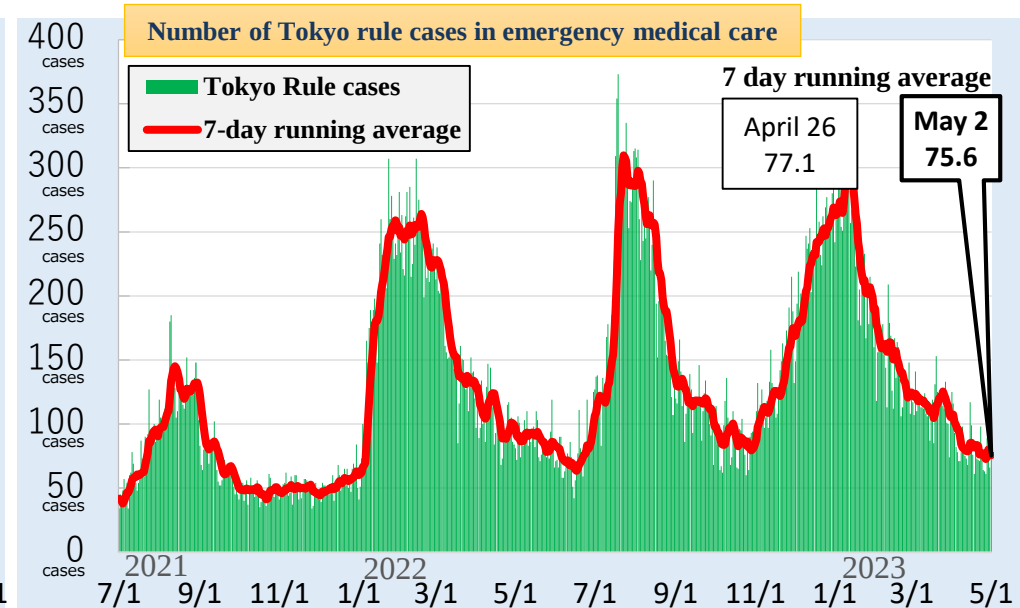
(Note 2) These figures are published as preliminary figures and may be revised as final data at a later date.

(Note 3) Figures in balloons are the figures at the time of reporting to the monitoring meeting.

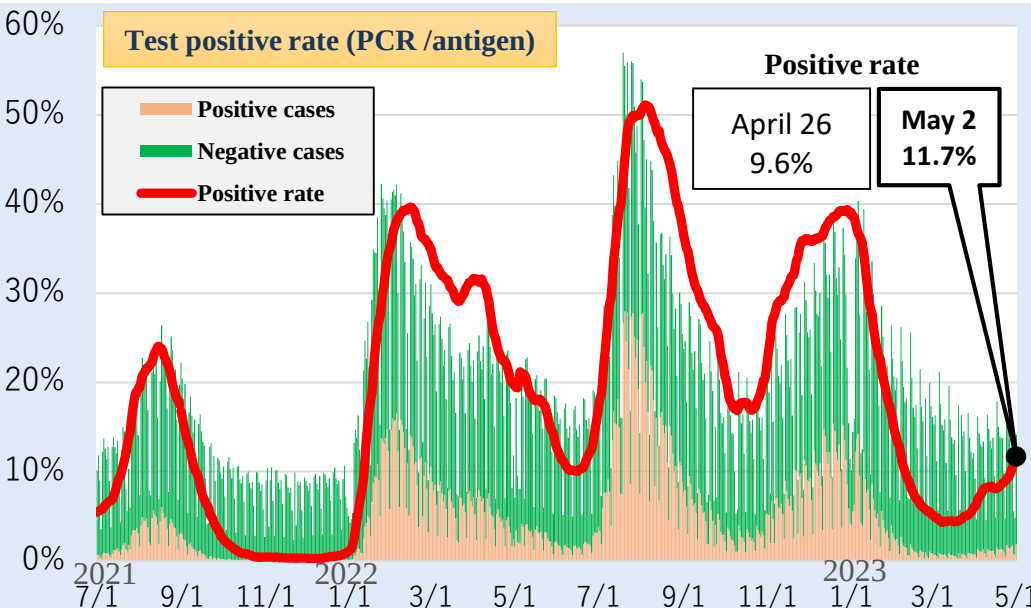
Trends in the number of consultations, Tokyo rule cases, and the positive rate



(Note) Daily results fluctuate due to outbreaks and variations in the number of cases depending on the day of the week.
In order to smooth out these variations and see overall trends, the number of positive cases was calculated as the 7 day running average.

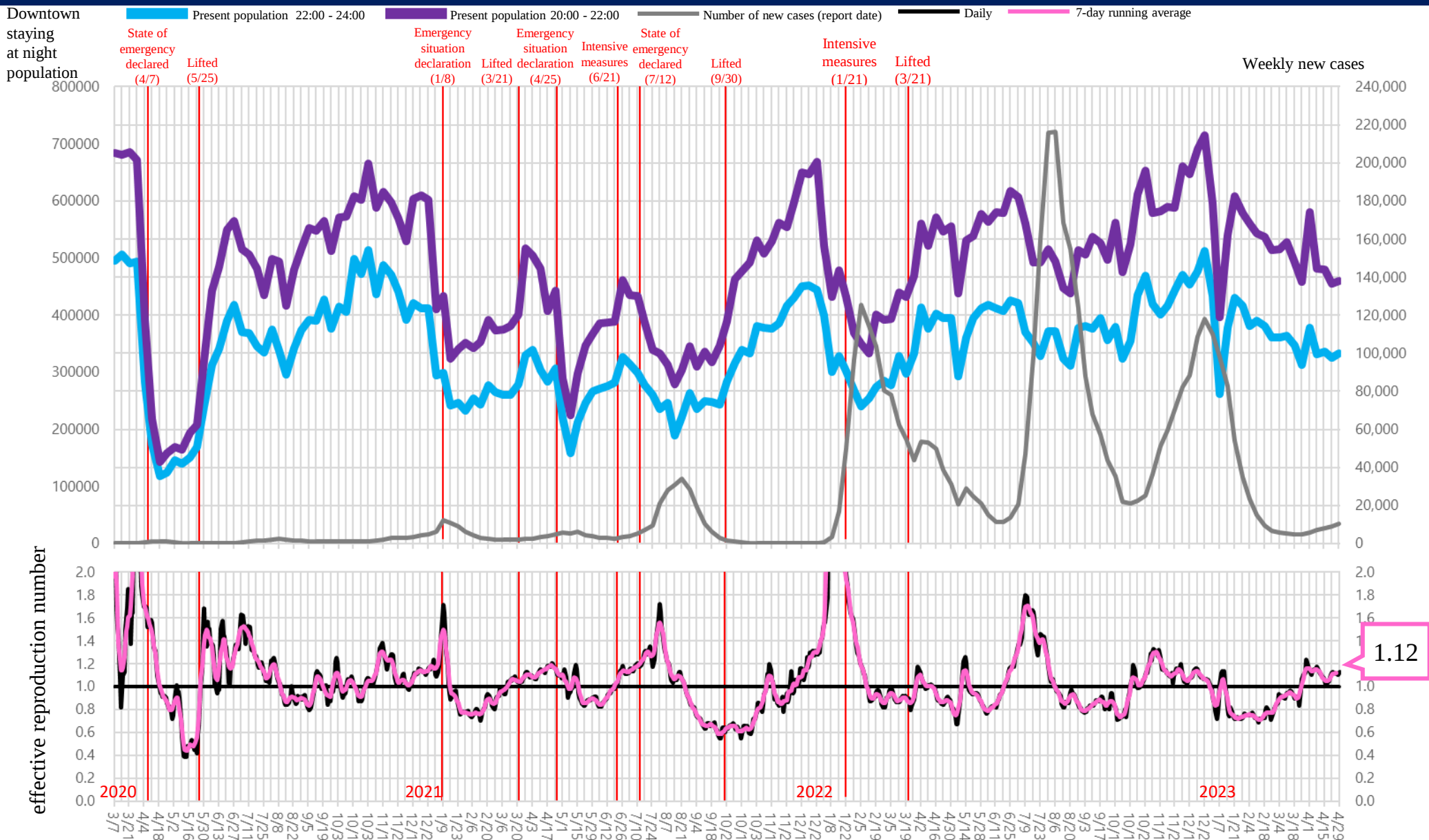


(Note) Daily results fluctuate due to outbreaks and variations in the number of cases depending on the day of the week.
In order to smooth out these variations and see overall trends, the number of positive cases was calculated as the 7 day running average.



- (Note 1) Positive rate: running average of the number of positive cases (PCR/antigen) ÷ running average of the number of people tested (= number of positive cases (PCR/antigen) + negative number (PCR/antigen))
- (Note 2) Daily results fluctuate due to outbreaks and variations in figures depending on the day of the week. For the purpose of leveling out these variations and looking at the overall trend, it is calculated based on the moving average value for the past 7 days and shown in a line graph (for example, the positive rate on July 7, 2021 is on July 1 (calculated using the actual average from to July 7))
- (Note 3) Based on the date when the test results were obtained.
- (Note 4) Calculated based on (1) Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health, (2) PCR Center (regional outpatient/testing center), and (3) health insurance coverage results at medical institutions
- (Note 5) Does not include the number of people tested for negative confirmation.
- (Note 6) These figures are published as preliminary figures and may be revised as final data at a later date.
- (Note 7) Figures in balloons are the figures at the time of reporting to the monitoring meeting.

Trends in population staying in major downtown areas and effective reproduction number: Tokyo (March 1, 2020 to April 29, 2023)

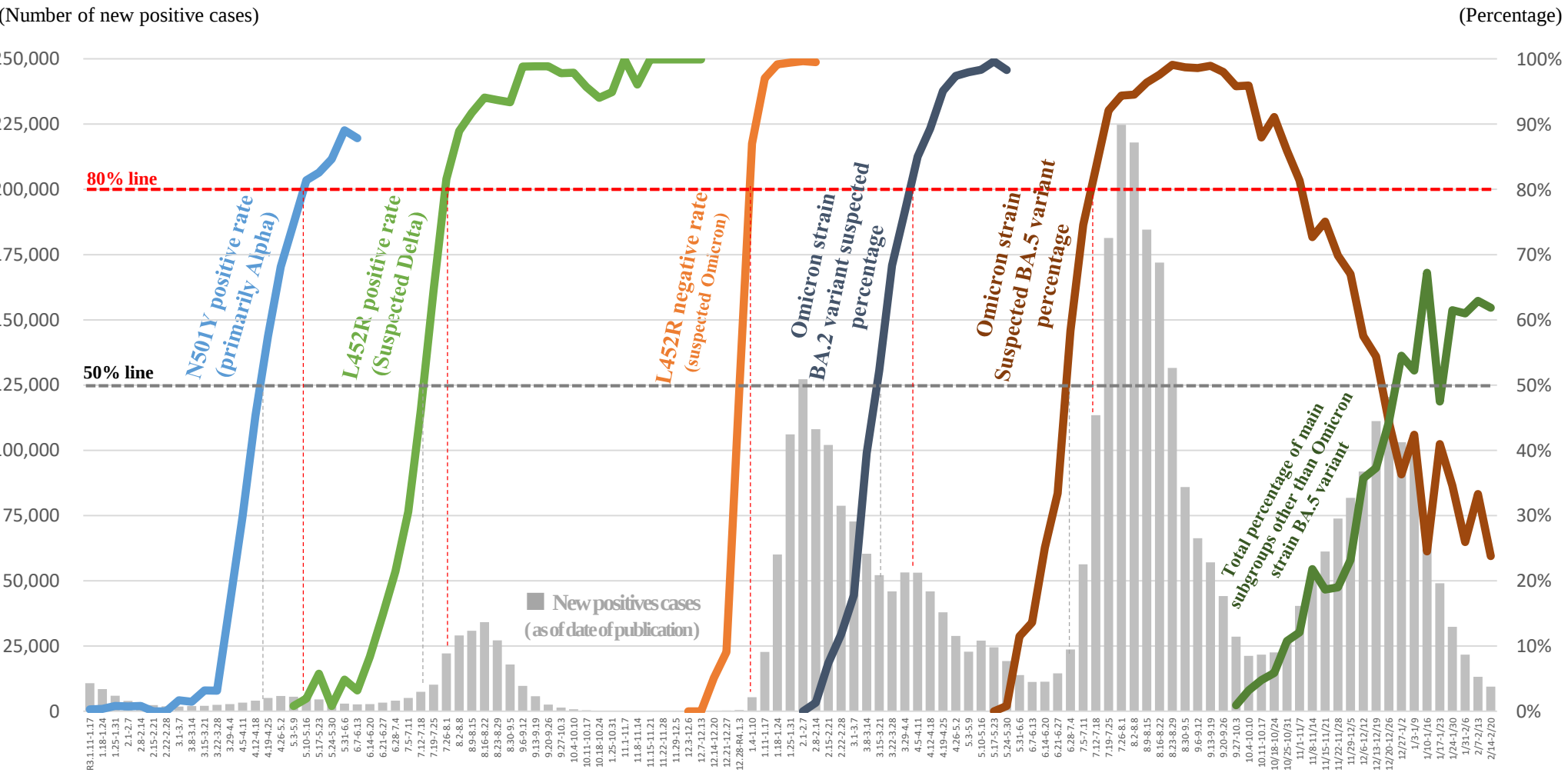


(*) Downtown areas surveyed: Kabukichō, Ginza Corridor street, Ueno Nakamachi street, Shinjuku Ni-chōme, Ikebukuro and Roppongi

(*) Following changes in the reporting system, from September 27, 2022, only figures for new COVID-19 patients by age that were reported by medical institutions and the Tokyo COVID Patients Registration Center are compiled in the total.

Trends in the positive rate of mutated strains and the number of new positive cases in Tokyo

(As of March 2, 2023)



* The starting point for N501Y (mainly Alpha strain) is the week of January 11 to 17, 2021, when the first positive was confirmed in the screening test at the National Institute of Public Health.

* The starting point for L452R (suspected Delta strain) is the week of May 3 to 9, 2021, when the first positive test was confirmed after the start of screening tests at the National Institute of Health and Safety (April 30, 2021). The screening test for L452R started on April 30 at the National Institute of Public Health. Before April 29, among the samples received from April 1 to April 29, those that could be tested were selected and new screening tests were conducted. (5 positive cases were detected before April 29)

* The starting point for calculating the L452R negative rate (suspected Omicron strain) is the week from December 14 to December 20 when the first positive case was confirmed in screening tests at the National Institute of Public Health. Calculated excluding indeterminate cases.

*The L452R positive rate is also calculated by excluding the undecidable portion for the week after September 6, 2020

* The starting point for suspicion of BA.2 is the week from December 14 to December 20 when the first positive case was confirmed in screening tests at the National Institute of Public Health. Calculated excluding indeterminate cases.

* The starting point for suspicion of the BA.5 lineage is the week of May 24 to 30, 2022, when it was first confirmed by screening tests at the National Institute of Public Health. Calculated excluding indeterminate cases.

* Aggregated for each week from Tuesday to Monday from December 7, 2021 (previously, for one week from Monday to Sunday).

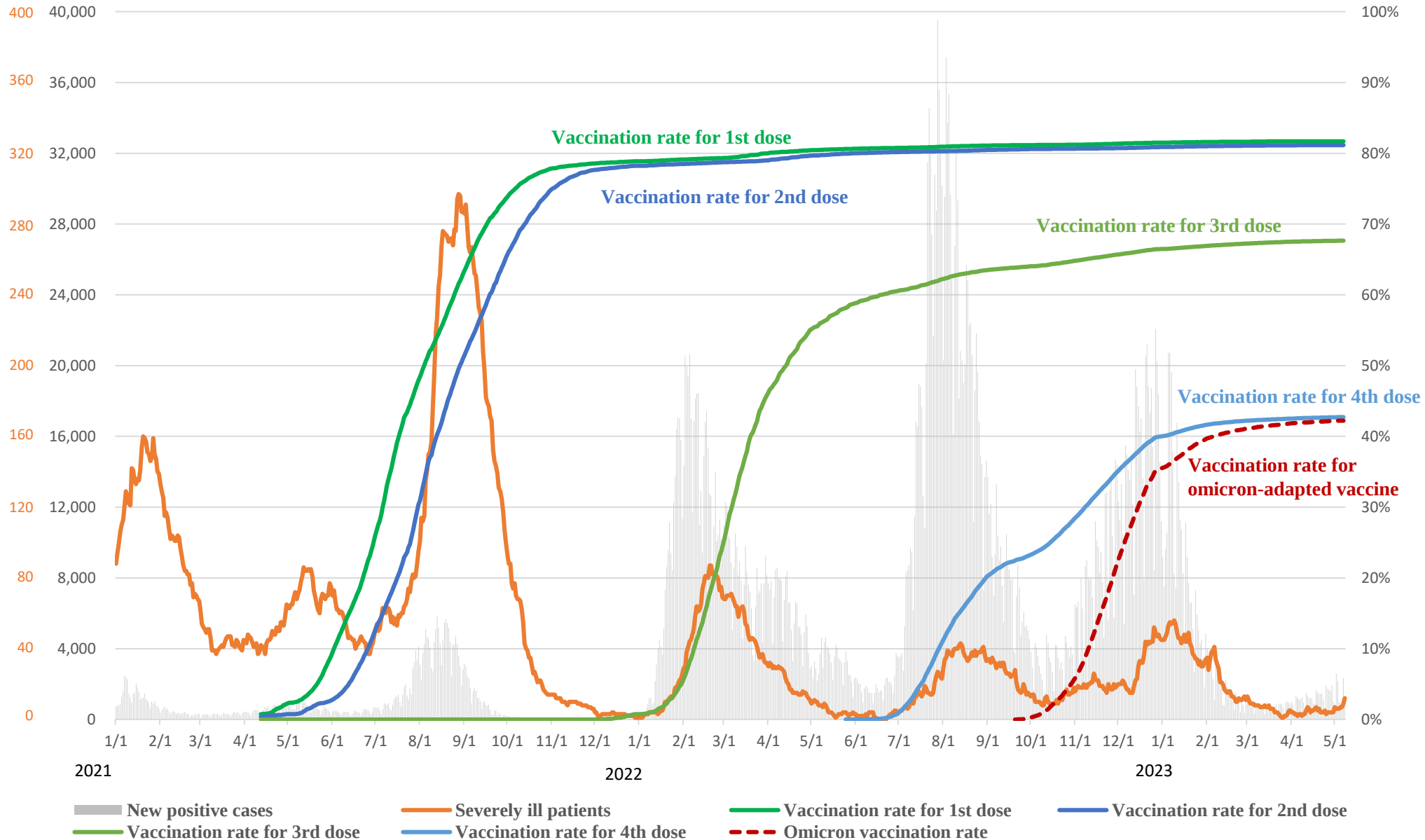
* After the BA.5 subvariant exceeded 90% of suspected cases via the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health's variant PCR testing, the main variants making up over 10% (subvariants BF.7, BQ.1.1, and BN.1) were noted.

Vaccination rate for all ages (total population), number of new positive cases (7 day average), and number of severely ill patients and number of severely ill patients

(As of May 8, 2023)

(Severely ill patients, new positive cases)

(Vaccination rate)

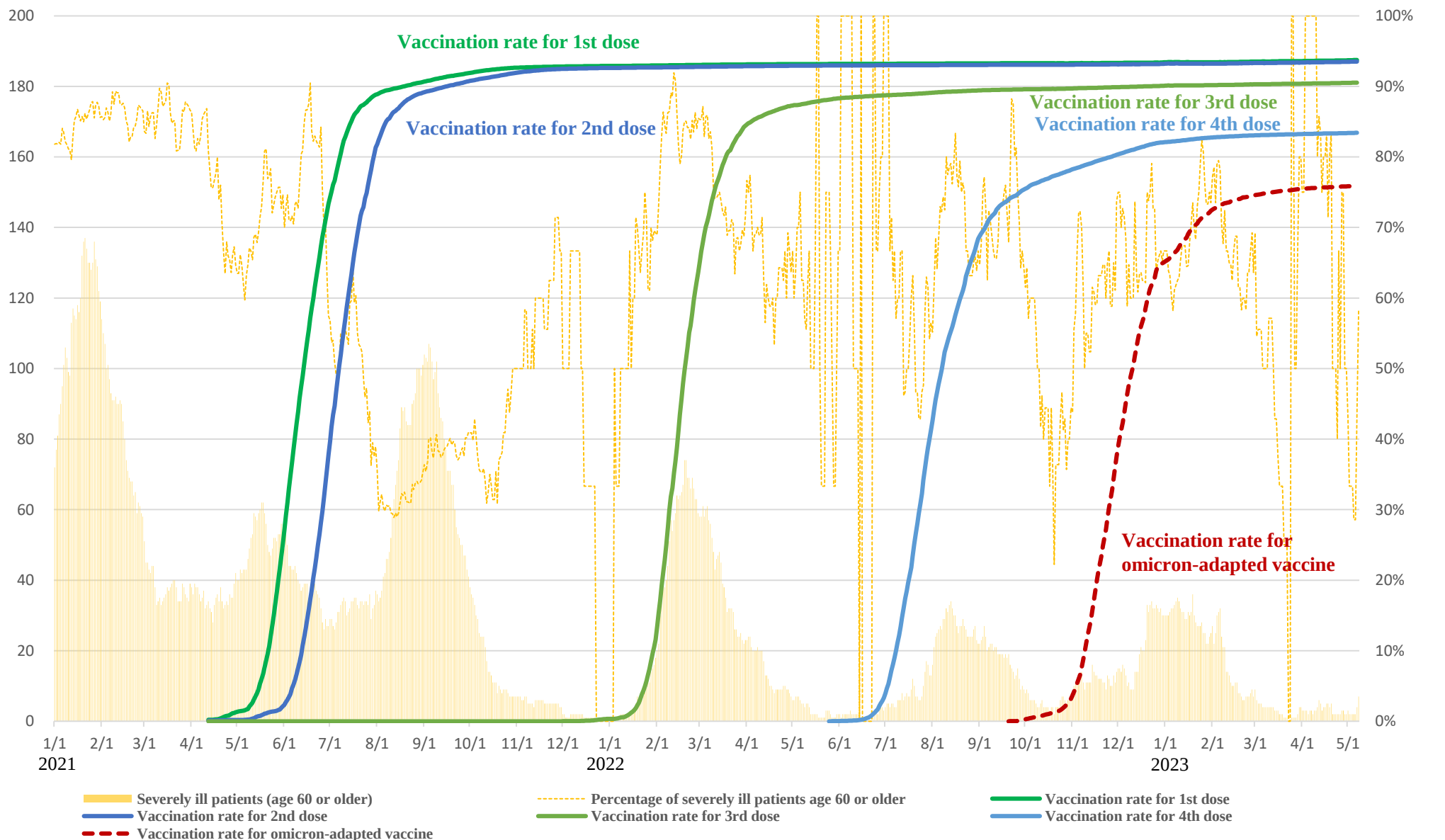


Trends in vaccination rate of people age 65 or older and ratio of people age 60 or older among severely ill patients

(As of May 8, 2023)

(Severely ill patients)

(Percentage/vaccination rate)



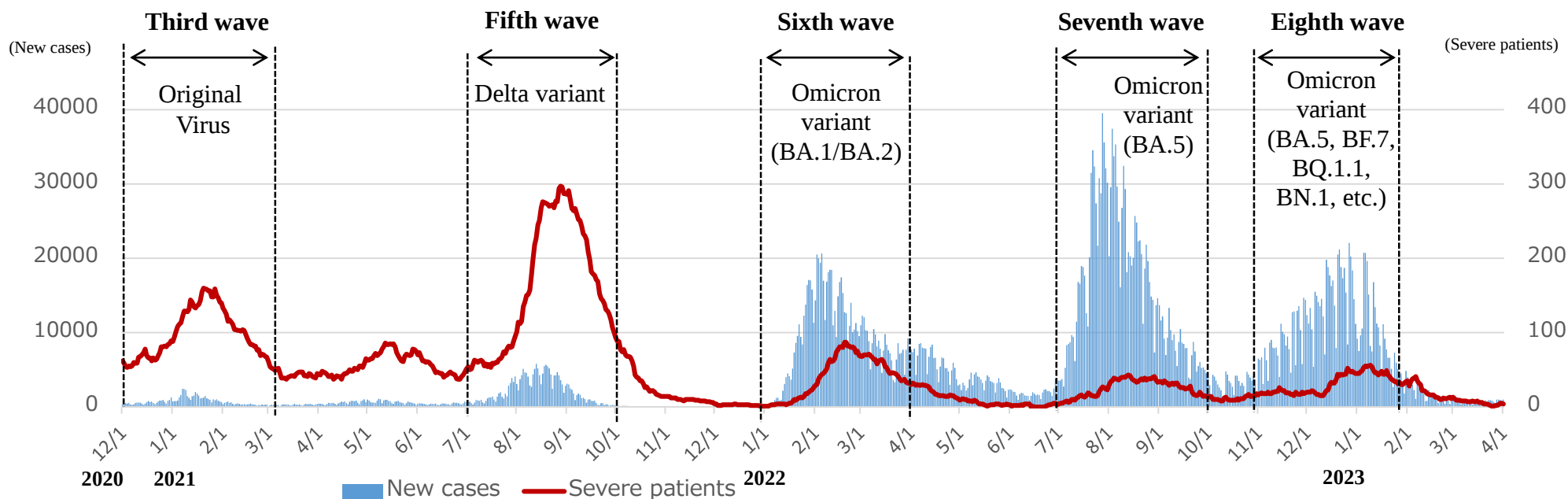
Comparison of the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Waves (Summary)

- For comparative purposes, each surge in new cases was assumed to be a wave that occurred over a period of three months*¹: the month when the seven-day average reached its peak and the months before and after that month. Here, the third, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth waves, which were comparatively large in terms of infections, are compared. (Summary is based on data as of April 7, 2023)
- After September 26, 2022, it is possible that there were numerous undetected cases of infections that do not appear in reports, in addition to the known numbers, due to changes in the reporting system, so care must be taken when making comparisons to the eighth wave.

Period		New cases* ²	Hospitalized patients* ³	Severe patients* ⁴	Deaths* ⁵
Third wave Dec. 1, 2020 – Feb. 28, 2021	Cumulative	68,477	220,477	8,980(678)	1,051
	Max.	2,459 [1/7]	3,427 [1/12]	160 [1/20]	—
Fifth wave July 1 – Sept. 30, 2021	Cumulative	202,262	274,385	14,866(1,414)	837
	Max.	5,807 [8/13]	4,351 [9/4]	297 [8/28]	—
Sixth wave January 1 – March 31, 2022	Cumulative	843,165	252,641	3,749(399)	1,203
	Max.	20,642 [2/5]	4,273 [2/19]	87 [2/19.20]	—
Seventh wave July 1 – Sept. 30, 2022	Cumulative	1,478,591	286,738	2,709(338)	1,353
	Max.	39,534 [7/28]	4,459 [8/20]	43 [8/13]	—
Eighth wave November 1, 2022 – January 31, 2023	Cumulative	999,452	303,417	2,892	1,768
	Max.	22,063[12/27]	4,305[1/3]	56[1/9]	—

- Figures are derived for the Third wave: Dec. 1, 2020 – Feb. 28, 2021 (89 days); Fifth wave: July 1 – Sept. 30, 2021 (92 days); Sixth wave: January 1 – March 31, 2022 (90 days); Seventh wave: July 1 – Sept. 30, 2022 (92 days); Eighth wave: November 1, 2022 – January 31, 2023. This material is based on data as of April 6, 2023.
- The figures for new cases exclude positive cases from samples sent in from outside Tokyo and those registered as positive cases at centers, etc., of other prefectures. Following changes in the reporting system, from September 27, 2022, only figures for new COVID-19 patients by age that were reported by medical institutions and the Tokyo COVID Patients Registration Center are compiled in the total.
- The cumulative total of hospitalized patients is the sum of the daily numbers of hospitalized patients.
- The cumulative total of severe patients is the sum of daily numbers of severe patients. The figure in parentheses () is the cumulative total of new severe patients.
- The number of deaths is derived for each period based on the date of death. The figures may be retroactively revised.

Changes in Number of New Cases and Severe Patients, and Comparison of Waves



■ New cases by age group [unit: people (% is percentage of total)]

	Under 20		20s		30s		40s		50s	
Third wave	5,640	8.2%	16,351	23.9%	12,483	18.2%	10,322	15.1%	9,097	13.3%
Fifth wave	30,338	15.0%	62,199	30.8%	41,399	20.5%	32,593	16.1%	22,603	11.2%
Sixth wave	241,909	28.7%	154,876	18.4%	144,861	17.2%	137,468	16.3%	78,168	9.3%
Seventh wave	318,904	21.6%	274,373	18.6%	254,042	17.2%	249,665	16.9%	187,467	12.7%
Eighth wave	204,932	20.5%	177,543	17.8%	171,289	17.1%	169,012	16.9%	135,161	13.5%

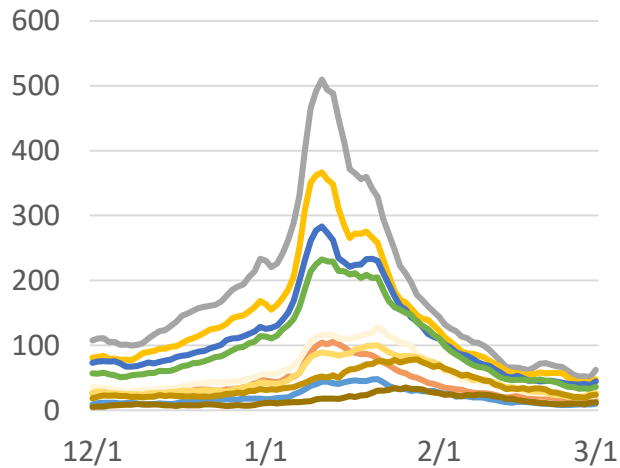
	60s		70s		80s		90s +		Unknown	Total
Third wave	5,114	7.5%	4,397	6.4%	3,631	5.3%	1,441	2.0%	1	68,477
Fifth wave	6,804	3.4%	3,513	1.7%	2,150	1.1%	660	0.3%	3	202,262
Sixth wave	36,379	4.3%	24,823	2.9%	17,260	2.0%	7,311	0.8%	110	843,165
Seventh wave	85,695	5.8%	57,134	3.9%	36,915	2.5%	14,416	0.9%	338	1,478,591
Eighth wave	62,576	6.3%	42,966	4.3%	26,770	2.7%	9,154	0.9%	49	999,452

* The figures for new cases exclude positive cases from samples sent in from outside Tokyo and those registered as positive cases at centers, etc., of other prefectures. Following changes in the reporting system, from September 27, 2022, only figures for new COVID-19 patients by age that were reported by medical institutions and the Tokyo COVID Patients Registration Center are compiled in the total.

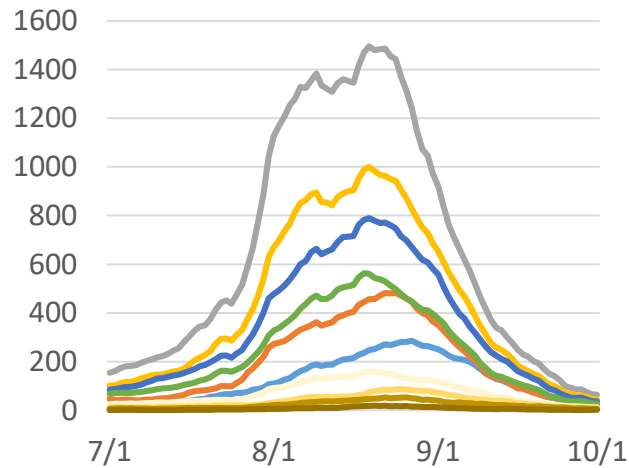
* Among hospitalized patients, severe patients are those requiring respiratory support, including ECMO. The line graph indicates the daily change in number of severe patients. (This is not the number of new severe patients.)

Number of New Cases by Age: Comparison of Waves (7-day average)

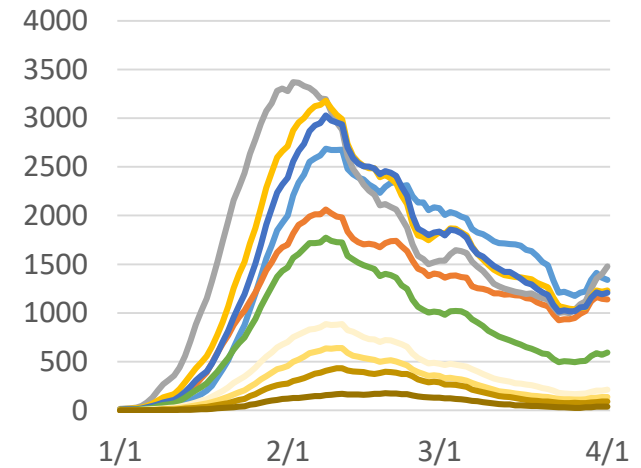
■ Third wave (Dec. 1, 2020 – Feb. 28, 2021)



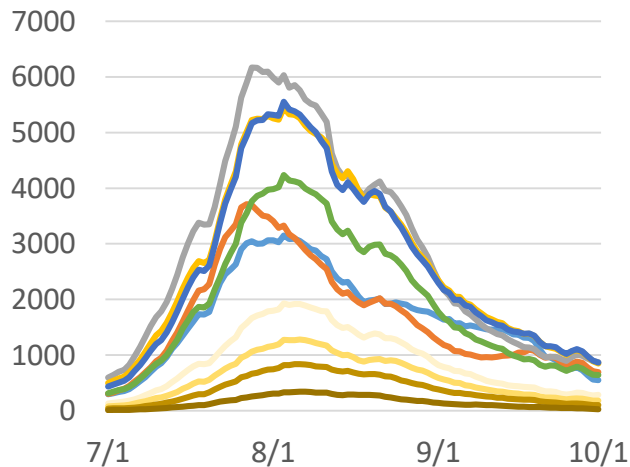
■ Fifth wave (July 1 – Sept. 30, 2021)



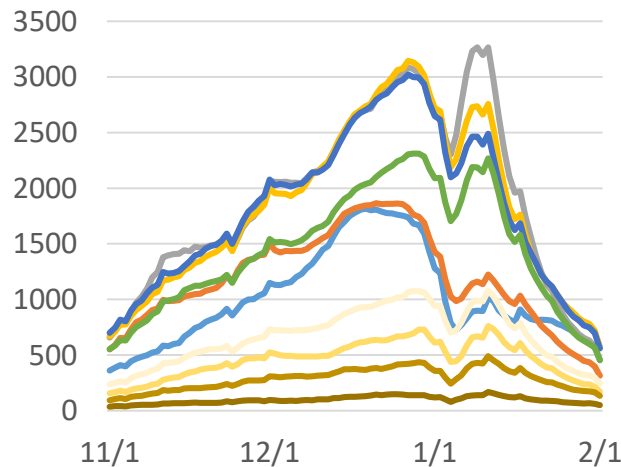
■ Sixth wave (January 1 – March 31, 2022)



■ Seventh wave (July 1 – Sept. 30, 2022)

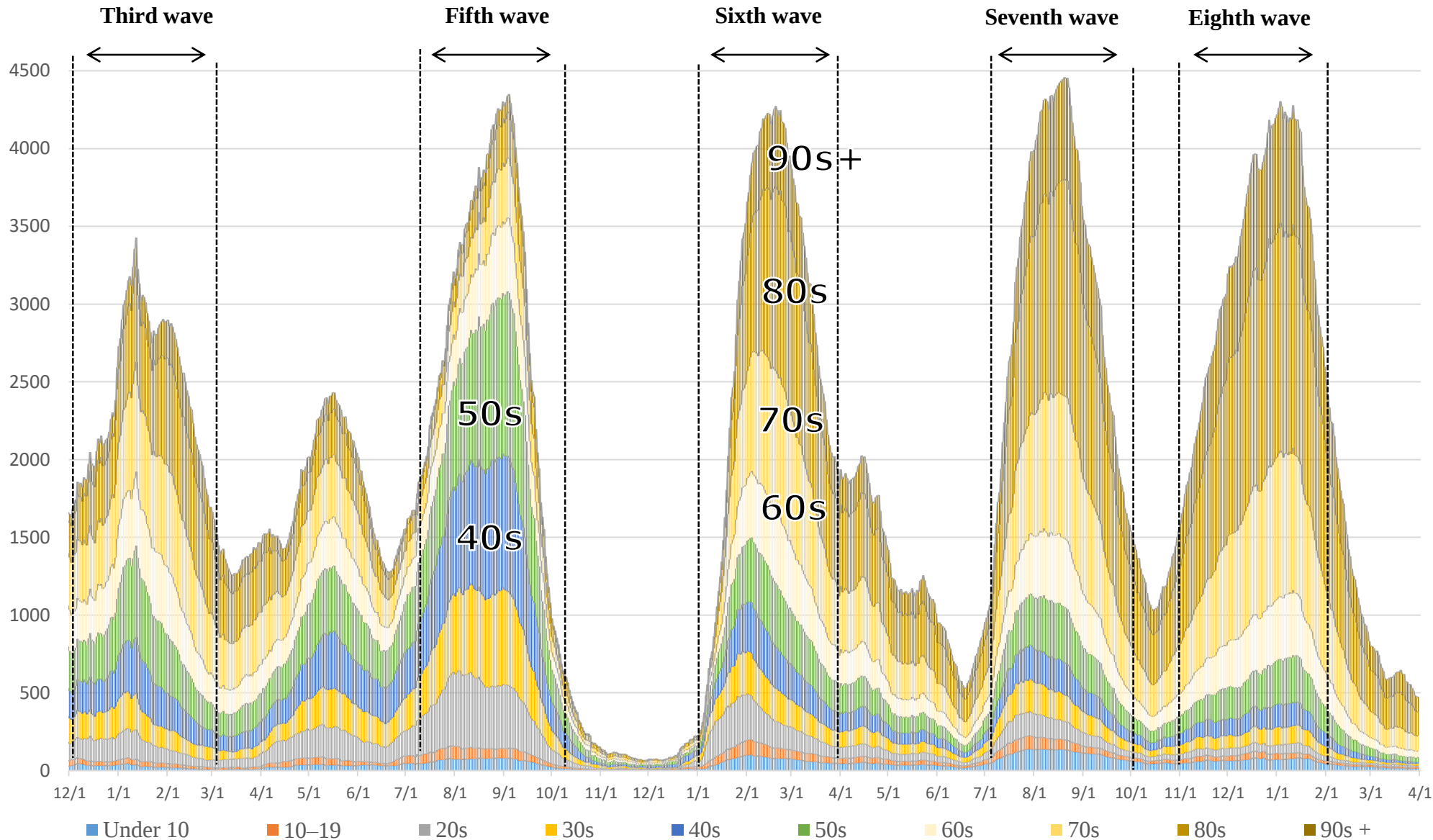


■ Eighth wave (November 1, 2022 – January 31, 2023)



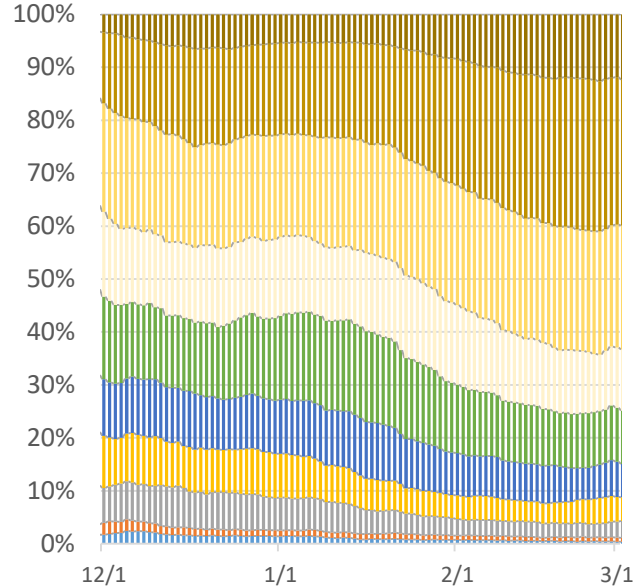
■ Under 10 ■ 10–19 ■ 20s ■ 30s ■ 40s ■ 50s ■ 60s ■ 70s ■ 80s ■ 90s +

Number of Hospitalized Patients by Age Group: Comparison of Waves (1)

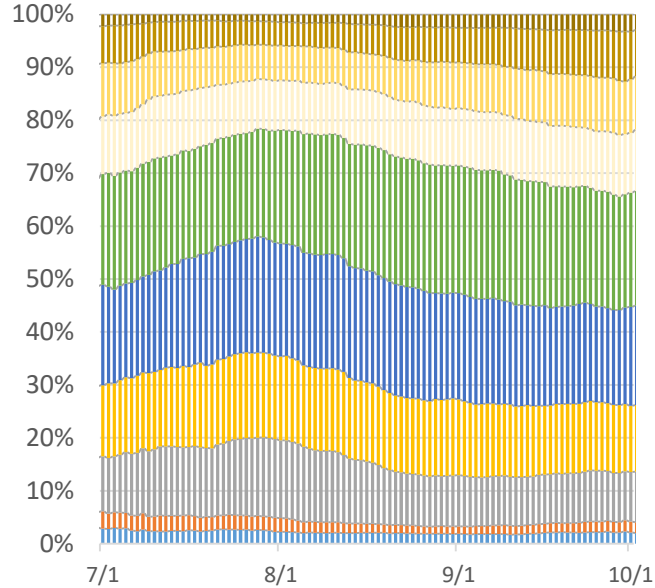


Number of Hospitalized Patients by Age Group: Comparison of Waves (2)

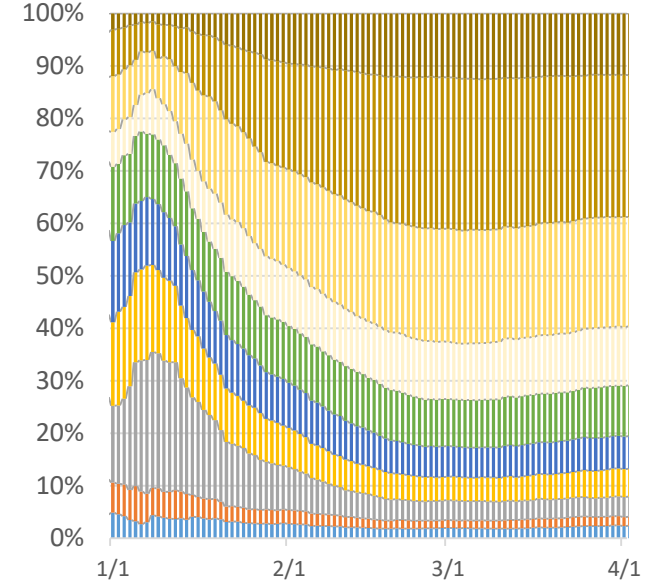
■ Third wave (Dec. 1, 2020 – Feb. 28, 2021)



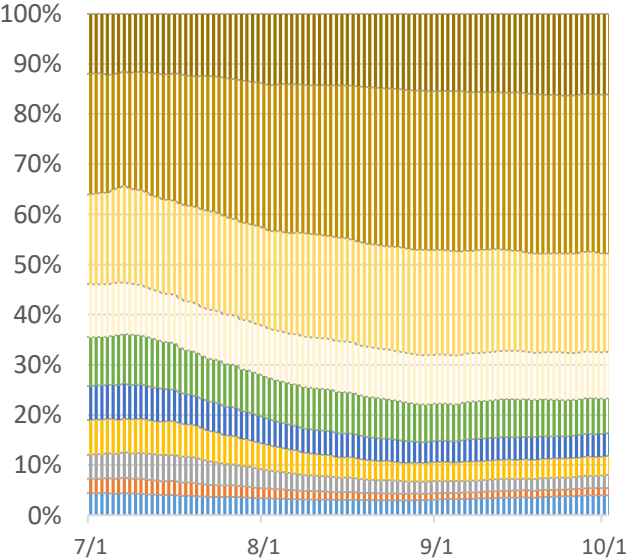
■ Fifth wave (July 1 – Sept. 30, 2021)



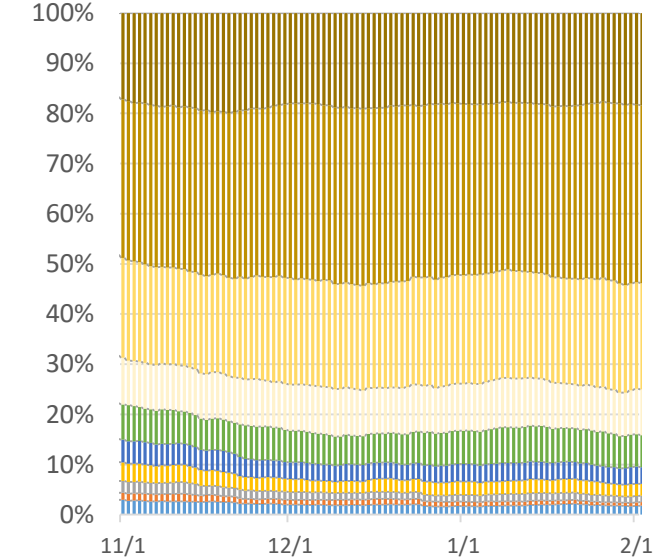
■ Sixth wave (January 1 – March 31, 2022)



■ Seventh wave (July 1 – Sept. 30, 2022)



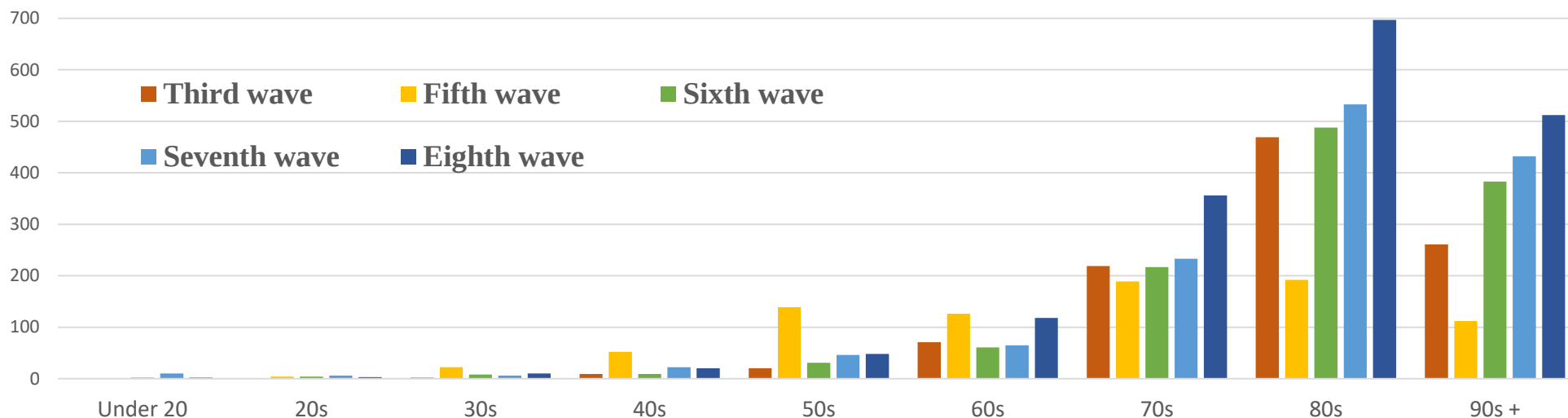
■ Eighth wave (November 1, 2022 – January 31, 2023)



■ Under 10 ■ 10-19 ■ 20s ■ 30s ■ 40s ■ 50s ■ 60s ■ 70s ■ 80s ■ 90s +

Comparison of Deaths in Each Wave (1)

Comparison of deaths by age group



Comparison of mortality rate (number of deaths per new cases) by age group

*The figure to the right of % is the number of deaths.

	Under 20		20s		30s		40s		50s		60s		70s		80s		90s +		Total	
Third wave	0.000%	0	0.000%	0	0.016%	2	0.087%	9	0.220%	20	1.388%	71	4.981%	219	12.917%	469	18.112%	261	1.535%	1051
Fifth wave	0.0033%	1	0.006%	4	0.053%	22	0.160%	52	0.615%	139	1.852%	126	5.380%	189	8.930%	192	16.970%	112	0.414%	837
Sixth wave	0.001%	2	0.003%	4	0.006%	8	0.007%	9	0.040%	31	0.168%	61	0.874%	217	2.827%	488	5.239%	383	0.143%	1203
Seventh wave	0.0031%	10	0.002%	6	0.002%	6	0.009%	22	0.025%	46	0.075%	65	0.404%	233	1.434%	533	2.958%	432	0.091%	1353
Eighth wave	0.001%	2	0.002%	3	0.006%	10	0.012%	20	0.036%	48	0.189%	118	0.829%	356	2.604%	697	5.593%	512	0.177%	1768

* Figures are derived from the date of death during the Third wave: Dec. 1, 2020 – Feb. 28, 2021 (89 days); Fifth wave: July 1 – Sept. 30, 2021 (92 days); Sixth wave: January 1 – March 31, 2022 (90 days); Seventh wave: July 1 – Sept. 30, 2022 (92 days).

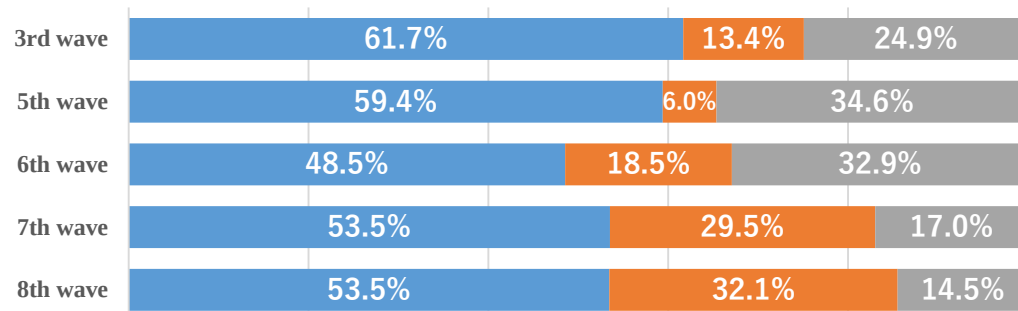
* The mortality rate is an estimate derived by dividing the number of deaths over a certain period of time by the number of new cases over that same period of time.

* This material is based on data as of Apr. 7, 2023.

Comparison of Deaths in Each Wave (2)

Cause of death

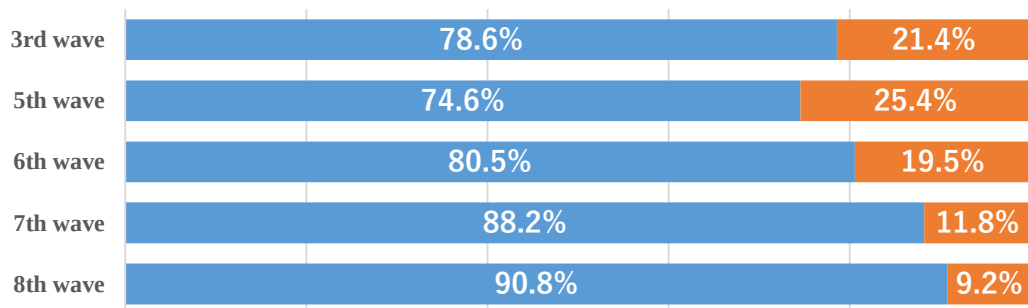
COVID-19 Other causes Unknown



	COVID-19		Other causes		Unknown		Total
3rd wave	648	61.7%	141	13.4%	262	24.9%	1,051
5th wave	497	59.4%	50	6.0%	290	34.6%	837
6th wave	584	48.5%	223	18.5%	396	32.9%	1,203
7th wave	723	53.4%	398	29.5%	228	17.0%	1,353
8th wave	945	53.5%	567	32.1%	256	14.5%	1,768

Underlying conditions

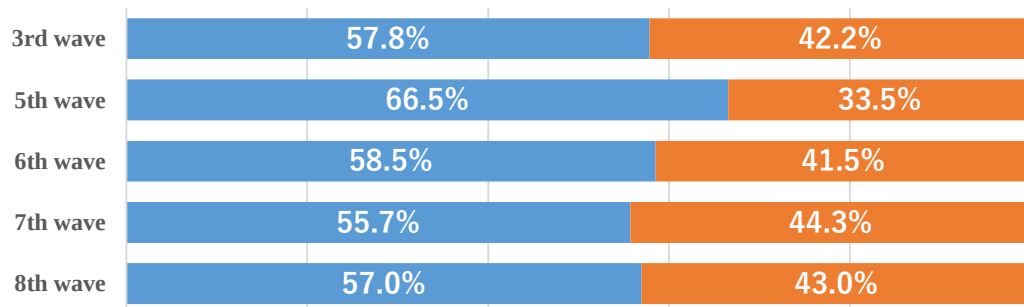
Yes No/Unknown



	Yes		No/Unknown		Total
3rd wave	856	78.60%	195	21.40%	1,051
5th wave	635	74.60%	202	25.40%	837
6th wave	967	80.50%	236	19.50%	1,203
7th wave	1,195	88.20%	158	11.80%	1,353
8th wave	1,605	90.80%	163	9.20%	1,768

Gender

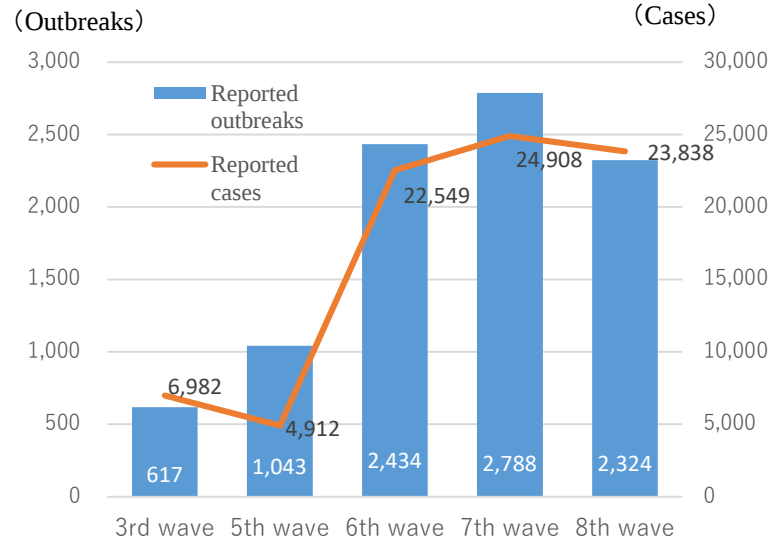
Male Female



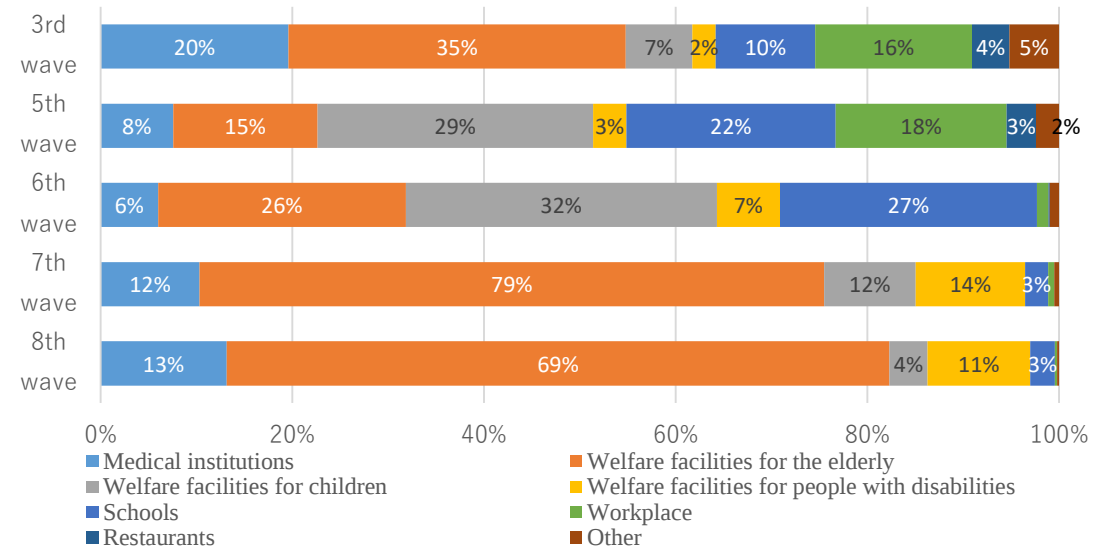
	Male		Female		Total
3rd wave	608	57.90%	443	42.20%	1,051
5th wave	557	66.50%	280	33.50%	837
6th wave	704	58.50%	499	41.50%	1,203
7th wave	754	55.80%	599	44.20%	1,353
8th wave	1,007	57.00%	761	43.04%	1,768

Multiple COVID-19 Cases Arising from the Same Infection Source (Comparison of Waves)

■ Reported number (outbreaks and cases)



■ Breakdown of reported outbreaks by type of facility (percentage)



	Medical institutions			Welfare facilities for the elderly			Welfare facilities for children			Welfare facilities for people with disabilities		
	Reported outbreaks	Reported cases	Average no. of cases/outbreaks	Reported outbreaks	Reported cases	Average no. of cases/outbreaks	Reported outbreaks	Reported cases	Average no. of cases/outbreaks	Reported outbreaks	Reported cases	Average no. of cases/outbreaks
3rd wave	121	2,731	22.6	217	2,615	12.1	43	202	4.7	15	116	7.7
5th wave	79	333	4.2	157	620	3.9	300	1,469	4.9	36	256	7.1
6th wave	146	2,165	14.8	629	7,181	11.4	790	5,524	7.0	160	1,028	6.4
7th wave	288	4,626	16.1	1,817	15,409	8.5	266	1,993	7.5	318	1,938	7.8
8th wave	306	5,070	16.6	1,607	16,308	10.1	92	551	6.0	249	1,358	6th wave

	Schools			Workplace			Restaurants			Other		
	Reported outbreaks	Reported cases	Average no. of cases/outbreaks	Reported outbreaks	Reported cases	Average no. of cases/outbreaks	Reported outbreaks	Reported cases	Average no. of cases/outbreaks	Reported outbreaks	Reported cases	Average no. of cases/outbreaks
3rd wave	64	340	5.3	101	547	5.4	24	148	6.2	32	283	8.8
5th wave	228	984	4.3	186	1,006	5.4	32	111	3.5	25	133	5.3
6th wave	653	6,201	9.5	29	211	7.3	3	12	4.0	24	227	9.5
7th wave	67	645	9.6	18	209	11.6	0	0	0	14	88	6.3
8th wave	60	469	7.8	5	30	6	0	0	0	5	52	10.4

*Compiled from figures reported by Tokyo's public health centers. These may be revised at a later date.

Basic response policy of the national government and the response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (1)

Overview of the basic response policy of the national government		Response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government
April 7, 2020	• Prefectures subject to declaration [Residents] • Request to refrain from going out (§45I) [Businesses] • Request for facility use restrictions (§24IX) • Request for restrictions on holding events (§24IX) • Strongly promote working from home (telecommuting)	Declaration of state of emergency • Period: April 7 to May 25 [Residents] • Request to refrain from going out (§45I) [Businesses] • Request for closure of facility (§24IX) • Request for restrictions on holding events (§24IX) • Strongly promote working from home (telecommuting)
May 25, 2020	• Prefectures not subject to declaration [Residents] • Thorough implementation of basic infection prevention measures [Businesses] • Requests for restrictions on the use of facilities (§24IX) determined according to local situation • Request for restrictions on holding events (§24IX) • Continue to promote working from home (telecommuting)	Cancellation of state of emergency • Period: Based on the roadmap, gradual relaxation from May 26 [Residents] • Request to refrain from going out (§24IX) (until June 18) [Businesses] • Facility closure request (§24IX) (until June 18) • Request for restrictions on holding events (§24IX) • Promoting working from home (telecommuting)
(Summer measures)	Ditto	• Period: August 3rd to September 15 [Businesses] • Requests for restaurants, etc. that serve alcoholic beverages to shorten business hours (§24IX) (until 22:00) (Tama and island areas until August 31) • Request for restrictions on holding events (§24IX) • Promoting working from home (telecommuting)
(Winter measures)	Ditto	• Period: November 28 to January 7 [Businesses] • Requests for restaurants, etc. that serve alcoholic beverages to shorten business hours (§24IX) (until 22:00) • Request for restrictions on holding events (§24IX) • Promoting working from home (telecommuting)
January 7, 2021	• Prefectures subject to declaration [Residents] • Request to refraining from going out (§45I) [Businesses] • Requests for restaurants to shorten business hours (§24IX) (until 20:00) • Request for restrictions on holding events (§24IX) • Strongly promote working from home (telecommuting)	Declaration of state of emergency • Period: January 8 to March 21 [Residents] • Request to refrain from going out (§45I) [Businesses] • Requests for restaurants to shorten business hours (§24IX) (until 20:00) • Request for restrictions on holding events (§24IX) • Strongly promote working from home (telecommuting)
	Cancellation of state of emergency	

Basic response policy of the national government and the response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (2)

Overview of the basic response policy of the national government		Response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government
(Rebound prevention period)	• Prefectures not subject to the declaration (gradual easing, aiming for Stage II) [Residents] • For the time being, request to refrain from going out (§24IX) [Business] • Gradual easing of requests for restaurants to shorten business hours (§24IX) (Times, etc. are determined by the governor) • Request for restrictions on holding events (§24IX) • Strongly promote working from home (telecommuting)	• Period: March 22 to April 11 [Residents] • Request for cooperation regarding self-restraint, etc. (§24IX) [Businesses] • Requests for restaurants to shorten business hours (§24IX) (until 21:00) • Request for restrictions on holding events (§24IX) • Strongly promote working from home (telecommuting)
April 9, 2021	• Prefectures in priority measures areas [Residents] • Refrain from unnecessary and non-urgent outings and movements, including during the day (§24IX) • Do not go to restaurants without reason after the time they are requested to change their business hours (§31-6II) • Encourage people to refrain from unnecessary and non-urgent travel between prefectures as much as possible. [Business] • Requests for restaurants to shorten business hours (§31-6I) (until 20:00) • Depending on the infection status, in areas other than the measures area, request to shorten business hours of restaurants, etc. (§24IX) • Request for each measure stipulated in Article 5-5 of the Order for Enforcement of the Special Measures Law (§31-6I) • Request to refrain from using karaoke equipment (§24IX) • Request for restrictions on holding events (§24IX) • Strongly promote working from home (telecommuting)	• Period: April 12 to April 24 [Residents] • Refrain from unnecessary and non-urgent outings and movement across prefectural borders. In particular, refrain from traveling to and from metropolitan areas where infections are spreading due to mutated strains of the virus (§24IX) • Refrain from unnecessary and non-urgent outings and movements, including during the day (§24IX) • Do not go to restaurants without reason after the time they are requested to change their business hours (§31-6II) • Always wear a mask when having a conversation at dinner (§24IX) [Business] • Requests to shorten business hours for restaurants, etc. (measure areas: § 31-6 I, others: § 24 IX) (until 20:00) • Request for each measure stipulated in Article 5-5 of the Order for Enforcement of the Special Measures Law (§31-6I) • Request to refrain from using karaoke equipment (§24IX) • Request for restrictions on holding events (§24IX) • Strongly promote working from home (telecommuting)
April 23, 2021	• Prefectures subject to declaration [Residents] • Refrain from unnecessary outings and movement, including during the day (§ 45I) • In particular, avoid crowded places and times, and refrain from using restaurants that do not have strict infection control measures or that do not respond to requests for closure or shortened business hours. (§45I) [Business] • Request closure of restaurants that serve alcoholic beverages or karaoke facilities (§45II) • Request for shortened business hours (until 20:00) for restaurants other than those above (excluding home delivery and takeout) (§45II) • Requests to close facilities that are used by many people and whose total building floor area exceeds 1,000 square meters (§24IX)	• Period: April 25 to May 11 [Residents] • Refrain from unnecessary outings and movement, including during the day (§ 45I) • In particular, avoid crowded places and times, and refrain from using restaurants that do not have strict infection control measures or that do not respond to requests for closure or shortened business hours. (§45I) [Business] • Request closure of restaurants that serve alcoholic beverages or karaoke facilities (§45II) • Request for shortened business hours (until 20:00) for restaurants other than those above (excluding home delivery and takeout) (§45II) • Requests to close facilities that are used by many people and whose total building floor area exceeds 1,000 square meters (§24IX)

Basic response policy of the national government and the response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (3)

Overview of the basic response policy of the national government		Response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government
May 7, 2021	● Prefectures subject to declaration [Residents] • Refrain from unnecessary outings and movement, including during the day (§ 45I) • In particular, avoid crowded places and times, and refrain from using restaurants that do not have strict infection control measures or that do not respond to requests for closure or shortened business hours. (§ 45I) • Refrain from activities that pose a high risk of infection, such as eating and drinking in groups on the street, in parks, etc. [Businesses] • Request closure of restaurants that serve alcoholic beverages or karaoke facilities (§ 45II) • Request for shortened business hours (until 20:00) for restaurants other than those above (excluding home delivery and takeout) (§ 45II) • Request for shortened business hours (until 20:00) for facilities that are used by many people and whose total building floor area exceeds 1,000 square meters (§ 24IX) • For event organizers, etc., size requirements, etc. (maximum number of people 5,000 people and capacity rate of 50% or less), request to shorten business hours (until 21:00) (§ 24IX)	● Period: May 12 to May 31 [Residents] • Refrain from unnecessary outings and movement, including during the day (§ 45I) • In particular, avoid crowded places and times, and refrain from using restaurants that do not have strict infection control measures or that do not respond to requests for closure or shortened business hours. (§ 45I) • Refrain from activities that pose a high risk of infection, such as eating and drinking in groups on the street, in parks, etc. [Businesses] • Requesting closure of restaurants that serve alcoholic beverages or karaoke facilities (§ 45II) • Request for shortened business hours (until 20:00) for restaurants other than those above (excluding home delivery and takeout) (§ 45II) • Request to close facilities that are used by many people and whose total building floor area exceeds 1,000 square meters (§ 24IX) • Request for event organizers, etc. to hold events in line with scale requirements, etc. (upper limit of 5,000 people and accommodation rate of 50% or less) and shorten business hours (until 21:00) (§ 24IX)
May 28, 2021	● Prefectures subject to declaration [Residents] • Refrain from unnecessary outings and movement, including during the day (§ 45I) • In particular, avoid crowded places and times, and refrain from using restaurants that do not have strict infection control measures or that do not respond to requests for closure or shortened business hours. (§ 45I) • Refrain from activities that pose a high risk of infection, such as eating and drinking in groups on the street, in parks, etc. [Businesses] • Request closure of restaurants that serve alcoholic beverages or karaoke facilities (§ 45II) • Request for shortened business hours (until 20:00) for restaurants other than those above (excluding home delivery and takeout) (§ 45II) • Request for shortened business hours (until 20:00), etc. for facilities used by many people with a total building floor area exceeding 1,000 square meters (§ 24IX) • Requests for event organizers, etc. to hold events in line with scale requirements, etc. (upper limit of 5,000 people and accommodation rate of 50% or less) and shorten business hours (21:00) (§ 24IX)	● Period: June 1 to June 20 [Residents] • Refrain from unnecessary outings and movements, including during the day (§ 45I) • In particular, avoid crowded places and times, and refrain from using restaurants that do not have strict infection control measures or that do not respond to requests for closure or shortened business hours. (§ 45I) • Refrain from activities that pose a high risk of infection, such as eating and drinking in groups on the street, in parks, etc. [Businesses] • Request closure of restaurants that serve alcoholic beverages or karaoke facilities (§ 45II) • Request for shortened business hours (until 20:00) for restaurants other than those above (excluding home delivery and takeout) (§ 45II) • Request facilities used by a large number of people and with a total building floor area exceeding 1,000 square meters, requests to close on Saturdays and Sundays, shorten business hours on weekdays (until 20:00), etc. (§ 24IX) • Requests for event organizers, etc. to hold events in line with scale requirements, etc. (upper limit of 5,000 people and accommodation rate of 50% or less) and shorten business hours (21:00) (§ 24IX)

Basic response policy of the national government and the response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (4)

Overview of the basic response policy of the national government	Response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government
June 17, 2021 ● Prefectures in priority measures areas Application of intensive measures such as epidemic prevention [Residents] ・ Refrain from unnecessary and non-urgent outings and movements, including during the day (§24IX) • Do not go to restaurants without reason after the time they are requested to change business hours (§31-6II) • Encourage people to refrain from non-essential inter-prefectural travel as much as possible. [Businesses] ・ Request for restaurants to shorten business hours (§31-6I) (until 20:00) • Alcoholic beverages can be served until 19:00 at establishments that meet certain requirements, but request that those that do not meet these requirements refrain from serving alcoholic beverages (§31-6I) • Depending on the infection status, etc., in areas other than the measures area, request to shorten business hours for restaurants, etc. (§24IX) • Request to refrain from using karaoke equipment at stores that mainly serve food and drink (§24IX) • Request for each measure stipulated in Article 5-5 of the Order for Enforcement of the Special Measures Law (§31-6I) • Request to shorten business hours (§24IX) to large-scale customer-attracting facilities, etc., and control admission • Request for restrictions on holding events (§24IX) • Encourage working from home (telecommuting)	● Period: June 21 to July 11 [Residents] ・ Refrain from unnecessary outings and movement, including during the day (§24IX) • Do not go to restaurants without reason after the time they are requested to change business hours (§31-6II) • Encourage people to refrain from unnecessary and non-urgent travel between prefectures as much as possible. [Business] ・ Request for restaurants to shorten business hours (§31-6I) (until 20:00) • Request to suspend the provision of alcoholic beverages (§31-6I) • However, at stores that meet certain requirements, alcoholic beverages can be served under the following conditions. (1) Entering the same group: Maximum of 2 people (2) Alcohol serving hours: Until 19:00 (3) User stay time: 90 minutes • Request for shortened business hours (until 21:00) for restaurants, etc. in areas other than the measures area (§24IX) • Request to refrain from using karaoke equipment at establishments that mainly serve food and drink (§24IX) • Request for each measure stipulated in Article 5-5 of the Order for Enforcement of the Special Measures Law (§31-6I) • Request for large-scale facilities, etc. to shorten business hours (21:00 when events are held, 20:00 when events are not held), and to implement admission control, etc. (§24IX) • Request for restrictions on holding events (§24IX) • Encourage working from home (telecommuting)

Basic response policy of the national government and the response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (5)

	Overview of the basic response policy of the national government	Response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government
July 8, July 30, August 17, September 9, 2021 periodic extensions	Declaration of a state of emergency • Prefectures subject to declaration [Residents] • Refrain from non-essential outings and movement, including during the day (§45I) • Refrain from going out for non-essential purposes after 20:00 • In particular, avoid crowded places and times, and refrain from using restaurants that do not have strict infection control measures or that do not respond to requests for closure or shortened business hours. (§45I) • Refrain from traveling between prefectures, such as non-essential hometown visits and trips. • Refrain from activities that pose a high risk of infection, such as eating and drinking in groups on the street, in parks, etc. [Businesses] • Request closure of restaurants that serve alcoholic beverages or karaoke facilities (§45II) • Request for shortened business hours (until 20:00) for restaurants other than those above (excluding home delivery and takeout) (§45II) • Requests for large-scale facilities, etc. to shorten business hours (21:00 when events are held, 20:00 when events are not held), and to implement entrance control, etc. (§24IX) • Requests for event organizers, etc. to hold events in line with scale requirements, etc. (upper limit of 5,000 people and accommodation rate of 50% or less) and shorten business hours (§24IX) Cancellation of state of emergency	• Period: July 12 to September 30 [Residents] • Refrain from unnecessary and non-urgent outings and movements, including during the day (§45I) • Refrain from going out for non-essential purposes after 20:00 • In particular, avoid crowded places and times, and refrain from using restaurants that do not have strict infection control measures or that do not respond to requests for closure or shortened business hours. (§45I) • Refrain from traveling between prefectures, such as non-essential hometown visits and trips. • Refrain from activities that pose a high risk of infection, such as eating and drinking in groups on the street, in parks, etc. [Businesses] • Request closure of restaurants that serve alcoholic beverages or karaoke facilities (§45II) • Request for shortened business hours (until 20:00) for restaurants other than those above (excluding home delivery and takeout) (§45II) • Requests for large-scale facilities, etc. to shorten business hours (21:00 when events are held, 20:00 when events are not held), and to implement entrance control, etc. (§24IX) • Requests for event organizers, etc. to hold events in line with scale requirements, etc. (upper limit of 5,000 people and accommodation rate of 50% or less) and shorten business hours (21:00) (§24IX)

Basic response policy of the national government and the response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (6)

	Overview of the basic response policy of the national government	Response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government
September 28, 2021	• Prefectures after the declaration was lifted [Residents] ・ For the time being, based on Article 24, Paragraph 9 of the relevant law, with regard to going out, ➢ Avoid crowded places and times and act in small groups. ➢ Respond to flexible working styles based on the status of encouragement to work from home (telecommuting) in companies. ➢ Request cooperation with restaurants and other businesses to take measures at night based, such as shorter business hours • Each prefectural governor makes appropriate decisions on how to respond, while referring to the measures applied in priority measures areas with regard to going out and moving around. Depending on the status of infections, this includes requests self-restraint on going out and moving around in target areas and self-restraint of movement between areas where infection is spreading, etc. [Businesses] ・ Based on the local infection situation, request restaurants to shorten their business hours based on §24IX, and then gradually relax the measures based on the local infection situation, for period of up to 1 month. • Requests for shortening of business hours in principle shall be until 21:00 for certified stores, and until 20:00 for stores not subject to the third-party certification system. • It is possible to provide alcoholic beverages, but each prefectural governor should make an appropriate judgment according to the infection status of the region, while referring to the measures applied in the priority measures area. • For event organizers, based on §24IX, request to hold events in accordance with the size requirements [maximum of 5,000 people or within 50% of the capacity (however, the maximum is 10,000 people), whichever is larger]. In addition, at the discretion of the prefectural governor, request to limit the holding time	• Period: October 1 to October 24 [Residents] ・ For going out, request to avoid crowded places and times with a small number of people (§24IX) • When traveling between prefectures, such as going to one's hometown, traveling for leisure, or going on business trips, request basic infection prevention measures be thoroughly implemented (§24IX). • Request not to go to restaurants, etc. after 21:00 (§24IX) • Request to refrain from activities with high risk of infection, such as drinking in groups on the street, in parks, etc. (§24IX) [Businesses] ・ Among restaurants, etc., we request certified restaurants to shorten their business hours (until 21:00) and limit the number of people in the same group to the same table to 4 or less in principle. Alcohol can be served or brought in (until 20:00) • Request non-certified stores to shorten business hours (until 20:00) and refrain from offering or bringing in alcoholic beverages. • Request cooperation with shortening business hours (until 21:00) for facilities other than restaurants, etc. • Request to refrain from using karaoke equipment at stores that mainly serve food and drink and provide karaoke equipment (§24IX) • When providing karaoke equipment outside of stores that mainly serve food and drink, request strict infection control measures such as avoiding crowds of users and ensuring ventilation (§24IX) • Request event organizers, etc. to hold events in accordance with size requirements (upper limit of 5,000 people or within 50% of capacity (however, up to 10,000 people), whichever is larger) (§24IX) Also, ask for cooperation in shortening business hours (21:00)

Basic response policy of the national government and the response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (7)

Overview of the basic response policy of the national government		Response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government
(Period to strictly implement basic measures)	Ditto	• Period: October 25 to November 30 [Residents] • Request for cooperation to thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures, such as avoiding the “3 Cs” (crowded places, close contact, closed spaces), ensuring distance between people, wearing a mask, and hand hygiene such as washing hands. • With regard to going out, ask for cooperation to avoid crowded places and times with a small number of people. • When traveling across prefectures, such as returning to one’s hometown or traveling for leisure, request cooperation to thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures and refrain from eating out with a large number of people. • Request cooperation to use facilities that comply with industry-specific guidelines, etc. • Request for cooperation to refrain from activities with a high risk of infection, such as drinking in groups on the street, in parks, etc. [Businesses] • Ask certified restaurants to cooperate so that no more than 4 people can enter the same table in the same group. • When using the same table with a large number of people, recommend to using the “TOKYO Work App” (from November 1) or other vaccination certificates to reduce the risk of infection. Request for cooperation to operate in compliance with certification standards • Ask non-certified restaurants for cooperation so that no more than 4 people can enter the restaurant at the same table in the same group. Ask for cooperation to serve or bring in alcoholic beverages only between 11:00 and 21:00 • When providing karaoke equipment, ask for cooperation to thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures such as avoiding crowds of users, frequently ventilating, disinfecting microphones, etc. • Request event organizers to hold events in line with scale requirements, etc. (maximum of 5,000 people or within 50% of capacity, whichever is larger), and to comply with industry-specific guidelines (§24IX)

Basic response policy of the national government and the response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (8)

Overview of the basic response policy of the national government		Response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government
November 19, 2021 (Period to strictly implement basic measures)	● Prefectures after the declaration was lifted [Residents] ・ Thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures, including avoidance of the “3 Cs” (crowded places, close contact, closed spaces) when traveling across prefectures, such as when returning to one’s hometown or traveling for leisure. • Refrain from unnecessary and non-urgent travel to emergency measures areas and priority measures areas as much as possible. In principle, those subjected to the vaccine/test package system are not eligible. • If there are signs of the spread of infection or the occurrence of clusters at facilities, promptly request necessary cooperation regarding refraining from going out to crowded places or places with a high risk of infection. [Businesses] ・ For restaurants and other businesses, if there is a tendency to spread infection, based on Article 24, Paragraph 9 of the relevant law; ➢ Request restaurants to shorten their business hours. In this case, as a general rule, shorten hours until 20:00 for stores other than certified stores, with no request for certified stores. ➢ Request that 5 or more people in the same group at the same table be avoided, but for meals subjected to the vaccine and testing package system at certified establishments, 5 or more people in the same group at the same table are allowed. • Regarding facilities where clusters have occurred so far or facilities which have the “3 Cs”, request the necessary cooperation from facility managers, based on the infection situation in the area. If there are signs of the spread of infection or outbreaks of clusters at facilities, promptly request necessary cooperation, including restrictions on the use of facilities. • For events, based on Article 24, Paragraph 9 of the relevant law, ➢ If an infection prevention safety plan is formulated and confirmed by the prefecture, the maximum number of people will be limited to the capacity and the maximum accommodation rate will be 100%. ➢ In other cases, the maximum number of people is 5,000 or 50% of capacity, whichever is larger, and the maximum accommodation rate is 50% (with loud speaking) or 100% (without loud speaking).	● Period: From December 1, for as long as Tokyo is in "Level 1" situation *"Level 1": "Concept of new level classification" shown in the proposal of the Subcommittee on Novel Coronavirus Infectious Diseases (Nov 8, 2021), “the situation in which general medical care is stably secured and medical care is responding to the new coronavirus infection” [Residents] ・ Request cooperation to thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures such as avoiding the “3 Cs” (crowded places, close contact, closed spaces), maintain distance between people, wear a mask, and manage hygiene such as washing one’s hands. • Ask for cooperation to avoid crowded places and times when going out • Request cooperation to thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures, including avoiding the “3 Cs” when traveling across prefectures, such as returning to one’s home or traveling for leisure. • For people who have symptoms such as a fever, request cooperation to refrain from returning to one’s home or traveling for leisure. • Request cooperation to use facilities that comply with industry-specific guidelines, etc. • Ask for cooperation to refrain from activities with a high risk of infection, such as drinking in groups on the street, in parks, etc. [Businesses] ・ Request certified restaurants to cooperate in limiting the number of people in the same group to the same table, in principle, to 8 people or less. Recommend the use of certificates, and ask for cooperation in appropriately complying with certification standards. • For non-certified establishments, ask for cooperation to limit the number of people in the same group to the same table, in principle, to no more than 4 people, and cooperate to provide and bring in alcoholic beverages between 11:00 and 20:00. • When providing karaoke equipment, ask for cooperation to thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures, such as avoiding crowds of users, frequently ventilating, and disinfecting microphones, etc. • Request event organizers, etc. to hold events in line with scale requirements (maximum of 5,000 people or within 50% capacity, whichever is larger) and to comply with industry-specific guidelines (§24IX)

Basic response policy of the national government and the response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (9)

	Overview of the basic response policy of the national government	Response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government
January 19, 2022	Application of intensive measures such as epidemic prevention • Prefectures in priority measures areas [Residents] • Do not go to restaurants without good reason after the time they are requested to change the business hours (§31-6II) • Refrain from going out or moving to crowded places or places where the risk of infection is high, and refrain from using restaurants, etc. where infection control measures are not thorough (§24IX) • Encourage people to refrain from unnecessary and non-urgent inter-prefectural travel as much as possible (Basically, those who have undergone the testing of all eligible persons will not be subject to the testing.) [Businesses] • For restaurants, and other such establishments: ➢ Request non-certified restaurants to shorten their business hours (until 20:00) and not to serve alcoholic beverages. Request certified establishments to shorten their business hours (in principle, until 21:00). (§31-6I) ➢ Request to avoid dining with more than 5 people at the same table in the same group. For meals where all eligible persons have been inspected at certified restaurants, meals with five or more people in the same group at the same table are also allowed. (§24IX) • Regarding facilities, make necessary requests according to the infection situation in the region. (§24IX) • For events, etc., based on Article 24, Paragraph 9 of the relevant law, ➢ If an infection prevention safety plan is formulated and confirmed by the prefecture, the maximum number of people will be 20,000 and the maximum accommodation rate will be 100%. Furthermore, when all the target persons are tested, the upper limit of the number of people can be set to the accommodation capacity. ➢ Otherwise, the maximum number of people will be 5,000 and the maximum accommodation rate will be 50% (with loud speaking) and 100% (without loud speaking). Cancellation of intensive measures such as epidemic prevention	• Period: January 21 to March 21 [Residents] • Refrain from going out unnecessarily and avoid crowded places and times (§24IX) • Refrain from unnecessary and non-urgent travel between prefectures. * • Do not go to restaurants without reason after the time you requested to change their business hours (§31-6II). • When using restaurants, parties dining at the same table in the same group must be no more than 4 people (§24IX)* • Refrain from using restaurants, etc. where infection control measures are not thoroughly implemented (§24IX) • Thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures, including avoidance of the "3 Cs" (crowded places, close contact, closed spaces), maintaining social distancing, wearing a mask, and hand hygiene such as washing hands (§24IX). • Those who are concerned about infection should be tested (§24IX). [Businesses] • Request the following to certified restaurants and other establishments. ➢ The following (1) or (2) (§31-6I) (1) Business hours: Between 5:00 and 21:00 Offering and bringing in alcoholic beverages: Between 11:00 and 20:00 (2) Business hours: Between 5:00 and 20:00 Offering or bringing in alcoholic beverages: No ➢ No more than 4 can be guided to the same table in the same group (§24IX)* ➢ Operate in compliance with certification standards (§24IX) • For non-certified shops, request that business hours shall be from 5:00 to 20:00, alcoholic beverages shall not be served or brought in (§31-6I), and at most 4 people shall be guided to the same table in the same group (§24IX). • When providing karaoke equipment, request that basic infection prevention measures be thoroughly implemented, such as avoiding crowds of users, often ventilating enclosed spaces, and disinfecting microphones, etc. (§24IX) • Request that event organizers hold events in line with scale requirements and to comply with industry-specific guidelines (if infection prevention and safety plans are formulated and confirmed by the prefectural government, the maximum number of people will be 20,000 and the maximum accommodation rate will be 100%. In addition, if all subjects are tested, the maximum number of people will be limited to capacity. Otherwise, the maximum number of people will be 5,000 and the upper limit of the accommodation rate will be 50% (with loud shouts)). (§24IX) * Excluding cases where the test result is negative using the "test for all eligible people" system.

Basic response policy of the national government and the response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (10)

Overview of the basic response policy of the national government	Response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government
March 17, 2022 (Rebound caution period) ● Prefectures other than emergency measures areas and priority measures areas [Residents] ・ Thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures, including avoidance of the “3 Cs” (crowded places, close contact, closed spaces), when traveling across prefectures, such as when returning to one’s hometown or traveling. ● Refrain from unnecessary and non-urgent travel to emergency measures areas and priority measures areas as much as possible. As a general rule, those who have undergone the testing of all eligible persons will not be subject to testings. ● If there are signs of the spread of infection or the occurrence of clusters at facilities, promptly request necessary cooperation regarding refraining from going out to crowded places or places with a high risk of infection. [Businesses] ・ For restaurant and other business establishments that show a tendency to spread infection, based on Article 24, Paragraph 9 of the relevant law, ➢ Request restaurants to shorten their business hours. In this case, it shall generally be until 20:00 for stores other than certified establishments, and requests will not be made for certified stores. ➢ Request to avoid dining with 5 or more people in the same group at the same table. For dinners where all eligible people have been tested at certified restaurants, dining with 5 or more people in the same group at the same table is also allowed. ● Regarding facilities where clusters have occurred in the past and facilities and that have the “3 Cs”, based on the infection status of the area, request the necessary cooperation from the facility administrators. If there are signs of the spread of infection or outbreaks of clusters at facilities, promptly request necessary cooperation, including restrictions on the use of facilities. ● For events based on Article 24, Paragraph 9 of relevant laws, ➢ If an infection prevention and safety plan is formulated and confirmed by the prefectural government, the maximum number of people will be up to the capacity and the maximum accommodation rate will be 100%. ➢ In other cases, the maximum number of people is 5,000 or 50% capacity, whichever is larger, and the maximum accommodation rate is 50% (with loud speaking) or 100% (without loud speaking).	● Period: March 22 to April 24 [Residents] ・ Ask for cooperation to avoid crowded places and times ・ When traveling across prefectures, such as returning to one’s hometown or traveling for leisure, request cooperation to thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures, including avoidance of the “3 Cs” (crowded places, close contact, closed spaces). ・ For people who have symptoms such as a fever, request cooperation to refrain from returning to one’s hometown or traveling for leisure. ・ Request cooperation to hold meals with small groups of people, for a short time. ・ Request cooperation to refrain from using restaurants, etc. where infection control measures are not thoroughly implemented ・ Thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures, including avoidance of the “3 Cs”, maintaining distance between people, wearing a mask, and hand hygiene such as washing hands (§24IX). ・ Request cooperation to use facilities that comply with industry-specific guidelines. ・ Those who are concerned about infection are requested to undergo testing (§24IX) [Businesses] ・ Request certified restaurants to cooperate so that no more than 4 people from the same group sit at the same table or stay for more than 2 hours (except when negative test results are confirmed for all members using negative certificates, etc.), ask for cooperation to operate in compliance with certification standards. ● For non-certified shops, request cooperation so that no more than 4 people in the same group sit the same table or stay for more than 2 hours, and only serve or bring in alcoholic beverages from 11:00 to 21:00. ● When providing karaoke equipment, ask for cooperation to thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures, such as avoiding crowds of users, frequently ventilating, and disinfecting microphones, etc. ● Request event organizers to hold events in line with scale requirements and comply with industry-specific guidelines (If an infection prevention safety plan is formulated and confirmed by the prefectural government, the maximum number of people will be up to the accommodation capacity and the maximum accommodation rate will be 100%. In other cases, the maximum number of people is 5,000 or 50% of capacity, whichever is larger, and the maximum accommodation rate shall be 50% (with loud speaking) or 100% (without loud speaking)). (§24IX)

Basic response policy of the national government and the response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (11)

Overview of the basic response policy of the national government		Response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government
(Rebound caution period)	Ditto	• Period: April 25 – May 22 [Residents] • Ask for cooperation to avoid crowded places and times • When traveling across prefectures, such as returning to one's hometown or traveling for leisure, request cooperation to thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures, including avoidance of the "3 Cs" (crowded places, close contact, closed spaces). • For people who have symptoms such as a fever, request cooperation to refrain from returning to one's hometown or traveling for leisure. • Request cooperation to hold meals with small groups of people, for a short time. • Request cooperation to refrain from using restaurants, etc. where infection control measures are not thoroughly implemented • Thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures, including avoidance of the "3 Cs", maintaining distance between people, wearing a mask, and hand hygiene such as washing hands (§24IX). • Request cooperation to use facilities compliant with industry-specific guidelines. • Those who are concerned about infection are requested to undergo testing (§24IX) [Businesses] • Request certified restaurants to cooperate so that no more than 8 people from the same group sit at the same table or stay for more than 2 hours (If all negative test results are confirmed, the number of people and usage time are not subject to restrictions), ask for cooperation to operate in compliance with certification standards. • For non-certified shops, request cooperation so that no more than 4 people in the same group sit the same table or stay for more than 2 hours, and only serve or bring in alcoholic beverages from 11:00 to 21:00. • When providing karaoke equipment, ask for cooperation to thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures, such as avoiding crowds of users, frequently ventilating, and disinfecting microphones, etc. • Request event organizers to hold events in line with scale requirements and comply with industry-specific guidelines (If an infection prevention safety plan is formulated and confirmed by the prefectural government, the maximum number of people will be up to the accommodation capacity and the maximum accommodation rate will be 100%. In other cases, the maximum number of people is 5,000 or 50% of capacity, whichever is larger, and the maximum accommodation rate shall be 50% (with loud speaking) or 100% (without loud speaking)). (§24IX)

Basic response policy of the national government and the response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (12)

	Overview of the basic response policy of the national government	Response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government
May 23, 2022	• Prefectures other than emergency measures areas and priority measures areas [Residents] • Thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures, including avoidance of the “3 Cs,” when traveling across prefectures, such as when returning to one’s hometown or traveling. • Refrain from unnecessary and non-urgent travel to emergency measures areas and priority measures areas as much as possible. As a general rule, those who have undergone the testing of all eligible persons will not be subject to inspection. • If there are signs of the spread of infection or the occurrence of clusters at facilities, promptly request necessary cooperation regarding refraining from going out to crowded places or places with a high risk of infection. [Businesses] • For restaurant and other business establishments that show a tendency to spread infection, based on Article 24, Paragraph 9 of the relevant law, ➢ Request restaurants to shorten their business hours. In this case, it shall generally be until 20:00 for stores other than certified establishments, and requests will not be made for certified stores. ➢ Request to avoid dining with 5 or more people in the same group at the same table. For dinners where all eligible people have been tested at certified restaurants, dining with 5 or more people in the same group at the same table is also allowed. • Regarding facilities where clusters have occurred in the past and facilities and that have the “3 Cs”, based on the infection status of the area, request the necessary cooperation from the facility administrators. If there are signs of the spread of infection or outbreaks of clusters at facilities, promptly request necessary cooperation, including restrictions on the use of facilities. • For events based on Article 24, Paragraph 9 of relevant laws, ➢ If an infection prevention and safety plan is formulated and confirmed by the prefectural government, the maximum number of people will be up to the capacity and the maximum accommodation rate will be 100%. ➢ In other cases, the maximum number of people is 5,000 or 50% capacity, whichever is larger, and the maximum accommodation rate is 50% (with loud speaking) or 100% (without loud speaking).	• Period: May 23 onwards [Residents] • Request cooperation to do frequent ventilation. • Request cooperation to avoid crowded places and (avoid the “3 Cs”). • Request cooperation to wear a mask at all times, especially when talking to people or in crowded places. • For meals, request people use a certified restaurant that has thorough infection prevention measures, and to wear a mask after eating. • Request cooperation to frequently wash hands and disinfect hands. • Request cooperation to consider vaccination as soon as possible. • For those who have symptoms such as a fever, request cooperation to see a doctor immediately. • For those who feel uneasy about infection, request they be tested. (§24IX) [Businesses] • Request certified stores to cooperate in operating in compliance with the certification standards, and recommended use of "TOKYO Waction". • For non-certified shops, request cooperation so that no more than 4 people in the same group sit the same table or stay for more than 2 hours, and only serve or bring in alcoholic beverages from 11:00 to 21:00. • When providing karaoke equipment, request cooperation to thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures, such as avoiding crowds of users, frequently ventilating, and disinfecting microphones, etc. • Request event organizers to hold events in line with scale requirements and comply with industry-specific guidelines (If an infection prevention safety plan is formulated and confirmed by the prefectural government, the maximum number of people will be up to the accommodation capacity and the maximum accommodation rate will be 100%. In other cases, the maximum number of people is 5,000 or 50% of capacity, whichever is larger, and the maximum accommodation rate shall be 50% (with loud speaking) or 100% (without loud speaking)). (§24IX)

Basic response policy of the national government and the response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (13)

Overview of the basic response policy of the national government	Response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government
September 8, 2022 ● Prefectures other than emergency measures areas and priority measures areas [Residents] ・ Thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures, including avoidance of the “3 Cs,” when traveling across prefectures, such as when returning to one’s hometown or traveling. ● Refrain from unnecessary and non-urgent travel to emergency measures areas and priority measures areas as much as possible. As a general rule, those who have undergone the testing of all eligible persons will not be subject to testings. ● If there are signs of the spread of infection or the occurrence of clusters at facilities, promptly request necessary cooperation regarding refraining from going out to crowded places or places with a high risk of infection. [Businesses] ・ For restaurant and other business establishments that show a tendency to spread infection, based on Article 24, Paragraph 9 of the relevant law, ➢ Request restaurants to shorten their business hours. In this case, it shall generally be until 20:00 for stores other than certified establishments, and requests will not be made for certified stores. ➢ Request to avoid dining with 5 or more people in the same group at the same table. For dinners where all eligible people have been tested at certified restaurants, dining with 5 or more people in the same group at the same table is also allowed. ● Regarding facilities where clusters have occurred in the past and facilities and that have the “3 Cs”, based on the infection status of the area, request the necessary cooperation from the facility administrators. If there are signs of the spread of infection or outbreaks of clusters at facilities, promptly request necessary cooperation, including restrictions on the use of facilities. ● For events based on Article 24, Paragraph 9 of relevant laws, ➢ If an infection prevention and safety plan is formulated and confirmed by the prefectural government, the maximum number of people will be up to the capacity and maximum accommodation rate will be 100% (with loud speaking). ➢ In other cases, the maximum number of people is 5,000 or 50% capacity, whichever is larger, and the maximum accommodation rate is 50% (with loud speaking) or 100% (without loud speaking). *If the same event is clearly divided into "loud speaking" and "no loud speaking" areas, the upper limit of the accommodation rate will be 50% (loud speaking) and 100% (no loud speaking), respectively.	● Period: September 23 onwards [Residents] ・ Request cooperation to do frequent ventilation. • Request cooperation to avoid crowded places and (avoid the “3 Cs”). • Request cooperation to wear a mask at all times, especially when talking to people or in crowded places. • For meals, request people use a certified restaurant that has thorough infection prevention measures, and to wear a mask after eating. • Request cooperation to frequently wash hands and disinfect hands. • Request cooperation to consider vaccination as soon as possible. • For those who have no choice but to go out during the medical treatment period, ask for cooperation to take thorough infection prevention actions such as wearing a mask and avoiding crowds. • For those who feel uneasy about infection, request they be tested. (§24IX) [Businesses] ・ Request certified stores to cooperate in operating in compliance with the certification standards, and recommended use of "TOKYO Waction". • For non-certified shops, request cooperation so that no more than 4 people in the same group sit the same table or stay for more than 2 hours, and only serve or bring in alcoholic beverages from 11:00 to 21:00. • When providing karaoke equipment, request cooperation to thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures, such as avoiding crowds of users, frequently ventilating, and disinfecting microphones, etc. • Request event organizers to hold events in line with scale requirements and comply with industry-specific guidelines (If an infection prevention safety plan is formulated and confirmed by the prefectural government, the maximum number of people will be up to the accommodation capacity and the maximum accommodation rate will be 100%. In other cases, the maximum number of people is 5,000 or 50% of capacity, whichever is larger, and the maximum accommodation rate shall be 50% (with loud speaking) or 100% (without loud speaking)). (§24IX) *If the same event is clearly divided into "loud speaking" and "no loud speaking" areas, the upper limit of the accommodation rate will be 50% (loud speaking) and 100% (no loud speaking), respectively.

Basic response policy of the national government and the response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (14)

Overview of the basic response policy of the national government	Response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government
January 27, 2023 • Municipalities other than emergency measures areas and priority measures areas [Residents] • Thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures, including avoiding the “3 Cs” when traveling across prefectures, such as returning to one’s home or traveling for leisure. • Refrain from unnecessary and non-urgent travel to emergency measures areas and priority measures areas as much as possible. As a general rule, those who have undergone the testing of all eligible persons will not be subject to testing. • If there are signs of the spread of infection or the occurrence of clusters at facilities, promptly request necessary cooperation regarding refraining from going out to crowded places or places with a high risk of infection. [Businesses] • For restaurants and other business establishments, if there is a tendency to spread infection, based on Article 24, Paragraph 9 of the relevant law, ➢ Request restaurants to shorten their business hours. In this case, it shall generally be until 20:00 for stores other than certified establishments, and requests will not be made for certified stores. ➢ Request to avoid dining with 5 or more people in the same group at the same table. For dinners where all eligible people have been tested at certified restaurants, dining with 5 or more people in the same group at the same table is also allowed. • Regarding facilities where clusters have occurred in the past and facilities that have the “3 Cs”, based on the infection status of the area, request the necessary cooperation from the facility administrators. If there are signs of the spread of infection or outbreaks of clusters at facilities, promptly request necessary cooperation, including restrictions on the use of facilities. • For events, based on Article 24, Paragraph 9 of relevant laws, ➢ If an infection prevention and safety plan is formulated and confirmed by the prefectural government, the maximum number of people will be up to the capacity and the maximum accommodation rate will be 100% (without loud speaking). ➢ In other cases, the maximum number of people is 5,000 or 50% capacity, whichever is larger, and the maximum accommodation rate is 100%.	• Period: From January 27 [Residents] • Request cooperation to do frequent ventilation. • Request cooperation to avoid crowded places and times and avoid the “3 Cs”. • Request cooperation to wear a mask at all times, especially when talking to people or in crowded places. • For meals, request people use a certified restaurant that has thorough infection prevention measures, and to wear a mask after eating. • Request cooperation to frequently wash hands and disinfect hands. • Request cooperation to consider vaccination as soon as possible. • For those who have no choice but to go out during the medical treatment period, ask for cooperation to take thorough infection prevention actions such as wearing a mask and avoiding crowds. • For those who feel uneasy about infection, request they be tested. (§ 24IX) [Businesses] • Request certified stores to cooperate in operating in compliance with the certification standards, and recommended use of "TOKYO Waction". • For non-certified shops, request cooperation so that no more than 4 people in the same group sit at the same table or stay for more than 2 hours, and only serve or bring in alcoholic beverages from 11:00 to 21:00. • When providing karaoke equipment, request cooperation to thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures, such as avoiding crowds of users, frequently ventilating, and disinfecting microphones, etc. • Request event organizers to hold events in line with scale requirements and comply with industry-specific guidelines (If an infection prevention safety plan is formulated and confirmed by the prefectural government, the maximum number of people will be up to the accommodation capacity. In other cases, the maximum number of people is 5,000 or 50% of capacity, whichever is larger. (§ 24IX))

Basic response policy of the national government and the response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (15)

	Overview of the basic response policy of the national government	Response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government
February 10, 2023	• Overall policies concerning handling COVID-19 infections • With regard to approaches to mask-wearing, the proactive choice of the individual will be respected and the decision to wear a mask will, in principle, be left up to the individual. The government will specify places where wearing a mask is effective to help individual judgement. • School initiatives • In principle, mask-wearing is no longer required when carrying out school educational activities (from April 1, 2023) • Municipalities other than emergency measures areas and priority measures areas [Residents] • Thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures, including avoiding the “3 Cs” when traveling across prefectures, such as returning to one’s home or traveling for leisure. • Refrain from unnecessary and non-urgent travel to emergency measures areas and priority measures areas as much as possible. As a general rule, those who have undergone the testing of all eligible persons will not be subject to testing. • If there are signs of the spread of infection or the occurrence of clusters at facilities, promptly request necessary cooperation regarding refraining from going out to crowded places or places with a high risk of infection. [Businesses] • For restaurants and other businesses, if there is a tendency to spread infection, based on Article 24, Paragraph 9 of the relevant law, ➢ Request restaurants to shorten their business hours. In this case, it shall generally be until 20:00 for stores other than certified establishments, and requests will not be made for certified stores. ➢ Request to avoid dining with 5 or more people in the same group at the same table. For dinners where all eligible people have been tested at certified restaurants, dining with 5 or more people in the same group at the same table is also allowed. • Regarding facilities where clusters have occurred in the past and facilities that have the “3 Cs”, based on the infection status of the area, request the necessary cooperation from the facility administrators. If there are signs of the spread of infection or outbreaks of clusters at facilities, promptly request necessary cooperation, including restrictions on the use of facilities. • For events, based on Article 24, Paragraph 9 of relevant laws, ➢ If an infection prevention and safety plan is formulated and confirmed by the prefectural government, the maximum number of people will be up to the capacity and the maximum accommodation rate will be 100% (without loud speaking). ➢ In other cases, the maximum number of people is 5,000 or 50% capacity, whichever is larger, and the maximum accommodation rate is 100%.	• Period: From March 13 [Residents] • Request cooperation to do frequent ventilation. • Request cooperation to avoid crowded places and times and avoid the “3 Cs”. • Mask-wearing is to be left to individual judgement inside and outside, but is recommended in places where it would be effective in preventing the infection of people with a high risk of severe illness such as the elderly. • For meals, request people use a certified restaurant that has thorough infection prevention measures. • Request cooperation to frequently wash hands and disinfect hands. • Request cooperation to consider vaccination as soon as possible • For those who have no choice but to go out during the medical treatment period, ask for cooperation to take thorough infection prevention actions such as wearing a mask and avoiding crowds. • For those who feel uneasy about infection, request they be tested. (§ 24IX) [Businesses] • Request certified stores to cooperate in operating in compliance with the certification standards, and recommended use of "TOKYO Waction". • For non-certified shops, request cooperation so that no more than 4 people in the same group sit at the same table or stay for more than 2 hours, and only serve or bring in alcoholic beverages from 11:00 to 21:00. • When providing karaoke equipment, request cooperation to thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures, such as avoiding crowds of users, frequently ventilating, and disinfecting microphones, etc. • From April 1, 2023, in principle, mask-wearing is not required during school education activities. • Request event organizers to hold events in line with scale requirements and comply with industry-specific guidelines (If an infection prevention safety plan is formulated and confirmed by the prefectural government, the maximum number of people will be up to the accommodation capacity. In other cases, the maximum number of people is 5,000 or 50% of capacity, whichever is larger. (§ 24IX))

Status of Infection Control Measures

On-site checks based on TMG Guidelines for preventing spread of infection

- ◆ We created "Tokyo Metropolitan Government Guidelines for Preventing the Spread of Infection for Businesses" and issued "Thorough Infection Prevention Declaration Stickers" for businesses implementing infection prevention measures.
TMG (Tokyo Metropolitan Government) officials visited stores displaying stickers to check whether infection prevention measures were actually taken.

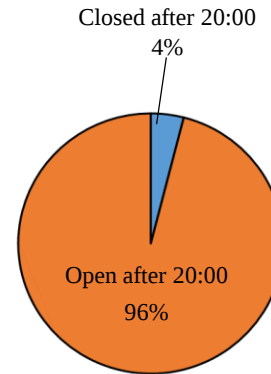


● : Sites visited

- Period of checks
August 18, 2020 to April 9, 2021
- No. of checks
17,710
- Checked areas
219 locations

Restaurant cooperation with shortened working hours for restaurants, etc.

- ◆ Implementation of calls for emergency measures by Tokyo officials
 - Implementation period: From April 25 to August 20, 2021
- ◆ Cooperation status such as requests for shortened working hours until 20:00 at restaurants, etc.



- Confirmation period
July 12 to September 30, 2021
 - Confirmation target area
Restaurants near stations in Tokyo
 - Status of cooperation with requests for shorter business hours, etc.
 - Confirmed number of establishments:
277,102 cases (total number)
 - Number of stores cooperating with requests for shorter business hours
(Number of stores closed after 20:00) :
265,350 cases (total number)
- **Approximately 96% of restaurants cooperate in shortening business hours until 20:00**

Orders based on the Act on Special Measures, etc.

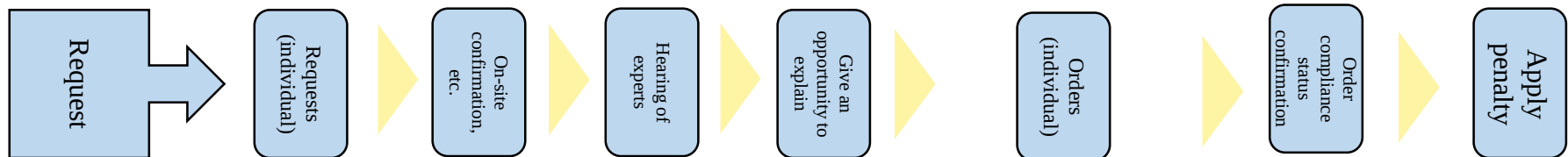
(Individual) Request: 2,223 stores / Order: 192 stores

- Individual requests made to stores that do not respond to repeated requests, such as shortening business hours.
- Of those stores that continue to operate without responding to individual requests, By continuing to operate and encouraging customers to visit the store, the flow of people connected to eating and drinking is increasing, increasing the risk of infection in the city.
- In addition, the order will be implemented for stores that may induce other restaurants, etc. to continue operating after 20:00, such as openly operating out of compliance with emergency measures.

*Cumulative total of procedures during the following period

Emergency measures: January 8 to March 21, 2021; April 25 to June 20, 2021; July 12 to September 30, 2021

Priority measures to prevent the spread of the virus: June 21 to July 11, 2021; January 21 to March 21, 2022



Emergency measures: Article 45, paragraph 2
Intensive measures to prevent spread, of the virus.: Article 31-6, paragraph 1

Emergency measures: Article 45, paragraph 3
Intensive measures to prevent spread of the virus: Article 31-6, paragraph 3

Emergency measures: Article 79
Intensive measures to prevent spread, etc.: Article 80, Item 1

Requests to the government regarding measures against COVID-19 infection

Requester	Date	Initiatives in Phase I	Requestee
Minister Kato, MHLW	Jan 28, 2020	Respond to Japanese residents of Wuhan, China returning to Japan	TMG only
Minister Kato, MHLW	Feb 3, 2020	(1) Presenting unified guidelines for testing (2) Appropriately reviewing the definition of test subjects (3) Examining necessary measures to enable isolation and detention of infected persons (4) Enhancing PCR testing system, etc. (5) Rapidly developing rapid diagnostic kits and vaccines (6) Stably distributing necessary materials such as masks and alcohol disinfectants (7) Disseminating and providing easily understood information about COVID-19 to the public (8) Enhancing telephone consultation by country, etc.	TMG only
Minister Kato, MHLW	Feb 26, 2020	(1) Cooperating with economic organizations, and taking specific promotional measures for thorough implementation of telecommuting, staggered working hours, etc. (2) Drastically strengthening the testing system (3) Quickly presenting diagnosis and treatment algorithms that enable treatment at general medical institutions (4) Expanding telephone consultation counters in the country, etc. (5) Prompt and accurate provision of information and public relations to citizens, companies, local communities, etc.	TMG only
Minister Kato, MHLW	Apr 23, 2020	(1) Clarification of need for in-patient and medical treatment (2) Arrangement of medical staff necessary for in-patient treatment (3) Presentation of ideas regarding the necessity of negative confirmation tests (4) Presentation of guidelines for conducting active epidemiological studies (5) Tracking information on patient admission/discharge, accommodation, etc. (6) Considering implementation of antibody tests	TMG only
Minister Kato, MHLW	May 11, 2020	(1) Enhancing and securing testing systems and medical care provision systems (2) Requests regarding criteria for lifting the declaration of a state of emergency	TMG only
Minister Kato, MHLW	May 22, 2020	(1) Enhancing and securing testing systems and medical care provision systems (2) Requests regarding criteria for lifting the declaration of a state of emergency	TMG only

Requests to the government regarding measures against COVID-19 infection

Requester	Date	Initiatives in Phase II	Requestee
Minister Kato, MHLW	Jul 10, 2020	(1) Clarification of responsibilities in using the system to support tracking and managing information on people infected with COVID-19 (HER-SYS) (2) Improvement of systems that enable data utilization (3) Improvement of user management function related to data entry (4) Implementation of necessary improvements based on opinions from the field such as public health centers (5) Promotion of smooth utilization in medical institutions	TMG only
Minister Kato, MHLW	Aug 14, 2020	(1) Requests regarding efforts to prevent the spread of infection (2) Requests regarding COVID-19 control measures for the Tokyo 2020 Games	TMG only
Minister Tamura, MHLW	Oct 9, 2020	(1) Drastic strengthening of the quarantine system for immigrants at airports, etc. (2) Thoroughly track the behavior of immigrants, such as mandating the use of the contact confirmation app “COCOA” at quarantine stations (3) Securing hospitalization and lodging facilities for immigrants and returnees	TMG only

Requester	Date	Initiatives in Phase III	Requestee
Minister Tamura, MHLW	Nov 30, 2020	(1) Strengthen border measures (2) National government support for acceptance of patients with COVID-19 by medical institutions	TMG only
Minister Tamura, MHLW	Dec 28, 2020	(1) Border measures according to the infection status of each country (2) Genome analysis by the government and provision of information related to genome analysis (3) Technical and financial support when prefectures conduct genome analysis	TMG only
Minister Tamura, MHLW	Feb 19, 2021	Request that infected people who are not eligible for hospitalization get in-patient treatment in principle.	TMG only
Minister Tamura, MHLW	Mar 31, 2021	Order of vaccination	TMG only

Requests to the government regarding measures against COVID-19 infection

Requester	Date	Initiatives in Phase IV	Requestee
Minister Nishimura, in charge of COVID-19	Apr 8, 2021	(1) Prompt issuance of priority measures such as epidemic prevention (2) Considering declaration of a state of emergency depending on the infection situation (3) Financial support for areas other than priority measures such as epidemic prevention, payment of cooperation money according to business scale	TMG only
Minister Tamura, MHLW	Apr 21, 2021	Presentation of calculation standards for desired delivery amount for vaccine allocation	TMG only
Minister Nishimura, in charge of COVID-19	Apr 21, 2021	(1) Issuance of emergency declaration based on special measures law (2) Financial support for businesses according to the content of measures	TMG only
Minister Nishimura, in charge of COVID-19	May 6, 2021	(1) Extension of emergency measures and priority measures for epidemic prevention in Tokyo and its 3 surrounding prefectures (until May 31) (2) Continuation of the current operational expansion measures for financial support to business operators, and reliable financial measures including those for immediate response (3) Flexible response according to the actual situation of the area where the content of measures is discussed	Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, and Chiba
Minister Tamura, MHLW	May 7, 2021	Requests regarding COVID-19 vaccination for the elderly (1) Eligibility for national subsidies for the expenses necessary to secure the vaccination system in Tokyo, regardless of whether the vaccination is the main body (2) Early presentation of vaccine delivery time	TMG only
Minister Nishimura, in charge of COVID-19; Minister Kono in charge of vaccines; Minister Takeda, MIC; Minister Tamura, MHLW; Minister Kajiyama, METI	May 11, 2021	(1) Financial measures for cooperation funds for large-scale facilities Review financial measures so that the local burden will be the same scheme or the same ratio as the cooperation fee by scale for restaurants. (2) Simplification of application and examination of cooperation fee Simplification of supporting materials, submitted materials, confirmation methods, etc. for sales and closed areas, which are the basis of the payment amount, and clarification of the details of the system, etc. (3) Support for event-related businesses Review of application requirements for J LOD live business (4) Vaccination Expansion of targets for national subsidies related to the cost of securing vaccination systems, prompt determination and notification of vaccine delivery dates (5) Border measures Strengthening and thoroughly enforcing border measures, securing temporary accommodation facilities for returnees and immigrants, thoroughly hospitalizing and recuperating those who tested positive at facilities, accurately grasping those subject to health monitoring, and promptly contacting public health centers.	TMG only

Requests to the government regarding measures against COVID-19 infection

Requester	Date	Initiatives in Phase IV	Requestee
Minister Nishimura, in charge of COVID-19	May 26, 2021	(1) Extension of emergency measures and priority measures such as semi-state of emergency in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, and Chiba (2) Financial support for businesses: Continuing current measures to expand operations, secure financial resources including immediate measures (3) Discussion on measures: Flexible response according to the actual situation of the region	Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, and Chiba
Minister Nishimura, in charge of COVID-19	May 26, 2021	Regarding change of basic response policy, request the following : (1) Clarify measures such as closures and shortening of business hours according to the flow of people and infection status (2) Reserve the authority of prefectural governors to take measures (3) Ensure fairness and impartiality when serving alcoholic beverages (4) Add a requirement for businesses to ensure that employees return home early (5) Financial measures for business support	TMG only
Minister Tamura, MHLW	Jun 1, 2021	(1) Radically improve the accuracy of reading vaccination records with the Vaccination Record System (VRS) (2) Preset multiple information and reading of the entire screening form (3) Improve the system for registering vaccination records (4) Review the name search method (5) Reference registered information up to the previous day (6) Linkage of vaccine-related systems	TMG only
Minister Nishimura, in charge of COVID-19	Jun 11, 2021	Increase temporary regional revitalization subsidies, national government takes comprehensive financial for cooperation funds provided by prefectures in response to requests for business suspension.	Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, and Chiba
Minister Tamura, MHLW	Jun 16, 2021	Improve the current system so that medical personnel in a wide range of occupations, such as veterinarians and pharmacists, are responsible for vaccination	TMG only
Minister Tamura, MHLW	Jun 16, 2021	Secure and supply the Takeda/Moderna vaccines	TMG only
Minister Tamura, MHLW	Jun 23, 2021	(1) Secure and promptly supply Takeda/Moderna vaccines (2) Immediately present the future vaccine supply volume and schedule	TMG only

Requests to the government regarding measures against COVID-19 infection

Requester	Date	Initiatives in Phase IV	Requestee
Minister Tamura, MHLW	Jun 24, 2021	(1) Announce Pfizer/Takeda/Moderna vaccine supply volume and timing as early as possible (2) Supply Pfizer vaccines according to municipal vaccination systems and vaccination capacity (3) Secure and deliver Takeda/Moderna vaccines to be used at municipal mass vaccination venues	TMG only
Minister Kono in charge of vaccines; Minister Tamura, MHLW	Jul 1, 2021	(1) Prioritize allocation of vaccines to regions with higher risk of infection spread (2) Early indication of future vaccine distribution plans, allocation of amounts desired by municipalities (3) Distribution of desired amount of vaccine to large-scale vaccination venues	Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, and Chiba
Minister Nishimura, in charge of COVID-19; Minister Tamura, MHLW	Jul 7, 2021	(1) Changes to basic policy Strengthening the positioning and effectiveness of measures, clarification of the concept of measures that take into consideration the progress of vaccination, principle of stopping the provision of alcoholic beverages, consideration for businesses, when considering institutionalization of continuous infection prevention measures for restaurants certified by third parties, promotion of vaccination for middle-aged and elderly people (2) Continuation of financial measures Comprehensive national financial measures for scale-based cooperation funds for restaurants, etc. and large-scale facility cooperation funds, early delivery of reserved temporary subsidies (3) Tracking the vaccination progress of middle-aged and elderly people Provision of information on vaccination status by age owned by the government/companies	TMG only
Minister Nishimura, in charge of COVID-19; Minister Takeda, MIC; Minister Kajiyama, METI	Aug 2, 2021	Promotion of measures to control the flow of people by companies, economic organizations, etc. (1) Call for further promotion of telework and online meetings/business negotiations (2) Promoting systematic and long-term use of summer vacation (3) Call for self-restraint from returning home and traveling during the Obon holidays (4) Firmly establish efforts of (1) even after the Obon holidays and after the summer holidays.	TMG only
Minister Tamura, MHLW	Aug 6, 2021	(1) Continuing emergency comprehensive support grants for COVID-19 infections (from October) (2) Flexible measures regarding the target period and target expenses of the subsidy	Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, and Chiba
Minister Nishimura, in charge of COVID-19	Aug 13, 2021	(1) Changing the basic response policy to implement measures to control the flow of people based on the latest knowledge (2) Comprehensive financial measures by the government for the implementation of new measures (3) Limiting the use of public transportation to reduce long-distance travel across prefectures	Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, and Chiba

Requests to the government regarding measures against COVID-19 infection

Requester	Date	Initiatives in Phase IV	Requestee
Minister Nishimura, in charge of COVID-19	Aug 23, 2021	Strengthening efforts to comprehensively review industry-specific guidelines	TMG only
Minister Tamura, MHLW	Aug 26, 2021	(1) Preferential distributing the Pfizer vaccine to areas subject to state of emergency (2) Sufficient allocation of Takeda/Moderna vaccines to be used at the large-scale vaccination venues in Tokyo	TMG only
Minister Nishimura, in charge of COVID-19	Sep 26, 2021	(1) Indication in the basic response policy of specific details regarding the gradual relaxation after the declaration of a state of emergency is lifted (2) Reliable financial measures for financial support to business operators according to the actual situation of the region	Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, and Chiba

Requester	Date	Initiatives in Phase V	Requestee
Minister Goto, MHLW	Nov 9, 2021	(1) Early presentation of a long-term vaccine supply plan until completion of booster vaccination (2) Acceleration of booster vaccinations (3) Encouragement of booster vaccinations at workplaces in large companies (4) Provision of detailed information on additional vaccinations (5) Secure financial measures in the country for the cost of booster vaccination	TMG only
Minister Yamagiwa, in charge of COVID-19 Minister Goto, MHLW; Minister Horiuchi, in charge of vaccines	Nov 18, 2021	(1) Regarding the "concept of the new level classification", setting indicators and guidelines for level transitions, and specifying them in the basic countermeasures policy (2) Clear description of the basic measures to be taken at each level in the basic response policy (3) Clarification of test targets, etc. in making PCR tests, etc. free of charge (4) Reliable and comprehensive financial measures for cooperation fees and free inspections (5) Accelerate the 3rd vaccination schedule (inoculation from 6 months later)	TMG only
Minister Goto, MHLW; Minister Horiuchi, in charge of vaccines	Nov 24, 2021	(1) Stable supply of required amount of Pfizer vaccine for booster vaccination (2) Disseminating information on the effects and side effects of alternating vaccinations, and provide information to local governments (3) Flexible vaccination intervals for elderly people at high risk of severe disease	TMG only

Requests to the government regarding measures against COVID-19 infection

Requester	Date	Initiatives in Phase V	Requestee
Prime Minister Kishida	Nov 11, 2021	(1) Booster vaccinations (2) Further strengthening border measures (3) Making PCR and other tests free (4) Securing oral medicines and building a smooth supply system (5) Efforts to prevent infection according to the infection situation (6) Responses such as support for socioeconomic activities (7) Implementing reliable and sufficient scale of financial measures based on financial demand	TMG only
Minister Goto, MHLW	Dec 14, 2021	(1) Waiting in quarantine or at a quarantine facility for those entering from overseas (2) Close contacts will wait at the national quarantine facility until the waiting period is over. (3) Providing a list of people who have been in close contact with passengers on the plane to the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, which operates an accommodation facility (4) Accelerating the 3rd vaccination, securing the required amount of vaccine doses, and sufficient distribution of oral medicines	TMG only
Minister Goto, MHLW	Dec 16, 2021	Border control measures for the Omicron strain (1) All travelers entering Japan must wait in the quarantine area of the airport or at a quarantine facility until their Omicron strain test results can be confirmed. (2) Even after the waiting period at the quarantine facility has ended, people who have been in close contact with someone who is infected must continue to wait at a waiting facility until the waiting period ends.	TMG only
Minister Goto, MHLW; Minister Horiuchi, in charge of vaccines	Dec 16, 2021	(1) Accelerating booster vaccinations for medical workers, etc. using vaccines owned by local governments (2) Accelerating booster vaccinations for elderly people according to local government ability to respond (3) Early vaccination of essential workers such as police and firefighters (4) Early supply of Takeda/Moderna vaccine doses for which allotment is undecided (5) Early presentation of booster vaccine supply plan after March (6) Disseminating scientifically-based information about alternating vaccinations and side effects (7) Simplification of procedures for vaccination without a vaccine voucher	TMG only
Minister Goto, MHLW; Minister Yamagiwa, in charge of COVID-19 Minister Horiuchi, in charge of vaccines	Dec 23, 2021	(1) Strengthening infection prevention measures by thoroughly implementing border measures, analyzing and providing information on the characteristics of the Omicron strain, etc. (2) Policy for dealing with the spread of infection caused by the Omicron strain, etc.	TMG only

Requests to the government regarding measures against COVID-19 infection

Requester	Date	Initiatives in Phase V	Requestee
Minister Hayashi, MOFA; Minister Goto, MHLW; Minister Kishi, MOD; others	Dec 28, 2021	(1) Thorough implementation of inspections when departing from and arriving at military bases (2) Prompt and complete infection prevention measures such as isolation of infected persons and those who have had close contact with them, health monitoring of those who have had close contact with infected persons, restrictions on the movement of immigrants, guidance to U.S. military personnel, and exchange of information between local public health centers and medical institutions on U.S. bases. Measure (3) Infection prevention measures for military personnel, their families, and workers who enter and leave military bases (4) Providing necessary and detailed information to local governments regarding the status of outbreaks on military bases, behavioral history of infected people and close contacts, measures taken by the U.S. military such as movement restrictions and isolation, etc. (5) Early implementation of genome analysis in order to thoroughly implement (1) to (4)	TMG only
Prime Minister Kishida	Jan 6, 2022	(1) Analysis of characteristics of Omicron strains (2) Response to the spread of infection by Omicron strain (3) Early securing and reliable supply of vaccines, oral drugs, and neutralizing antibody drugs (4) Utilization of accommodation facilities provided to the government (5) Preventing the spread of infection at U.S. military bases in Japan	TMG only
Minister Hayashi, MOFA; Minister Goto, MHLW; Kishi, MODI; Minister Yamagiwa, in charge of COVID-19 Minister Horiuchi, in charge of vaccines	Jan 7, 2022	(1) Analysis of characteristics of Omicron strains (2) Response to the spread of infection by Omicron strain (3) Early securing and reliable supply of vaccines, oral drugs, and neutralizing antibody drugs (4) Utilization of accommodation facilities provided to the government (5) Preventing the spread of infection at U.S. military bases in Japan	Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, and Chiba
Minister Goto, MHLW	Jan 12, 2022	(1) Revision of hospitalization measures and hospitalization period for Omicron strain infected patients (2) Revision of medical treatment cancellation criteria (3) Changing handling related to waiting for people who have been in close contact with infected people (4) Prevention of in-hospital infections among medical staff (5) Early procurement and reliable supply of vaccines, oral drugs, and neutralizing antibody drugs	TMG only
Minister Yamagiwa, in charge of COVID-19	Jan 17, 2022	Application of priority measures such as semi-state of emergencies in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, and Chiba	Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, and Chiba

Requests to the government regarding measures against COVID-19 infection

Requester	Date	Initiatives in Phase V	Requestee
Minister Suematsu, MEXT; Minister Goto, MHLW; Minister Yamagiwa, in charge of COVID-19 Minister Horiuchi, in charge of vaccines	Jan 22, 2022	(1) Clarification of countermeasures based on scientific knowledge regarding Omicron strains (2) Shortening the recovery period of infected people and the health observation period of people who have been in close contact with infected people (3) Early procurement and reliable supply of vaccines, oral drugs, and neutralizing antibody drugs (three-piece set) (4) Enhancement of inspection (5) Stable operation of HER-SYS (6) Clarification of measures at educational facilities	Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, and Chiba
Minister Yamagiwa, in charge of COVID-19 Minister Goto, MHLW; Minister Horiuchi, in charge of vaccines	Jan 28, 2022	(1) Early procurement and reliable supply of vaccines, oral drugs, and neutralizing antibody drugs (three-piece set) (2) Shortening the period of recovery for infected people, etc. (3) Enhancing and securing the inspection system (4) Clarification of policies related to the handling of emergency declarations, etc.	TMG only
Minister Goto, MHLW; Minister Yamagiwa, in charge of COVID-19 Minister Horiuchi, in charge of vaccines	Feb 3, 2022	(1) Early procurement and reliable supply of test kits, vaccines, oral drugs, and neutralizing antibody drugs (four-piece set) (2) Shortening the period of recovery for infected people, etc. (3) Promoting hospital transfers (4) Clarification of policies related to the handling of emergency declarations, etc.	TMG only
Minister Yamagiwa, in charge of COVID-19	Feb 8, 2022	We request the following for the extension of priority measures such as semi-state of emergency (1) Clarification of the general response policy and specific measures for future corona countermeasures based on the characteristics of the Omicron strain, the concept of lifting priority measures, etc.	Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, and Chiba
Prime Minister Kishida	Feb 9, 2022	(1) Clarification of overall policy according to the characteristics of Omicron stocks (2) Dispatch of medical personnel to temporary medical facilities, etc. (3) Efficient operation of hospital beds (4) Early procurement and reliable supply of pharmaceuticals, vaccines, oral drugs, and neutralizing antibody drugs (four-piece set) necessary for testing	TMG only
Minister Yamagiwa, in charge of COVID-19	Mar 2, 2022	Extension of priority measures such as semi-state of emergency in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, and Chiba	Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, and Chiba

Requests to the government regarding measures against COVID-19 infection

Requester	Date	Initiatives in Phase V	Requestee
Minister Yamagiwa, in charge of COVID-19 Minister Goto, MHLW; Minister Horiuchi, in charge of vaccines	Mar 2, 2022	(1) Handling of intensive measures such as semi-state of emergency (2) Clarification of general response policies, assuming future infection trends (3) Examination of new mitigation measures for movement restrictions using vaccines and tests (4) Early procurement and reliable supply of drugs, vaccines, oral medicines, etc. required for testing (5) Early consideration and appropriate information provision regarding the 4 booster vaccination	TMG only
Minister Yamagiwa, in charge of COVID-19 Minister Goto, MHLW; Minister Horiuchi, in charge of vaccines	Mar 15, 2022	(1) Clarification of general response policies, according to future infection trends (2) Concrete measures for “confirmation of vaccination history, etc.” (3) Early procurement and reliable supply of drugs, vaccines, and oral medicines required for testing (4) Early consideration and appropriate information provision, regarding the 4 booster vaccination (5) Revision of medical fees for patients with new coronavirus (6) Active acceptance of patients with moderate or higher symptoms at public hospitals under the jurisdiction of the government and dispatch of medical personnel to temporary medical facilities (7) Legal response based on the characteristics of Omicron strain	TMG only
Minister Goto, MHLW; Minister Horiuchi, in charge of vaccines	Mar 23, 2022	(1) Acceleration of booster vaccination in workplaces (2) Relaxation of participation conditions, such as abolition of number requirements for occupational vaccinations (3) Providing information and detailed cooperation to local governments regarding booster vaccinations for 12 to 17 year old children (4) Unification of vaccine voucher formats for the 4th vaccination, digitization of vaccine vouchers	TMG only
Prime Minister Kishida, Minister Goto, MHLW	Mar 30, 2022	(1) Clarification of exit strategy (2) Clarification of general response policies for movement restrictions in response to future infection trends (3) Revision of inspection system, etc. (4) Early procurement and reliable supply of drugs, vaccines, oral medicines required for testing (5) Early consideration and appropriate information provision regarding the 4th booster vaccination (6) Strengthening measures for the elderly (7) Legal response based on the characteristics of the Omicron strain	TMG only

Requests to the government regarding measures against COVID-19 infection

Requester	Date	Initiatives in Phase V	Requestee
Minister Yamagiwa, in charge of COVID-19 Minister Goto, MHLW; Minister Matsuno, Chief Cabinet Secretary	Apr 21, 2022	(1) Clarification of exit strategy (2) Clarification of general response policies for movement restrictions in response to future infection trends (3) Immediate establishment of a system for the 4th vaccination (4) Stable supply of oral medicines, etc. (5) Strengthening measures for the elderly (6) Legal response based on the characteristics of the Omicron strain (7) Reinforcement of inspection system for Golden Week (8) More efficient quarantine	TMG only
Minister Goto, MHLW; Minister Matsuno, Chief Cabinet Secretary	Apr 26, 2022	(1) Construction of a system that allows flexible exchange of vaccines, such as coordination beyond prefectural boundaries led by the national government, and exchanges between occupational vaccination venues and local governments. (2) Examination of extension of effective period of the Takeda/Moderna vaccine (3) When distributing vaccines, make consideration to ensure that local governments can use them systematically, such as clearly indicating the expiration date at the time of delivery in advance.	TMG only
Minister Goto, MHLW; Minister Matsuno, Chief Cabinet Secretary	May 12, 2022	(1) Subjects for the 4th dose of vaccine, etc. (2) Effective use of vaccines with short expiration dates	TMG only
Minister Goto, MHLW; Minister Matsuno, Chief Cabinet Secretary	May 25, 2022	(1) Additional subjects for the 4th vaccination (medical workers, nursing care workers, etc.) (2) Use of the Takeda vaccine (Novavax) for the 4th dose (3) Clarification of criteria for those at high risk of severe disease in the 4th vaccination (4) Effective utilization of the Takeda/Moderna vaccines	TMG only
Requester	Date	Initiatives in Phase VI	Requestee
Minister Yamagiwa, in charge of COVID-19 Minister Goto, MHLW; Minister Saito, MLIT	Jun 1, 2022	(1) Dissemination and education on basic infection prevention measures for travelers (2) Dissemination of guidelines to local governments and businesses (3) Implementation of planned measures for full-scale resumption of inbound tourism in the future (4) Review of quarantine system according to the status of outbreaks of mutant strains overseas	TMG only

Requests to the government regarding measures against COVID-19 infection

Requester	Date	Initiatives in Phase VI	Requestee
Minister Yamagiwa, in charge of COVID-19 Minister Goto, MHLW; Minister Matsuno, Chief Cabinet Secretary	Jun 16, 2022	(1) Examination of various systems based on the opinions of local governments, etc. (2) Clarification of general response policy according to future infection trends, etc. (3) Appropriate border measures and reliable implementation of surveillance (4) Establishment of examination/medical systems (5) Strengthening efforts to ensure the provision of medical care (6) Full support for cost of countermeasures	TMG only
Minister Goto, MHLW; Minister Matsuno, Chief Cabinet Secretary	Jun 27, 2022	(1) Effective measures to promote the third vaccination of young people (2) Support to municipalities for prompt 4th vaccination of elderly people (3) Addition of 4th dose of vaccine (medical workers, care workers, etc. who want it)	TMG only
Minister Yamagiwa, in charge of COVID-19 Minister Goto, MHLW; Minister Matsuno, Chief Cabinet Secretary	Jul 11, 2022	(1) Legal response based on the characteristics of the Omicron strain (2) Examination of various systems based on the opinions of local governments, responsible for the field (3) Clarification of overall policy based on the characteristics of the Omicron strain, etc. (4) Establishment of examination/medical system (5) Strengthening efforts to ensure the provision of medical care (6) Full support for cost of countermeasures	TMG only
Minister Goto, MHLW; Minister Matsuno, Chief Cabinet Secretary	Jul 28, 2022	Expansion of coverage to essential workers, etc. for the 4th vaccination (People aged 18 to 60 who wish to be vaccinated, such as employees of police/fire departments, teachers, transportation operators, etc.)	TMG only
Prime Minister Kishida,	Aug 12, 2022	(1) Early presentation of strategies for COVID-19 vaccination (2) Establishment of examination/medical treatment system, etc. (3) Development and supply of medical supplies (4) Consideration of various systems based on the opinions of local governments, etc. responsible for the field (5) Clarification of response policy based on the 7th wave (6) Countermeasures against the impact of the situation in Ukraine, etc.	TMG only

Requests to the government regarding measures against COVID-19 infection

Requester	Date	Initiatives in Phase VI	Requestee
Minister Yamagiwa, in charge of COVID-19 Minister Kato, MHLW; Minister Matsuno, Chief Cabinet Secretary	Sep 1, 2022	(1) Clarification of basic direction of initiatives for the Omicron strain (2) Promotion of medical DX (3) Measures to be taken when revising 100% notification at the national level (4) Establishment of examination/medical systems (5) Prompt and smooth vaccination against the Omicron strain (6) Response to simultaneous epidemics, such as influenza, etc. (7) Full support for the cost of countermeasures against COVID-19 (8) Revision of the Infectious Diseases Act, etc. in preparation for the next pandemic	TMG only
Minister Yamagiwa, in charge of COVID-19 Minister Kato, MHLW; Minister Matsuno, Chief Cabinet Secretary	Sep 14, 2022	(1) Efforts to realize a society that coexists with COVID-19 (2) Promotion of medical DX (3) Measures to be taken when revising 100% notification at the national level (4) Establishment of examination/medical systems (5) Prompt and smooth vaccination against the Omicron strain (6) Response to simultaneous epidemics, such as influenza, etc. (7) Appropriate border measures (8) Full support for the cost of countermeasures against COVID-19 (9) Preparations for the next pandemic	TMG only
Minister Yamagiwa, in charge of COVID-19 Minister Kato, MHLW; Minister Matsuno, Chief Cabinet Secretary	Sep 30, 2022	(1) Efforts to realize a society that coexists with COVID-19 (2) Promotion of medical DX (3) Building a surveillance system (4) Establishment of examination/treatment/hospitalization medical systems (5) Promotion of vaccination against the Omicron strain (6) Promotion of seasonal influenza vaccination (7) Appropriate border measures (8) Full support for the cost of countermeasures against COVID-19 (9) Revision of the Infectious Diseases Act, etc. in preparation for the next pandemic	TMG only

Requests to the government regarding measures against COVID-19 infection

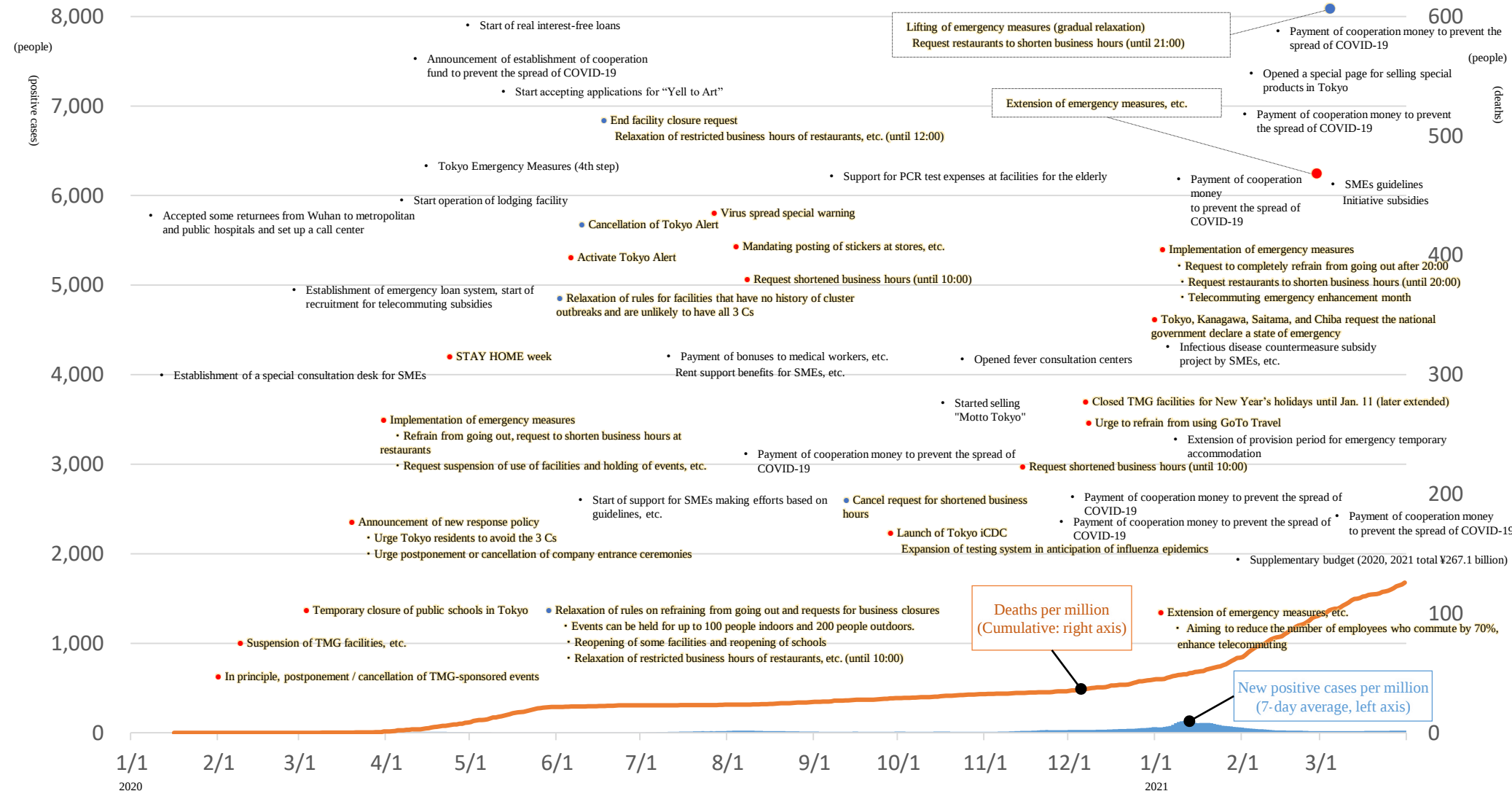
Requester	Date	Initiatives in Phase VII	Requestee
Minister Kato, MHLW	Oct. 19, 2022	Flexible operation of a system for handling the costs of securing beds and other matters	TMG only
Minister Goto, in charge of COVID-19 Minister Kato, MHLW Minister Matsuno, Chief Cabinet Secretary	Nov. 16, 2022	(1) Review of COVID-19's position in law (2) Responses should the burden on healthcare from the spread of infection increase (3) Establish a system to provide healthcare and medical care geared toward coexistence with COVID-19	TMG only
Prime Minister Kishida	Dec. 21, 2022	(1) Realize a society in which we coexist with COVID-19 (2) Prepare for new outbreaks and the spread of infectious disease, etc.	TMG only
Minister Goto, in charge of COVID-19 Minister Kato, MHLW Minister Matsuno, Chief Cabinet Secretary	Jan. 20, 2023	(1) General matters concerning the reclassification of COVID-19 as a “Class 5” infectious disease (2) System providing healthcare and medical care for COVID-19 in the future, etc. (3) Prepare for new outbreaks and the spread of infectious disease, etc.	TMG only
Minister Goto, in charge of COVID-19 Minister Kato, MHLW Minister Matsuno, Chief Cabinet Secretary	Feb. 14, 2023	(1) General matters concerning the reclassification of COVID-19 as a “Class 5” infectious disease (2) System providing healthcare and medical care for COVID-19 in the future, etc. (3) Prepare for new outbreaks and the spread of infectious disease, etc.	TMG only
Minister Goto, in charge of COVID-19 Minister Kato, MHLW Minister Matsuno, Chief Cabinet Secretary Minister Nishimura, MOE	March 16, 2023	(1) General matters concerning the reclassification of COVID-19 as a “Class 5” infectious disease (2) System providing healthcare and medical care for COVID-19 in the future, etc. (3) Prepare for new outbreaks and the spread of infectious disease, etc.	TMG only
Prime Minister Kishida	April 7, 2023	(1) General matters concerning the reclassification of COVID-19 as a “Class 5” infectious disease (2) Prepare for new outbreaks and the spread of infectious disease, etc.	TMG only

Responses of each country to the spread of COVID-19 infection

- : Restriction
- : Relaxation
- : Other measures

Tokyo Metropolis

(Population: 14.04 million)

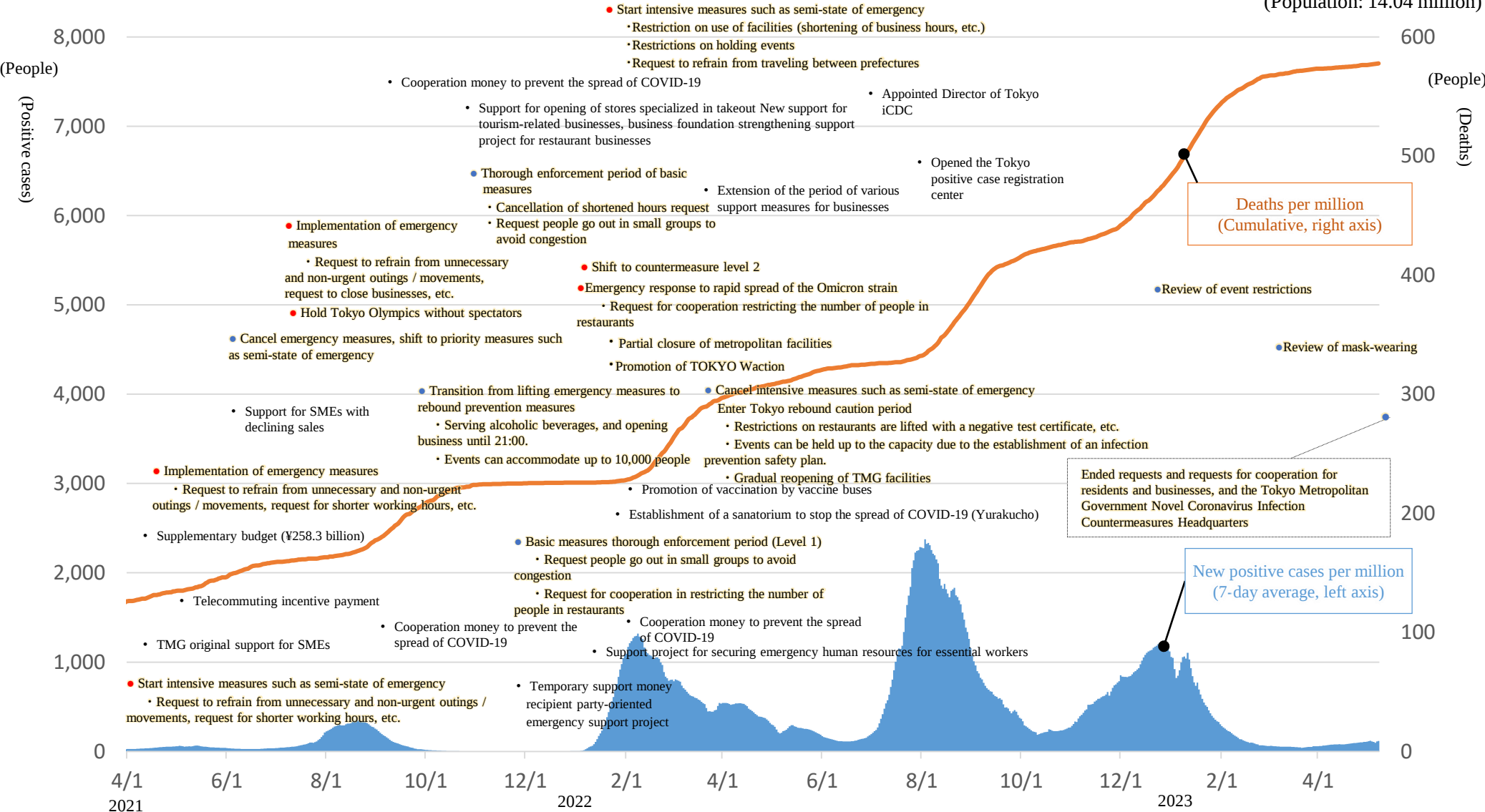


Responses of each country to the spread of COVID-19 infection

- : Restriction
- : Relaxation
- : Other measures

Tokyo Metropolis

(Population: 14.04 million)

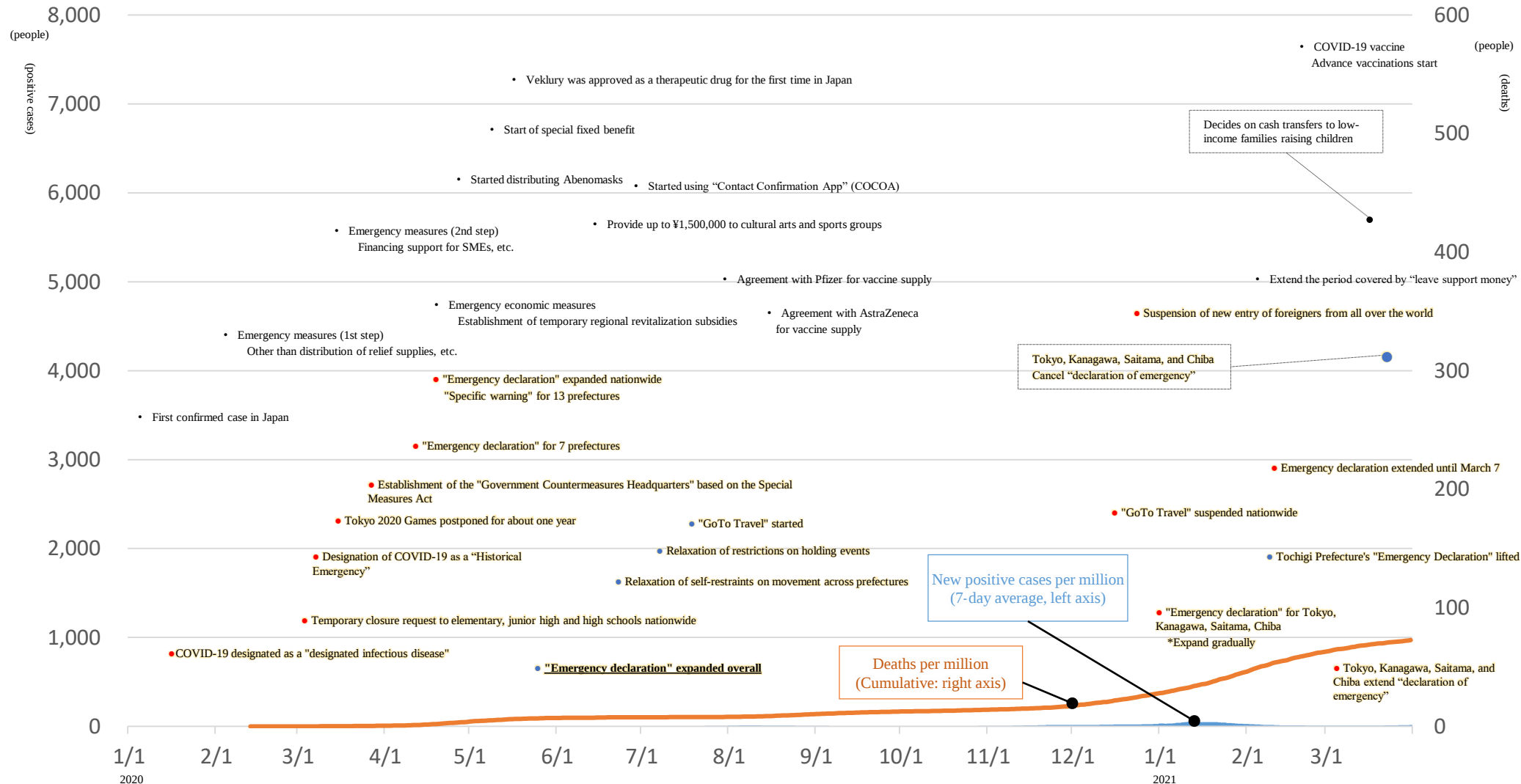


Responses of each country to the spread of COVID-19 infection

- : Restriction
- : Relaxation
- : Other measures

Japan

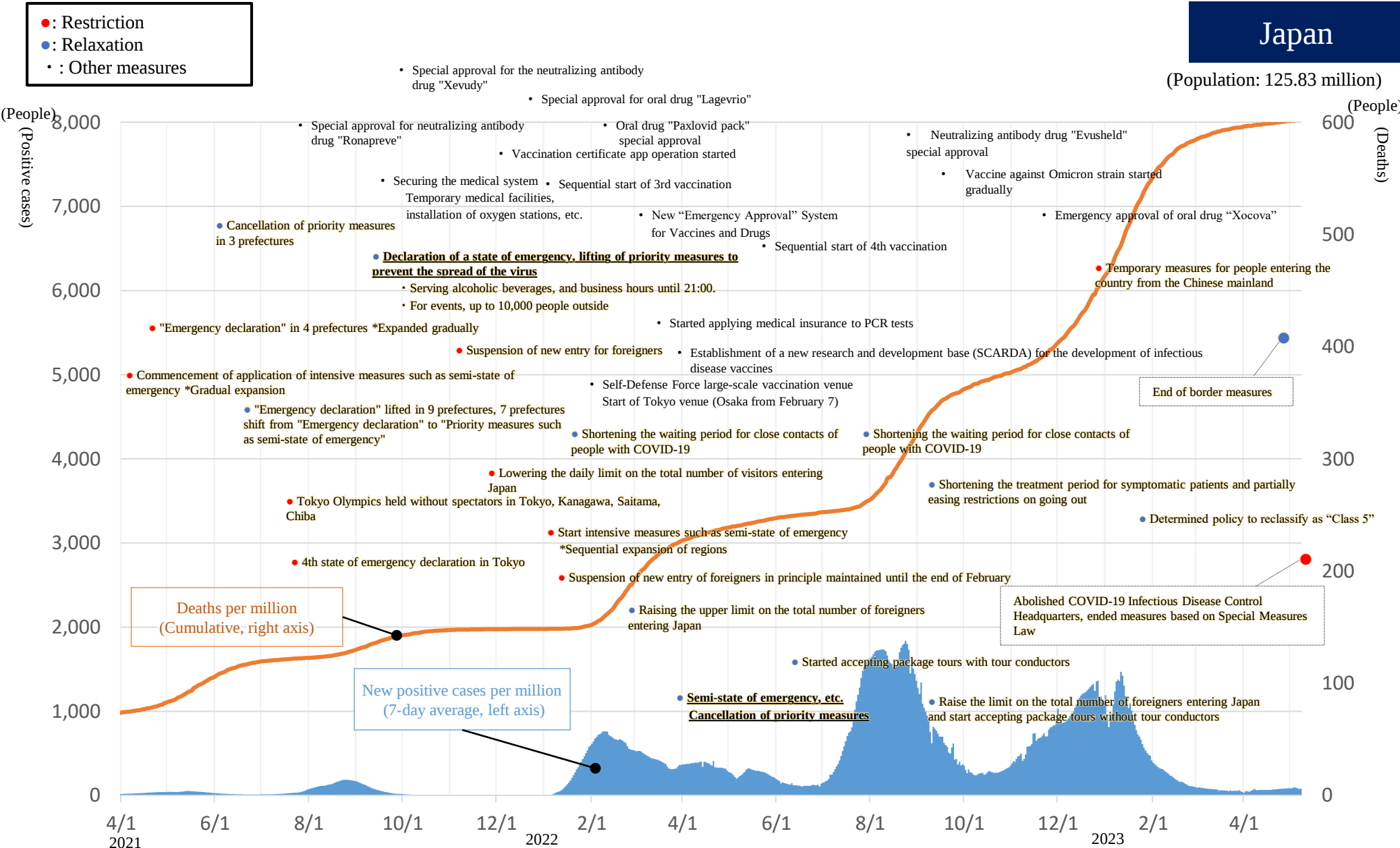
(Population: 125.83 million)



Responses of each country to the spread of COVID-19 infection

Japan

(Population: 125.83 million)

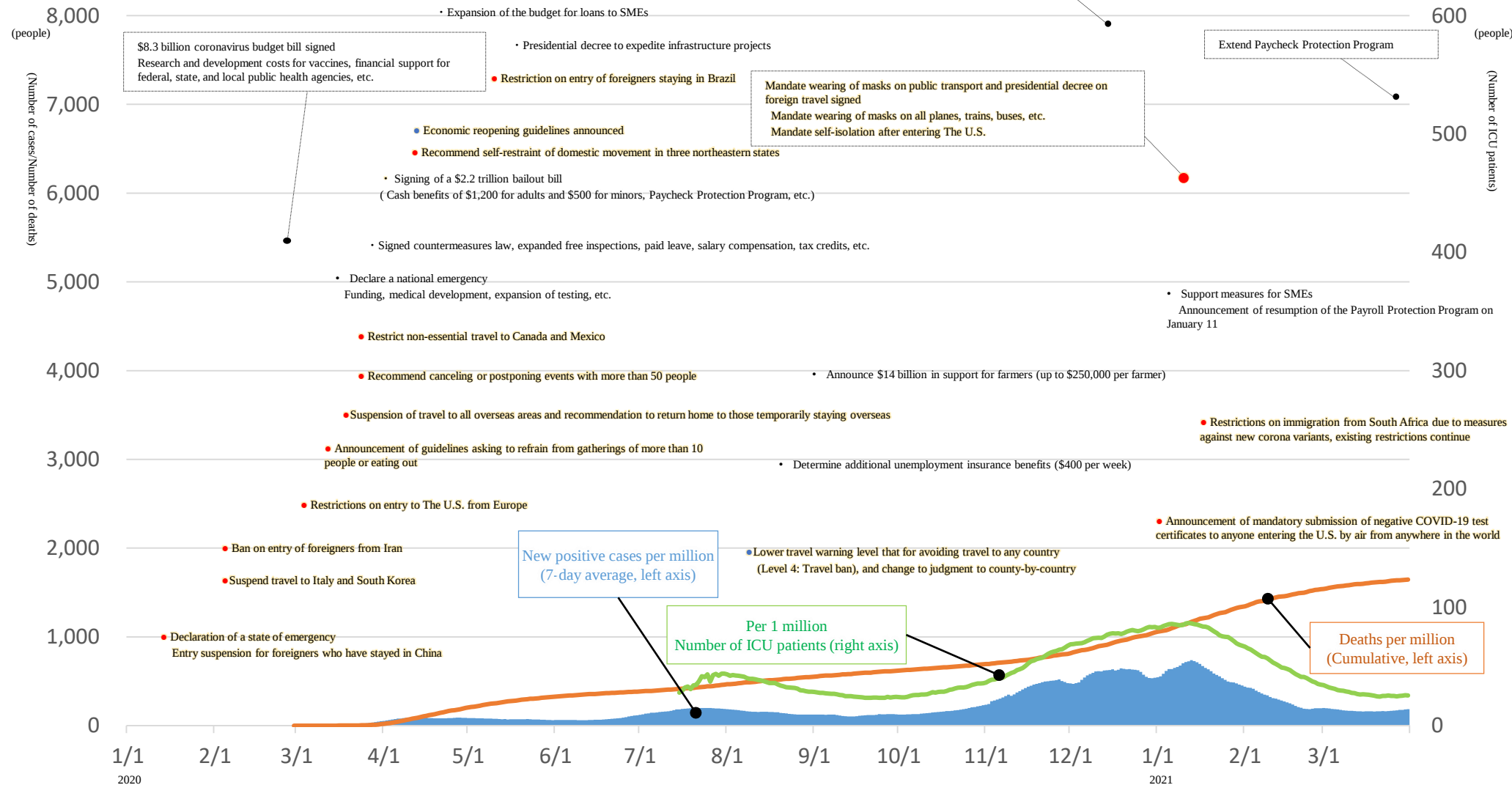


Responses of each country to the spread of COVID-19 infection

- : Restriction
- : Relaxation
- : Other measures

USA

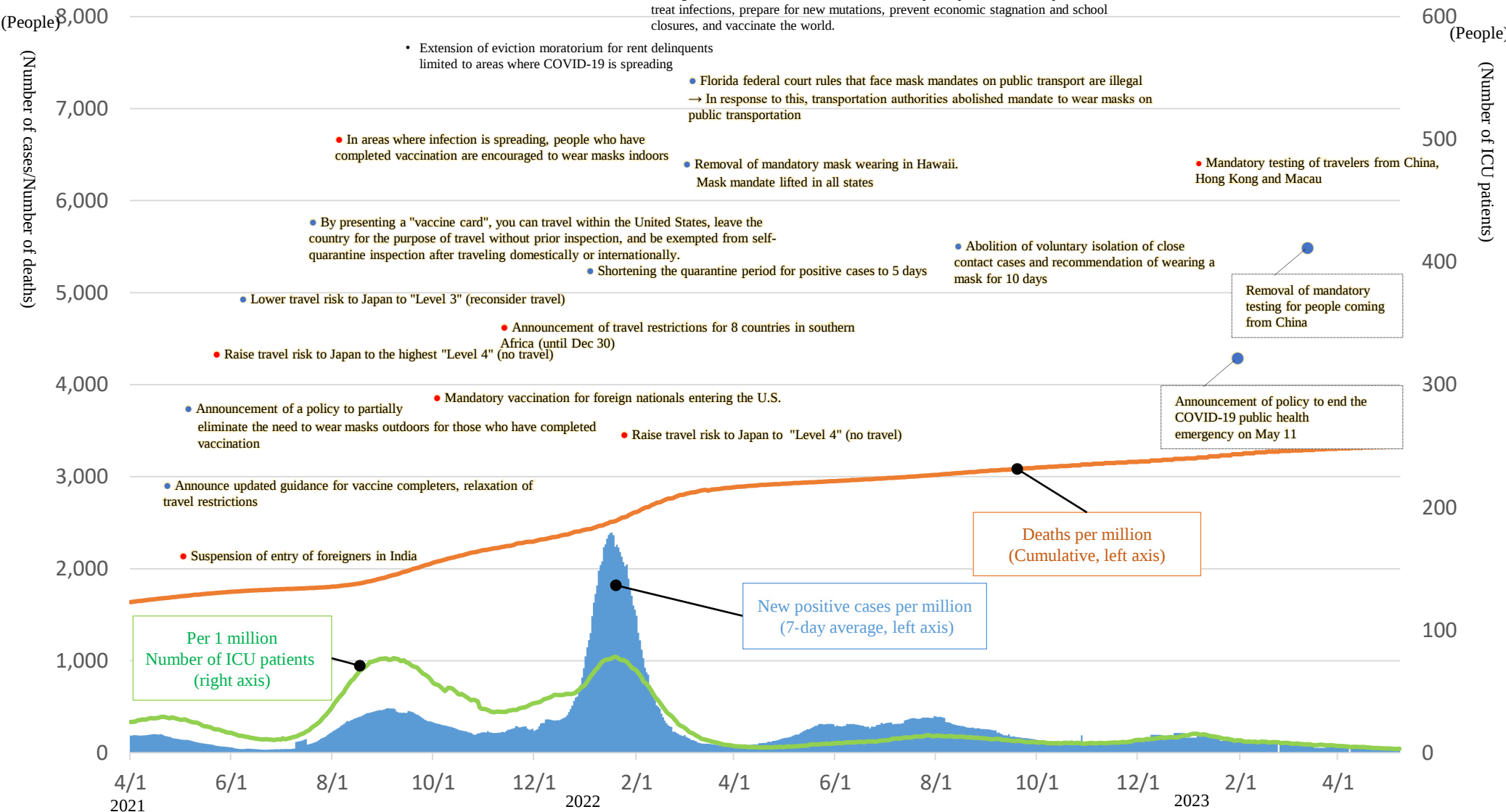
(Population: 330 million)



Responses of each country to the spread of COVID-19 infection

USA

(Population: 330 million)

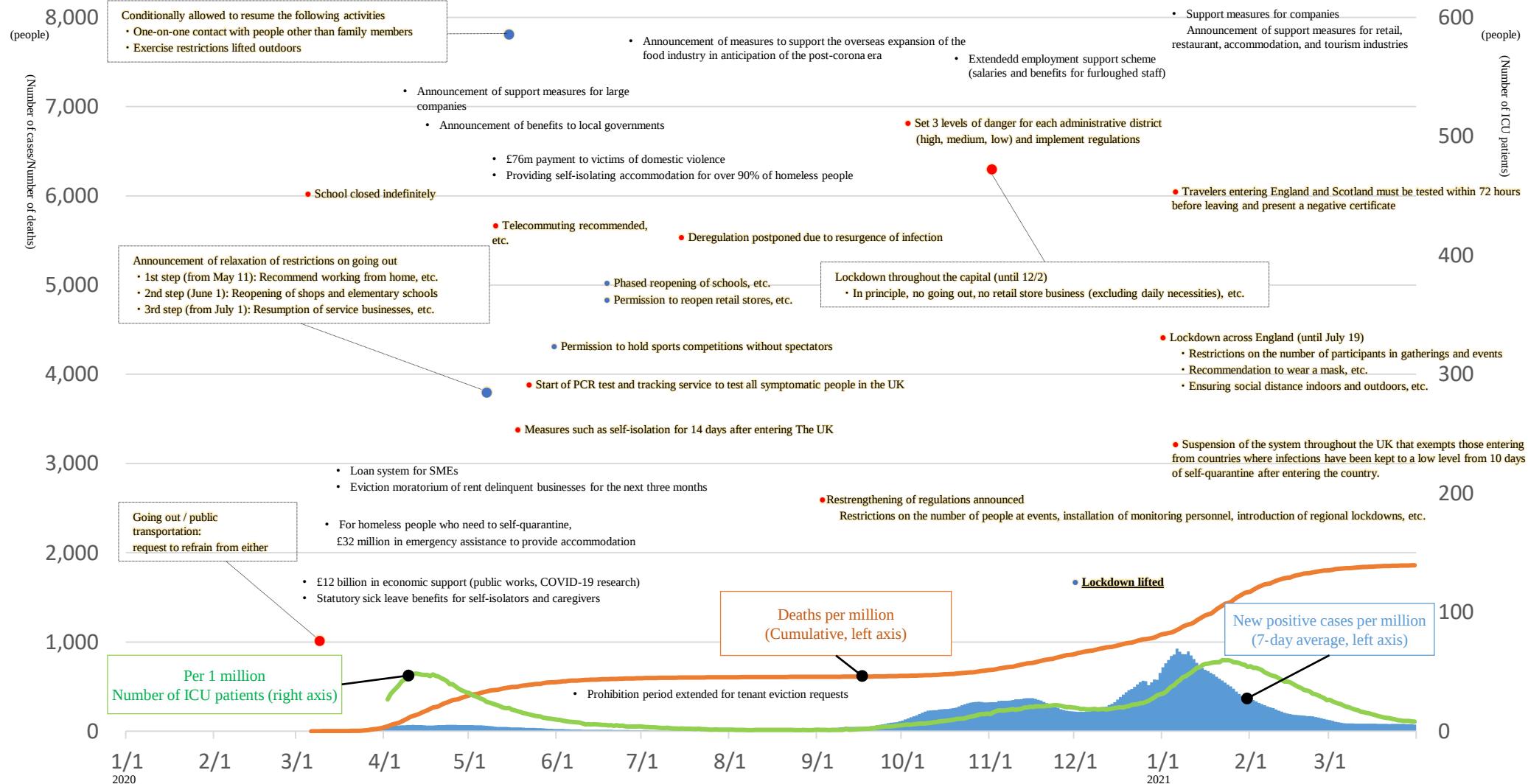


Responses of each country to the spread of COVID-19 infection

U.K.

(Population: 67.22 million)

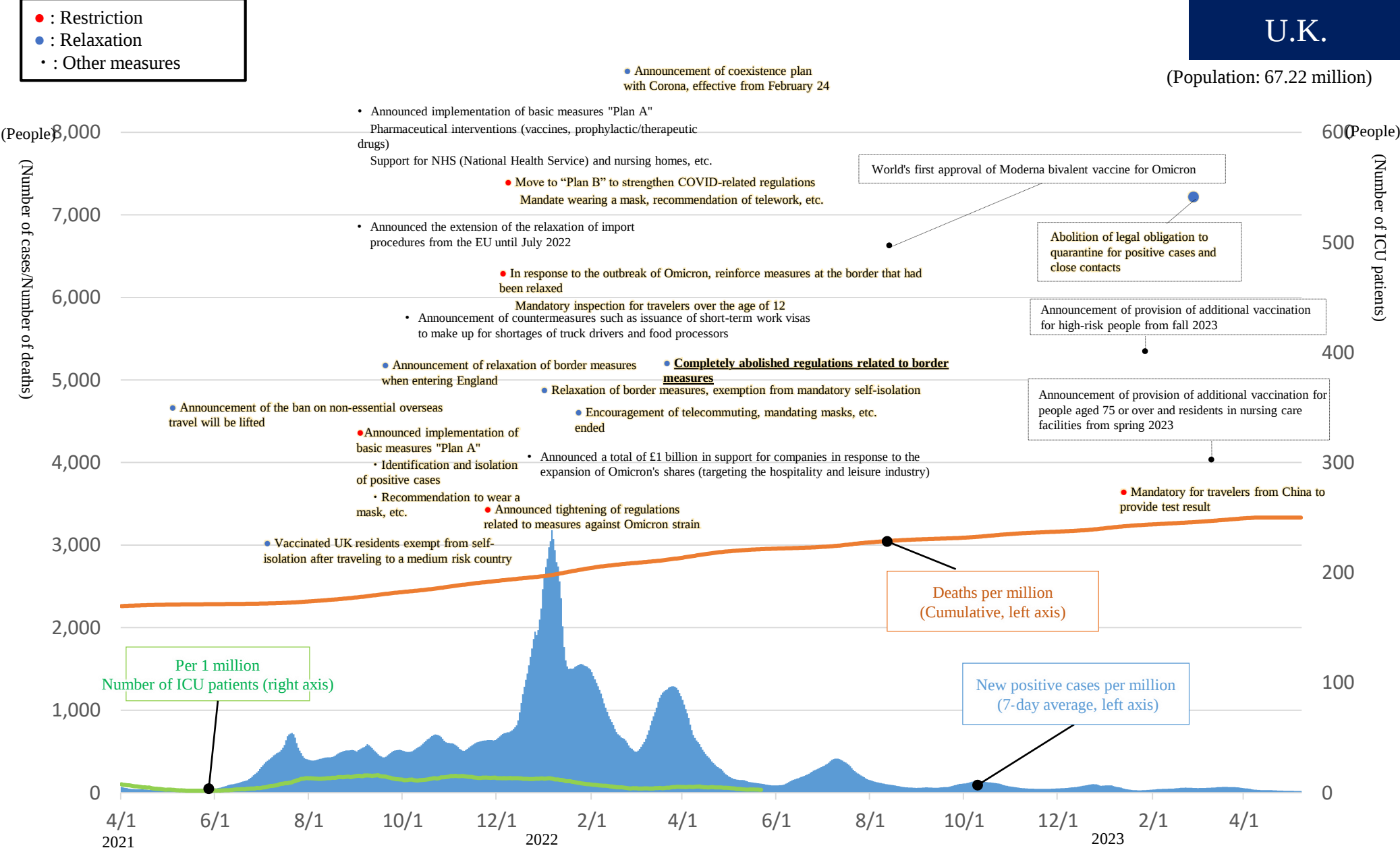
- : Restriction
- : Relaxation
- : Other measures



Responses of each country to the spread of COVID-19 infection

U.K.

(Population: 67.22 million)

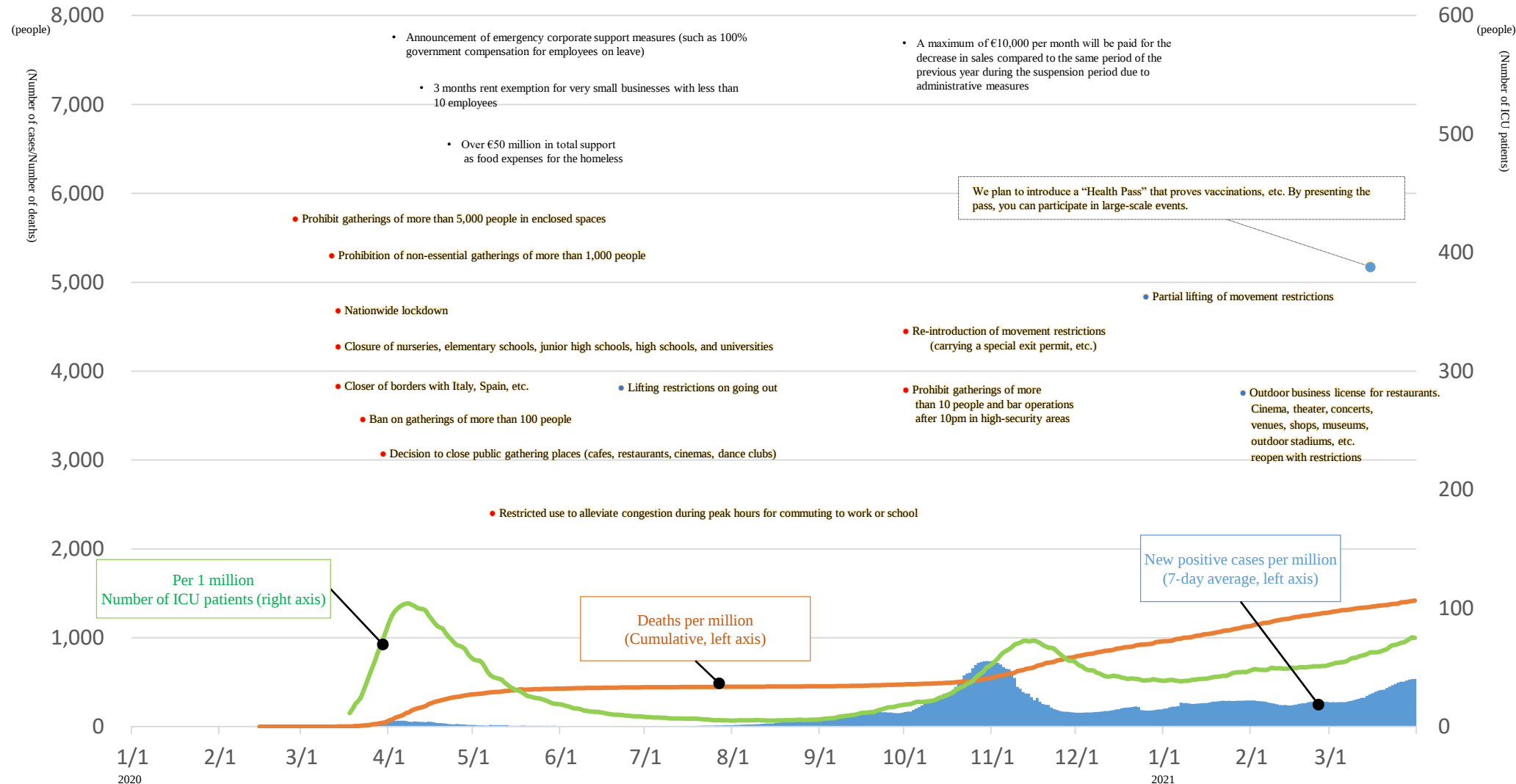


Responses of each country to the spread of COVID-19 infection

France

(Population: 67.39 million)

- : Restriction
- : Relaxation
- : Other measures

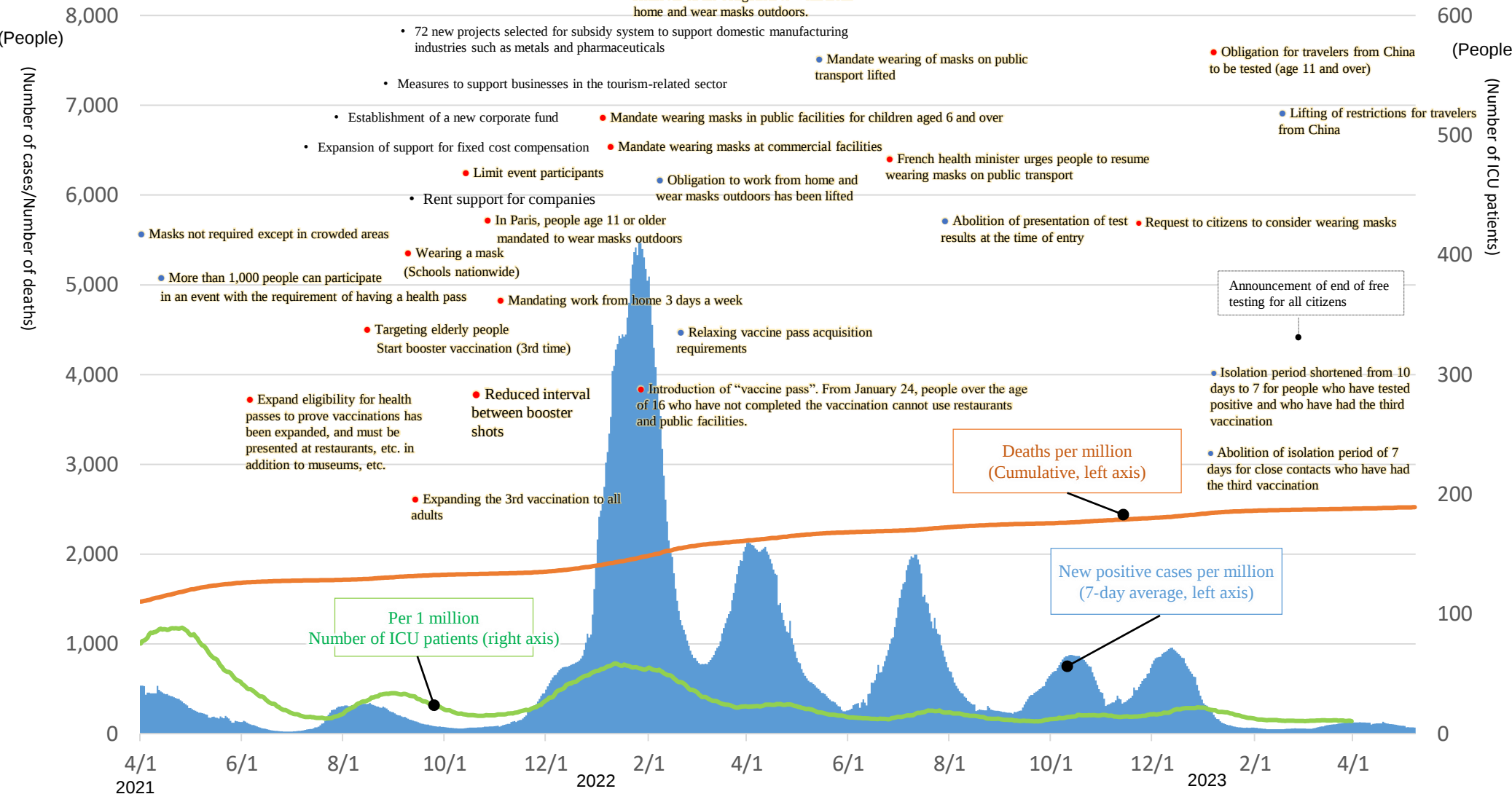


Responses of each country to the spread of COVID-19 infection

France

(Population: 67.39 million)

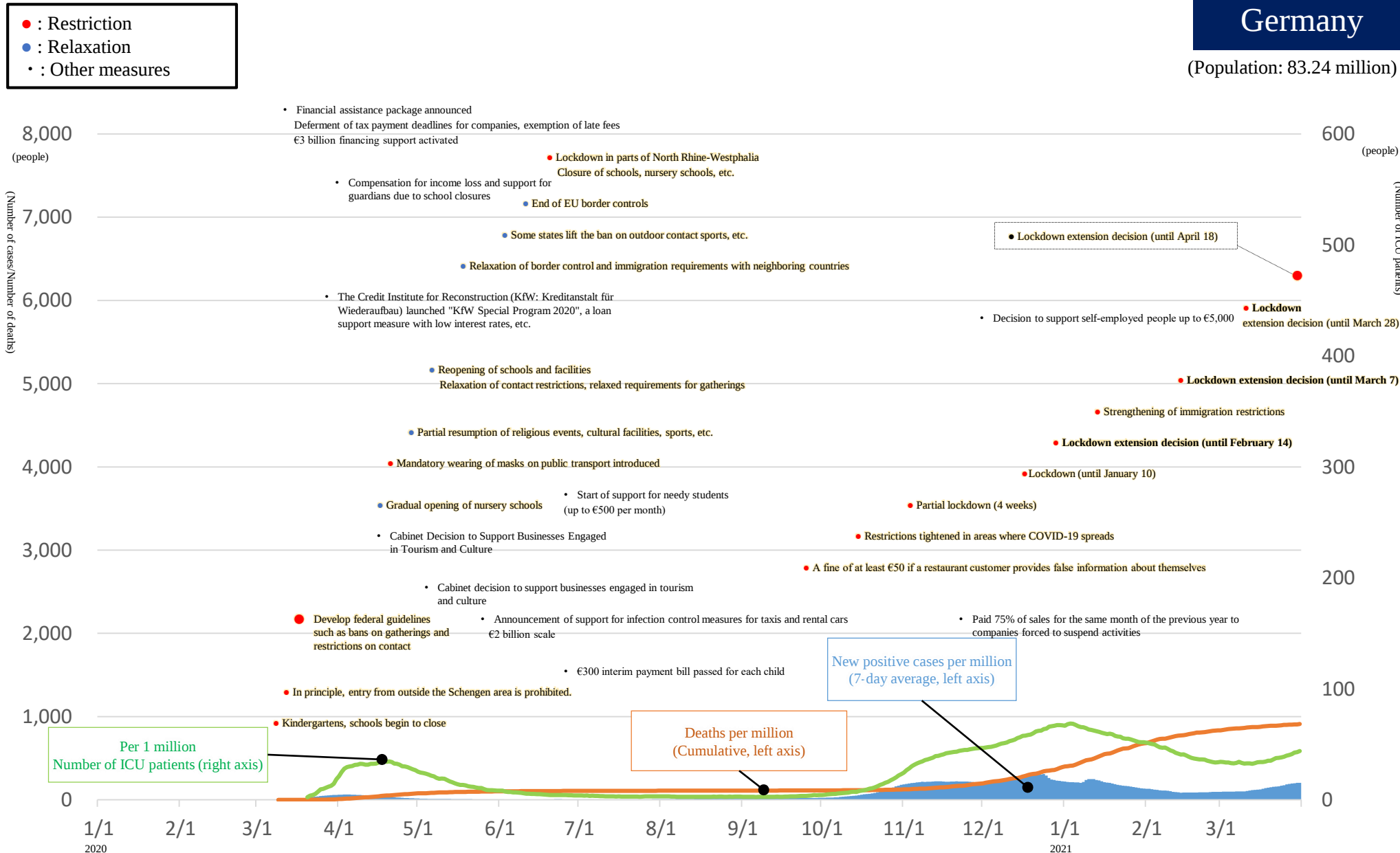
- : Restriction
- : Relaxation
- : Other measures



Responses of each country to the spread of COVID-19 infection

Germany

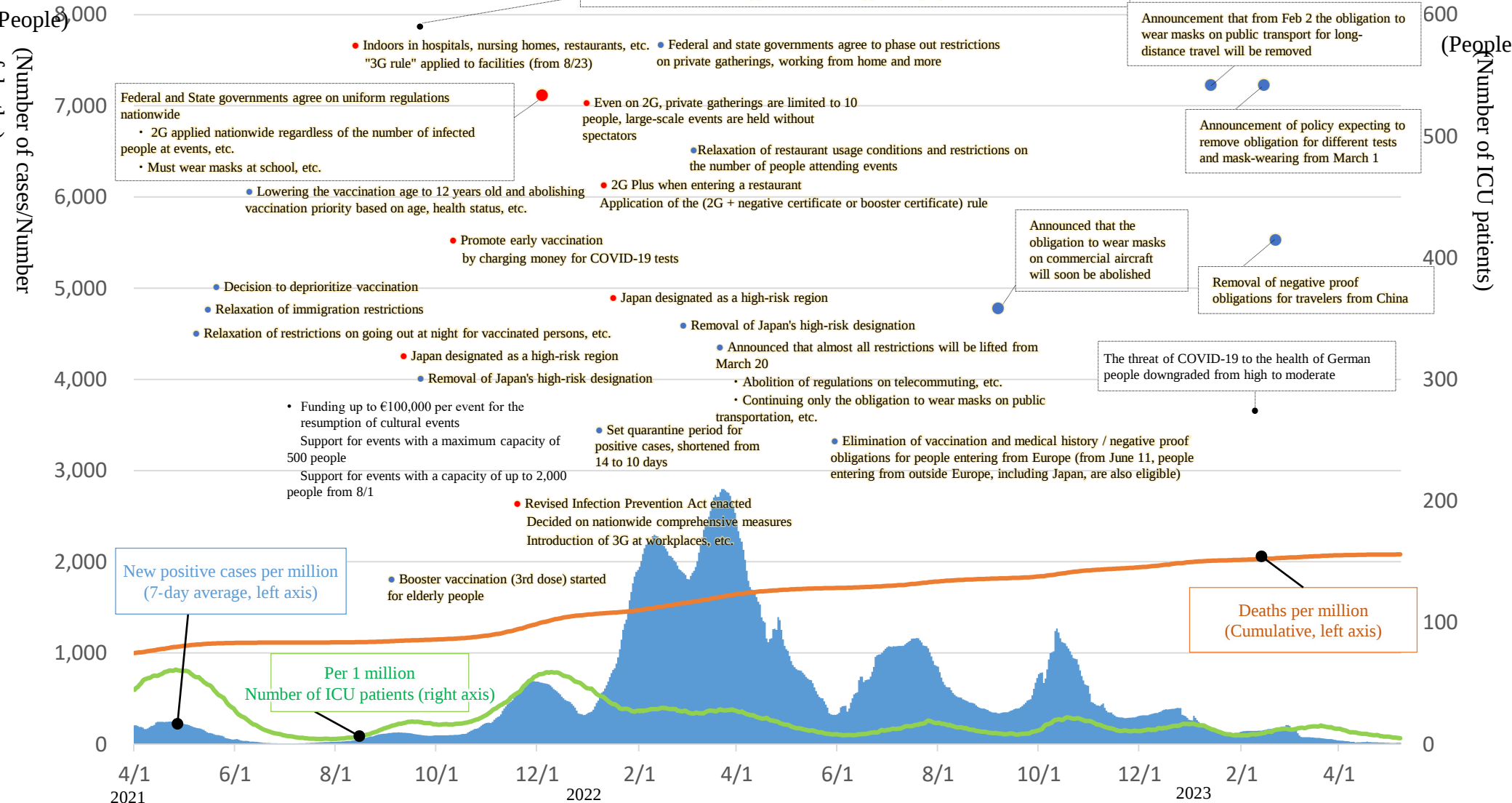
(Population: 83.24 million)



Responses of each country to the spread of COVID-19 infection

Germany

(Population: 83.24 million)

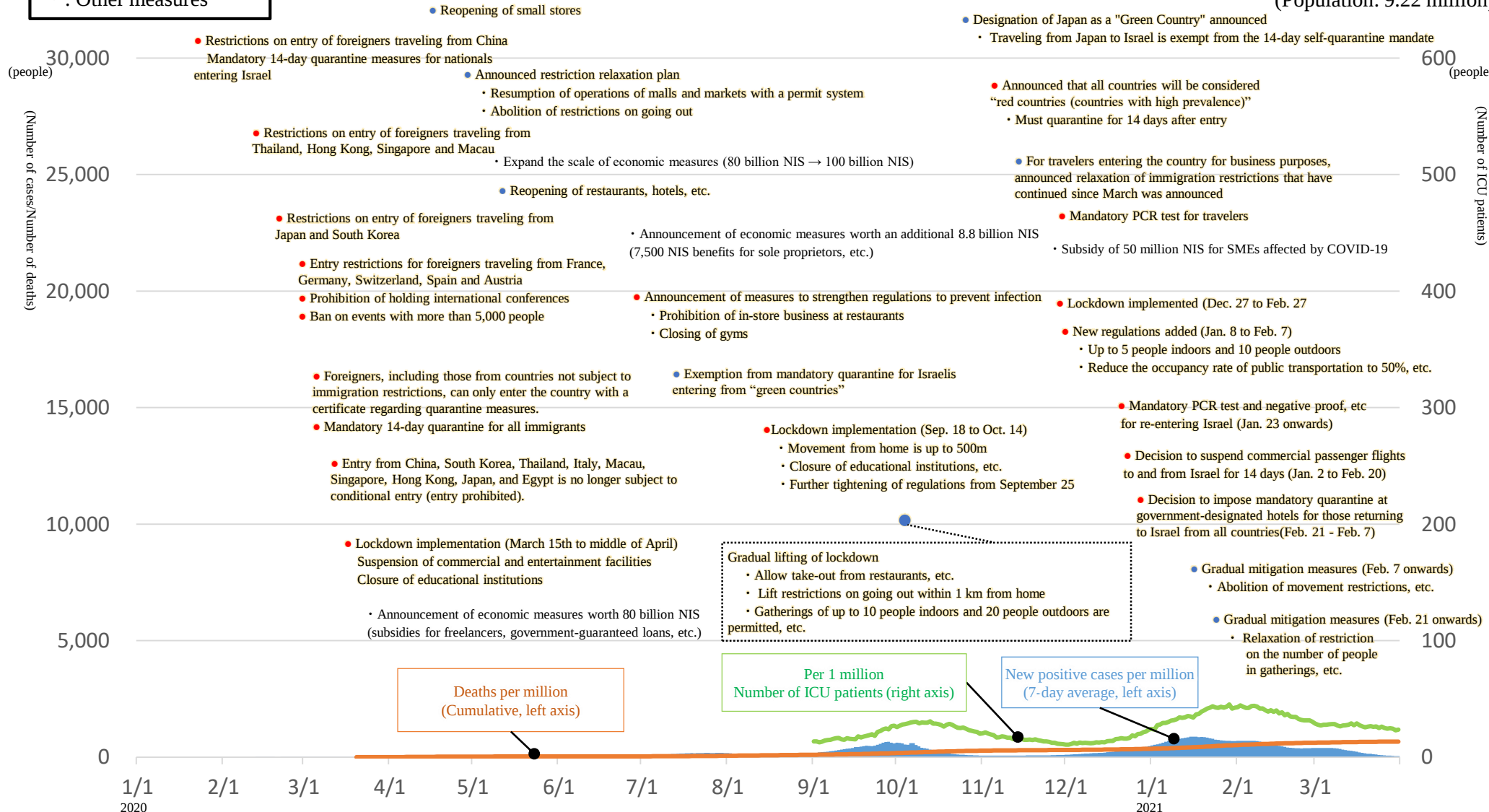


Responses of each country to the spread of COVID-19 infection

Israel

(Population: 9.22 million)

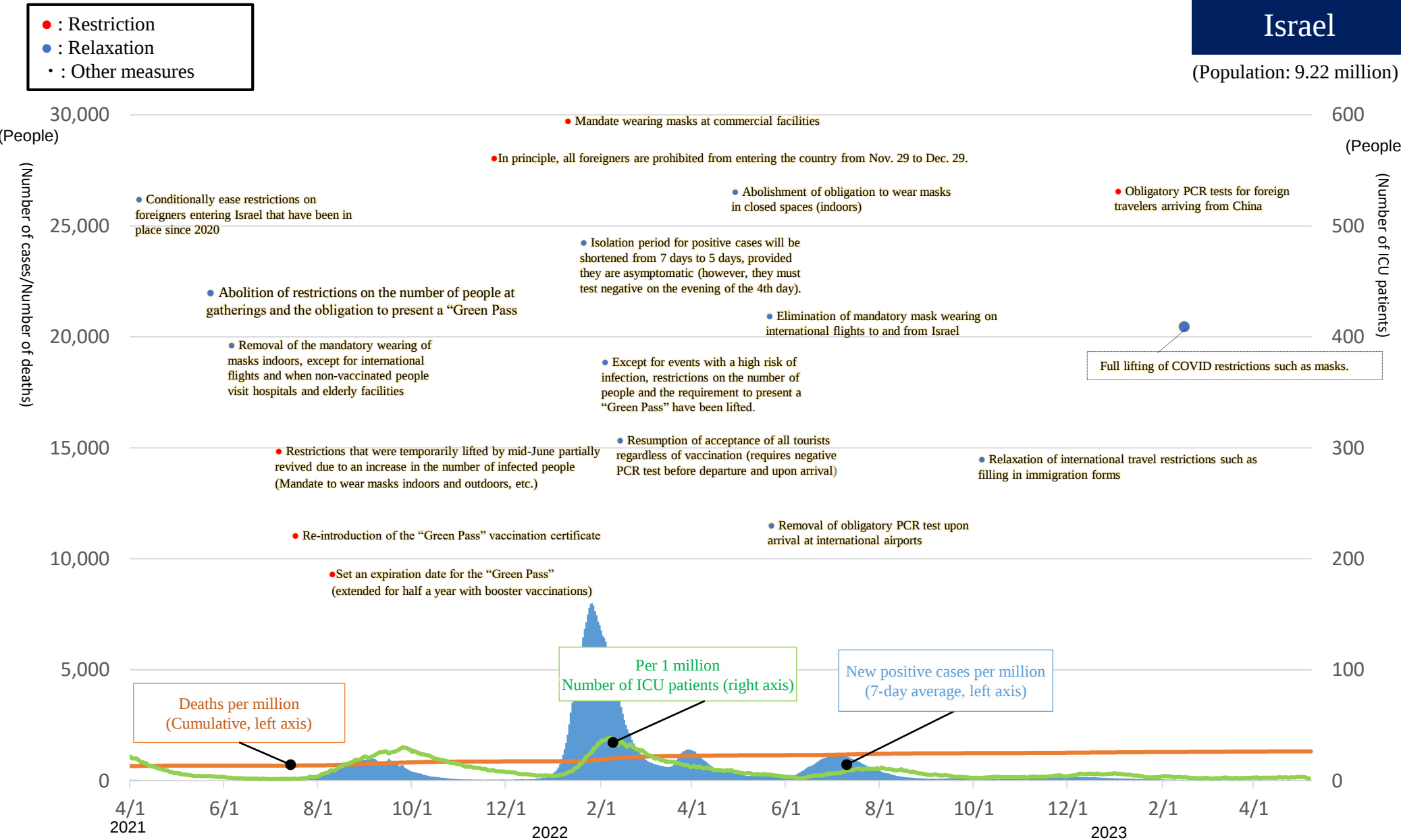
- : Restriction
- : Relaxation
- : Other measures



Responses of each country to the spread of COVID-19 infection

Israel

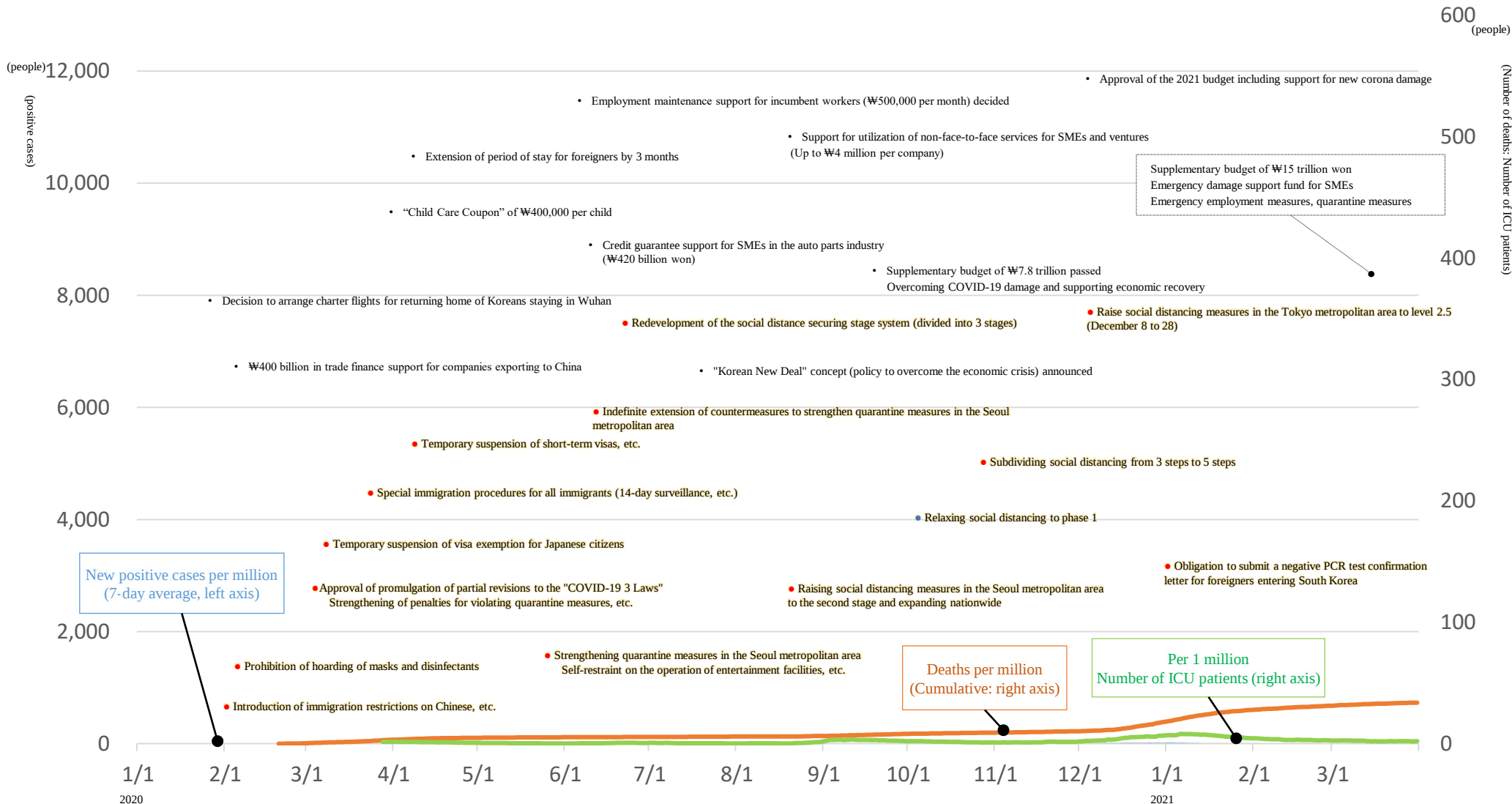
(Population: 9.22 million)



Responses of each country to the spread of COVID-19 infection

South Korea

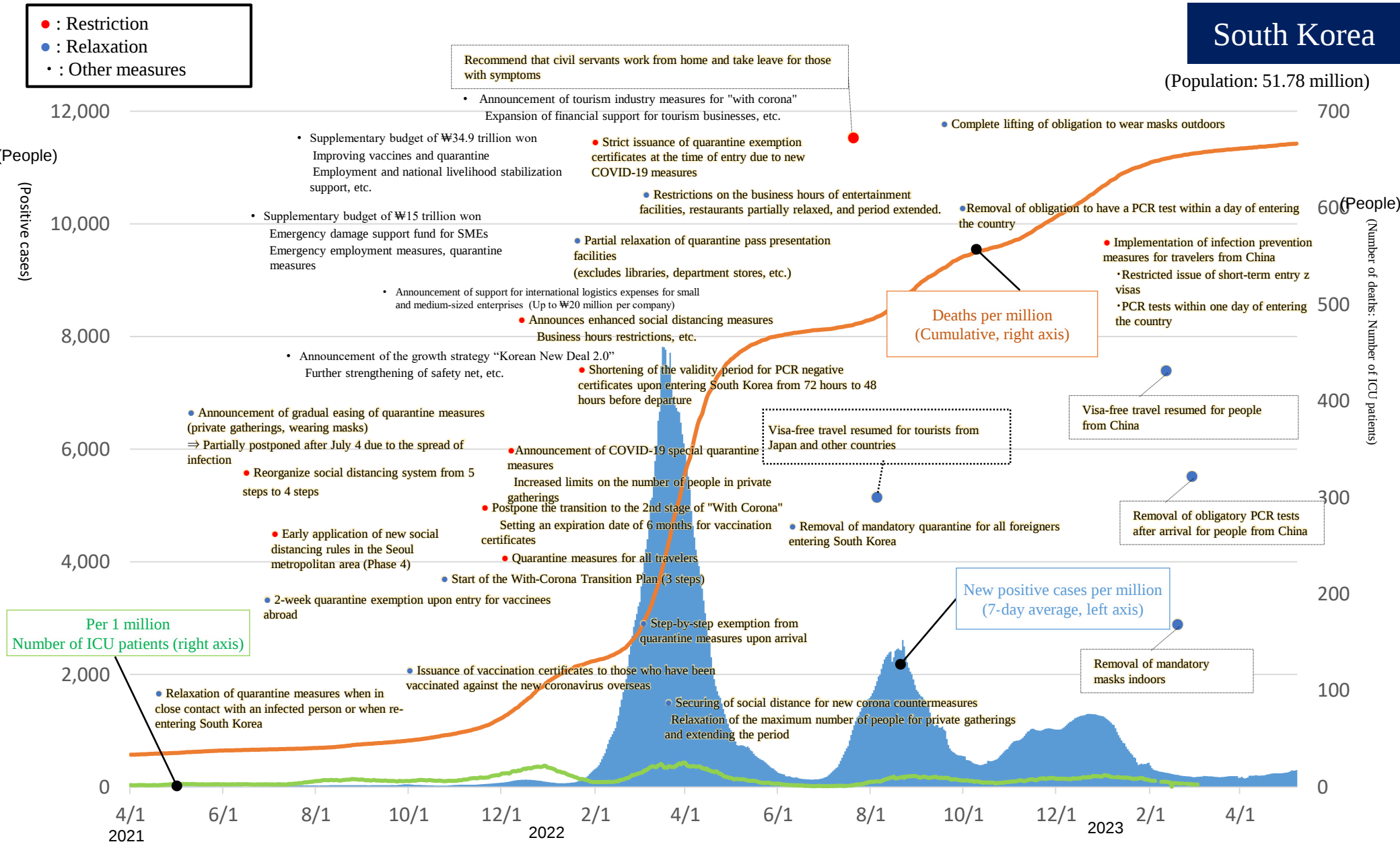
(Population: 51.78 million)



Responses of each country to the spread of COVID-19 infection

South Korea

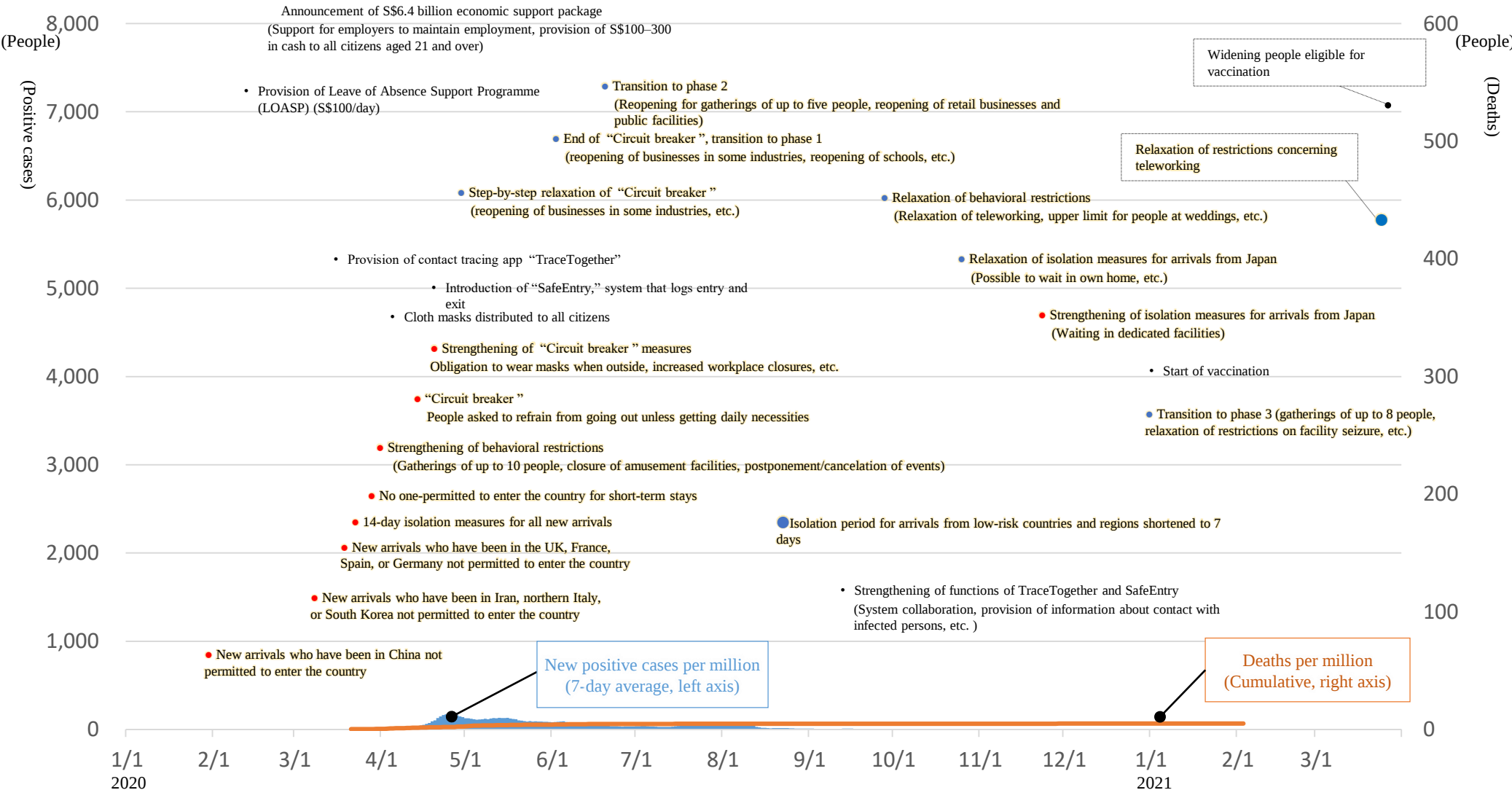
(Population: 51.78 million)



Responses of each country to the spread of COVID-19 infection

Singapore

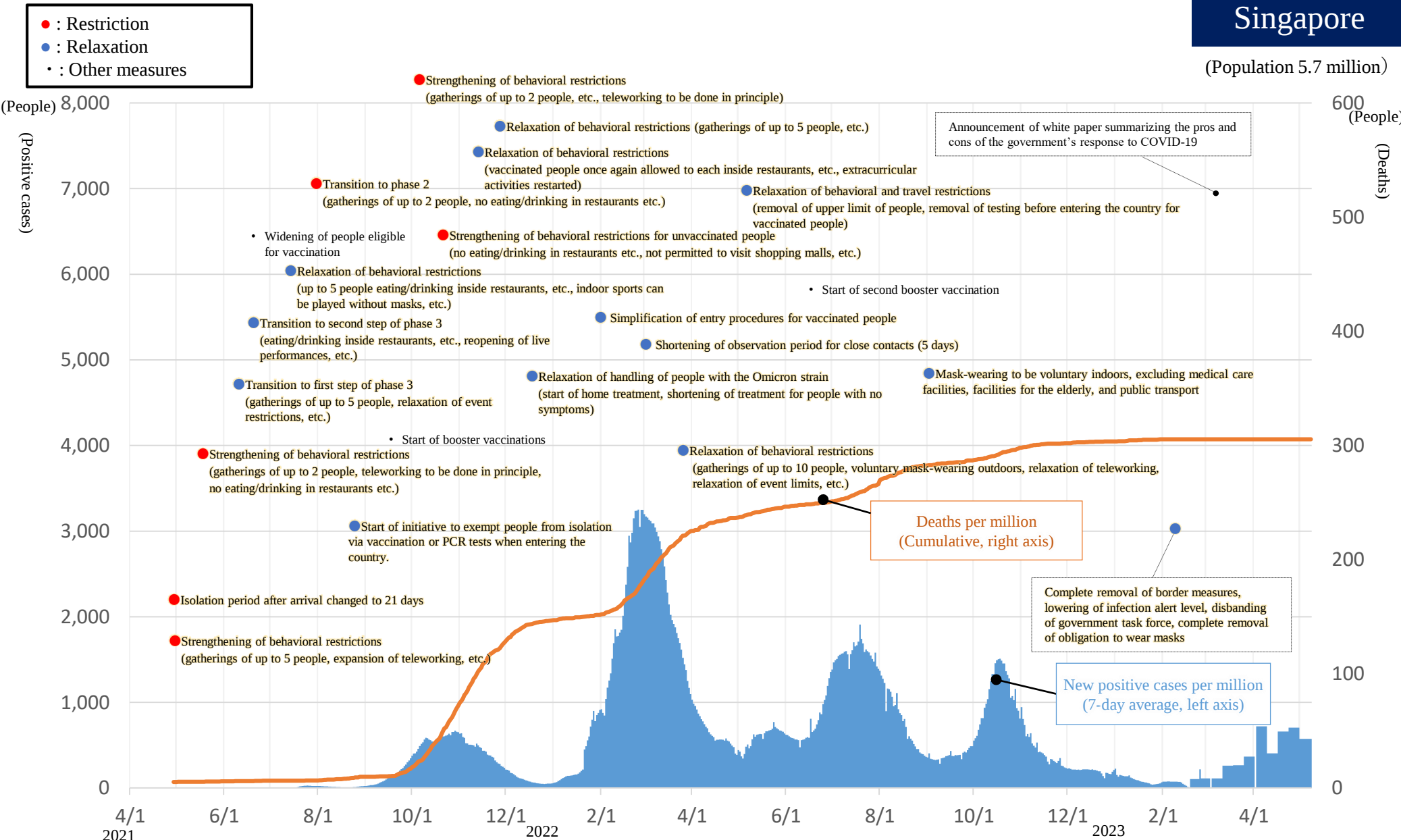
(Population 5.7 million)



Responses of each country to the spread of COVID-19 infection

Singapore

(Population 5.7 million)



Interviews with Experts (May 25 to June 21, 2022)



■ Dr. Ian Bremmer

Born in 1969. American political scientist. President of the political risk analysis and consulting firm Eurasia Group, and GZERO Media. His books include "The World After G Zero", "Super Power", "The Power of Crisis: How Three Threats—and Our Response—Will Change the World" and others.

[Main Opinions]

- Rather than a national response, it is more flexible for a large city to respond to a pandemic and to deal with various things in detail.
- If local governments are to implement digital tools and services, it is important that they be compatible with other local and national governments.



■ Sir Jeremy Farrar

Born in 1961. British medical researcher. Director of Wellcome Trust. Previous member of the UK government's Vaccine Task Force against novel coronavirus infections. Chair of the WHO R&D Blueprint Scientific Advisory Group.

[Main Opinions]

- There has to be a structure which makes sure that the city and the central government have regular contact and good relationships in peacetime so that there is a structure that can then function when a pandemic or a crisis hit.
- Cities play a crucial role in being more agile, more flexible, closer their citizens than federal governments. A network of cities around the world is a very positive development with leaders from the cities coming together to address challenges which cities can play a leading role in.



■ Mr. Kosuke Motani

Born 1964 Chief Researcher at The Japan Research Institute, Limited. Specially Appointed Advisor (part-time), Regional Planning Department, the Development Bank of Japan. Director of ComPus Regional Management Support Network (specified non-profit organization).

[Main Opinions]

- Municipal governments should collaborate and actively share forward-looking information such as successful cases.
- The mood of the world is linked to the number of seriously ill people, and now the number of seriously ill people should be emphasized rather than the number of infected people.



■ Mr. Kazuhiko Toyama

Born 1960 Management consultant, executive manager. Group Chairman of Industrial Growth Platform, Inc. Expert member of the Council for Realizing New Capitalism (Cabinet Secretariat)

[Main Opinions]

- We should increase the number of strong businesses with high productivity and physical strength.
- Whether in the manufacturing industry or the tourism industry, workers' wages will not rise unless we aim for high added value.



■ Ms. Mirai Hirano

Born 1984 President and CEO of Cinnamon Co., Ltd. Expert member of the Council for Realizing New Capitalism (Cabinet Secretariat)

[Main Opinions]

- The latest devices and software environment should be developed for government DX and AI utilization.
- The diversification of working styles will lead to an increase in the active participation of women, who are particularly concerned about balancing childbirth and childcare.

Dr. Ian Bremmer



Born in 1969. American political scientist. President of the political risk analysis and consulting firm Eurasia Group, and GZERO Media.

His books include "The World After G Zero", "Super Power", "The Power of Crisis: How Three Threats—and Our Response—Will Change the World" and others.

[Main Opinions]

- COVID-19 is a global pandemic, **so we need to respond well as a world, a global response.**
- Rather than a national response, **it is more flexible for a large city to respond to a pandemic and to deal with various things in detail. If information can be exchanged between cities, many things can be done effectively and efficiently.**
- The pandemic accelerated the trend toward digitization. The administration needs to understand **who is being left behind by it, who has gained from it, and its impact.**
- Digital technology is meant to make people's lives easier, but it also has its downsides, such as dependency on devices. **We should look at how people handle technology, especially those who have no experience handling devices.**
- If local governments are to implement digital tools and services, **it is important that they be compatible with other local and national governments.** Digital proof of vaccines is a typical example.

Sir Jeremy Farrar



Born in 1961. British medical researcher. Director of Wellcome Trust. Previous member of the UK government's Vaccine Task Force against novel coronavirus infections. Chair of the WHO R&D Blueprint Scientific Advisory Group.

[Main Opinions]

- **It is important to understand the difference between infections, illness, hospitalizations and deaths.** the UK probably has an especially high level of immunity because of high infection rates and very high vaccination rates. Now, in the UK, the government decided to lift restrictions, live with COVID, worry less about high infection rates, and really concentrate on illness, hospitalizations, and deaths.
- Japanese people have much less natural immunity. **It is very important to** continue very active surveillance in the community and in hospitals and **give a boosting dose of the vaccine.**
- The role of cities is critically important on many levels. Cities can play a crucial role not just in infections and pandemics, but in climate change as well. **Cities play a crucial role in being more agile, more flexible, closer their citizens than federal governments. A network of cities around the world is a very positive development with leaders from the cities coming together to address challenges which cities can play a leading role in.**
- **There has to be a structure which makes sure that the city and the central government have regular contact and good relationships in peacetime** so that there is a structure that can then function when a pandemic or a crisis hit.
- COVID is with us forever now. COVID is not going to disappear. We have to also prepare for the other scenarios, which are less likely, but are not zero, that is a new variant that escapes immunity and causes severe disease. **We need to be working on those next-generation vaccines** that give you protection against every variant.

Mr. Kosuke Motani



Born 1964 Chief Researcher at The Japan Research Institute, Limited. Specially Appointed Advisor (part-time), Regional Planning Department, the Development Bank of Japan. Director of ComPus Regional Management Support Network (specified non-profit organization).

[Main Opinions]

- The mood of the world is linked to the number of seriously ill people, as COVID-19 starts to calm down overall, and now the number of seriously ill people should be emphasized rather than the number of infected people.
- **Japan's COVID-19 situation in the first five months of this year is the best in the OECD.** The spread of masks and the promotion of ventilation have been successful.
- The local person in charge should directly exchange information on LINE, etc. The mortality rate varies greatly among prefectures. **Local governments should cooperate with each other by creating a system in which only positive things can be communicated to each other** with vivid information about what methods could be used to relatively reduce the number of deaths.
- Vacant houses and vacant lots are holding back the Tama area. **It is important not to leave the promotion of subleasing of vacant houses to the private sector, but for the Tokyo Metropolitan Government to aid in leasing.** In addition, vacant land will be turned into a community garden, and there will be a big difference from the city center if you make it normal to make small farm fields near houses.

Mr. Kazuhiko Toyama



Born 1960 Management consultant, executive manager. Group Chairman of Industrial Growth Platform, Inc.

Expert member of the Council for Realizing New Capitalism (Cabinet Secretariat)

[Main Opinions]

- Companies in community-based industries have many Tokyo residents working in them. It is essential that they increase their productivity, **and encourage management to increase the disposable income and disposable time of workers.**
- In order to help people who were in companies that were unable to increase their productivity, **it is important to enhance recurrent programs that utilize companies and universities.** Companies do not help people who go outside their companies. This is a public role. That is the role of the private sector.
- Whether in the manufacturing industry or the tourism industry, **workers' wages will not rise unless we aim for high added value.**
- If you use DX or new technology, you can attract customers from all over the world. Companies that cannot adapt to these changes will be hit hardest during the COVID-19 pandemic. **Incorporating changes and creating resilient businesses will help make Tokyo resilient to epidemics.**
- **Innovative startups in Japan** face too much risk when they fail. **The system has become like the Galapagos Islands, only functioning in Japan.** If a company's articles of incorporation were to be written in English or the jurisdiction of the courts would be overseas, they would suddenly become a global venture. By making it easier for investors around the world to put in money, risks will decrease and entrepreneurship will increase.

Ms. Mirai Hirano



Born 1984 President and CEO of Cinnamon Co., Ltd.
Expert member of the Council for Realizing New Capitalism (Cabinet Secretariat)

[Main Opinions]

- It is common for startups to do all of their business online. Workers of existing companies can take home online work experience by working concurrently at startups. **If the government promotes side jobs, it will also lead to human resource support for startups and boost the metabolism of existing companies.**
- Due to DX, attention has been focused on working styles such as side jobs and freelance work.
- The **diversification of working styles will lead to an increase in the active participation of women, who are particularly concerned about balancing childbirth and childcare.**
- For those who are not good at DX, **it is important to conduct a wide range of digital literacy education through public-private partnerships** that can be understood even by people who do not understand digital, **as well as improve the digital environment so that people can become familiar with it on a daily basis.**
- **Regarding the use of DX and AI in the government, one major assumption is to develop the latest devices and software environment.** Having done so, things that can be generalized, such as semi-automatic generation of Q&A, should be systematized and converted to AI.
- **Optimization can be realized by conducting DX, analyzing data in various fields, and letting AI learn.** By assuming large-scale infectious diseases and disasters through AI-based simulations and the like, it is possible to execute stress tests on existing systems.

Opinion Exchanges with Experts (Round Tables)

- ✓ COVID-19 went beyond the realms of medicine and public health to have major impacts on society as a whole, including the economy and daily life, and even the lives of children.
- ✓ With advancements in digital transformation (DX), social changes that should continue and be developed even more, such as telediagnosics, online learning, remote work and other diversified work styles, were also born.
- ✓ **These various social impacts of COVID-19 were grouped under the three topics of (1) Society and the Economy, (2) Daily Life and Digitalization, and (3) Children and Education, and were discussed by the Tokyo iCDC experts and experts in these respective areas for analyses from multiple perspectives in this look-back.**
- ✓ **The results have been compiled in a booklet as a feature section.**
- ✓ By widely sharing this analysis of the social impacts of COVID-19, we will achieve a sustainable recovery as a vibrant Tokyo that lives with COVID-19.

Opinion exchanges

- Session 1 ((1) Society and the economy)..... March 20, 2023 (Mon) Presenter: Presenter: Mr. Kosuke Motani
- Session 2 ((3) Children and education)..... March 22, 2023 (Wed) Presenter: Ms. Kiyomi Akita
- Session 3 ((2) Daily life and digitalization)..... March 28, 2023 (Tues) Presenter: Mr. Kazuto Ataka
- Session 4 ((1) Society and the economy)..... April 13, 2023 (Thurs) Presenter: Mr. Reo Takaku
- Session 5 (Summary)..... April 25, 2023 (Tues) Presenters: Mr. Reo Takaku/ Mr. Kosuke Motani

Experts and Main Comments

Mr. Reo Takaku

Associate Professor of
Hitotsubashi University
(Ph.D. in Business and Commerce
/ Research Areas: Health
Economics, Applied
Microeconometrics)

- One reason that society is late in returning to normal is that **people overestimate the risk of death from infection**.
- By increasing inbound travel, not only will consumption return but we can also expect **risk awareness to take on a global standard**.
- There is no correlation between infections in prefectures and reduced school events, but **reduced school events had an effect on children's mental health**.
- The **quarantine measures for close contacts after the omicron strain had a major impact on work**, and during and after the home-waiting period 8.5% of people left their jobs.

Mr. Kosuke Motani

Chief Senior Economist of The
Japan Research Institute, Limited.

- From an international perspective, Japan **suppressed COVID-19 and safely held the 2020 Tokyo Olympics during the Corona Crisis**. As a result, **Japan's brand power has increased around the world**, leading to inbound recovery.
- **Japan's export value** increased by 30% compared to pre-corona. It is in a **trade deficit**, but its **current account balance has been in the black** since the bubble.
- In terms of **nominal GDP**, there is a rising trend, but there is a **downward trend in dollar terms** in global standards.
- The **influx of young people to Tokyo** weakened during the corona crisis, but the trend has not stopped.

Mr. Kazuto Ataka

Professor, Faculty of the
Environment and Information
Studies, Keio University
(Ph.D. in Neuroscience / Research
Area: Data Science and Data-
Driven Thinking)

- **COVID-19 is an issue with which humanity and the world coexists, and another pandemic will arise**.
- The **power of individuals** and a sense of nationalism with a high awareness of hygiene made great contributions to overcoming COVID-19, but the **changes in social structure** such as going cashless and online administration are **insufficient**.
- **Continuing announcements of the monitoring status of Tokyo had very high value in making accurate judgements**.
- **Vaccinations proceeded faster than imagined**.

Ms. Kiyomi Akita

Professor of Gakushuin University
(Ph.D. in Education / Research
Areas: Developmental Psychology,
Educational Psychology, Early
Childhood Care and Education,
School Education)

- **Online learning** progressed all at once, bringing **major changes to children's learning**.
- **Diverse child problem behaviors have increased**, with an SOS from children coming to the fore.
- **Bullying, truancy, and suicide** have increased.
- Children's **screen time has increased**.
- There has been a **decline in motivation to learn and increased illiteracy**, and **differences in learning opportunities are appearing due to economic disparity among households**.
- **Guardians have increasing negative emotions** toward childcare, including feelings of unease, frustration, perseverance, and concern for the future.

Experts and Main Comments

Tokyo iCDC Experts

Mr. Mitsuo Kaku

(Director of Tokyo iCDC)

Mr. Norio Ohmagari

(Infectious Disease Medical
Treatment Team)

Mr. Hiroshige Mikamo

(Testing and Diagnosis Team)

Mr. Tetsuya Matsumoto

(Infection Prevention and
Control Team)

Ms. Yumiko Nara

(Risk Communication Team)

Mr. Mikihiro Tanaka

(Risk Communication Team)

Ms. Kaori Muto

(Risk Communication Team)

[Establishing basic infection prevention measures, etc.]

- In one sense, **infection was limited compared with other countries** because **the Japanese people already had high risk awareness.**
- We are under the impression that actual experiences such as our own infection and that of family members **gradually enabled normal risk assessment.**
- There is a **trade-off between infection prevention and continuing economic activities**; the priority also depends on the position.

[Coexisting with COVID-19]

- Japanese society will slowly return. **It is important to consider how society will change in the meantime.**
- Which diseases will we always exist with? We must face the next pandemic **from the perspective of this “with.”**
- The fact that **Tokyo took up leadership and held the Olympics by combining the power and wisdom of other regions will have a major effect on the future development of Japan.**

[Realizing a sustainable recovery]

- For Tokyo to further increase its resilience in the future, it needs to create **comfortable spaces and pandemic-ready spaces.**
- With the advancement of digitalization, **public awareness of ways to use AI** will be important.
- Tokyo should appeal to the world with its **value creation through DX and its safety.**
- How to assess the **impact on children?** We **need to see this in the medium- and long-term.**

Websites that publish main data related to COVID-19

Name	Content	URL
Tokyo Open Data Catalog Site	Open data concerning COVID-19 infections	https://portal.data.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/1097/
COVID-19 Health and Medical Information Portal	Information about COVID-19 infection trends	https://www.fukushihoken.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/iryo/kansen/corona_portal/index.html
COVID-19 Vaccination Portal Site	Information about the COVID-19 vaccination	https://www.fukushihoken.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/iryo/kansen/coronavaccine/for_foreigner.html
Tokyo COVID-19 Support Information Navigation	Information on support from the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and the national government regarding COVID-19	https://covid19.supportnavi.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/
Tokyo Metropolitan Government COVID-19 Monitoring Meeting/Analysis Materials	Posts Tokyo Metropolitan Government COVID-19 Monitoring Meeting/Analysis Materials	https://www.bousai.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/taisaku/saigai/1023407/index.html
Tokyo COVID-19 Infectious Disease Control Headquarters Meeting	Tokyo Metropolitan Government COVID-19 Control Headquarters Meeting / Tokyo Metropolitan Government COVID-19 Control Council Materials	https://www.bousai.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/taisaku/saigai/1021421/index.html
Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo Metropolitan Portal Site	Posts the results of measures against COVID-19 at the Tokyo 2020 Games	https://www.2020games.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/special/eng/guide/taikaijitorikumi/index.html
Tokyo iCDC (Tokyo official) note	Spreads information such as a questionnaire survey of Tokyo residents and various initiatives regarding COVID-19	https://note.com/tokyo_icdc

Budgetary Response

Overall View of COVID-19 Countermeasures in Tokyo

	FY2019/2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	Cumulative total
I. Measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19	¥1,429.7 billion	¥2,486.3 billion	¥947.7 billion	¥51.5 billion	¥4,915.2 billion
(1) Efforts to contain the virus (Cooperation funds for restaurants and other businesses to support the deployment of COVID-19 countermeasures, projects offering free PCR testing, etc.)	¥835.3 billion	¥1,807.0 billion	¥174.3 billion	¥14.1 billion	¥2,830.7 billion
(2) Strengthening and enhancing the medical care provision system, etc. (Subsidies for securing vacant beds, bonuses for medical workers, etc.)	¥512.7 billion	¥639.2 billion	¥743.5 billion	¥37.4 billion	¥1,932.8 billion
(3) Measures in collaboration with municipal governments (Increase in municipal promotion funds, municipal COVID-19 countermeasures special grants, etc.)	¥81.7 billion	¥40.0 billion	¥29.9 billion	-	¥151.6 billion
II. Strengthening and enhancing safety nets that support economic activities and the lives of Tokyo residents	¥1,053.1 billion	¥460.5 billion	¥225.1 billion	¥193.2 billion	¥1,931.8 billion
(1) Safety nets to support economic activities (SME system loans, etc., rent support, business conversion support, employment stabilization support, etc.)	¥783.6 billion	¥289.3 billion	¥219.6 billion	¥192.6 billion	¥1,485 billion
(2) Safety nets to support the lives of Tokyo residents (Livelihood welfare fund loan business subsidies, Tokyo childbirth support project, Tokyo livelihood support project, etc.)	¥269.5 billion	¥171.2 billion	¥5.5 billion	¥600 million	¥446.8 billion
III. Initiatives to achieve compatibility between COVID-19 infection prevention and economic and social activities (Support for business development corresponding to new lifestyles, expansion of COVID-19 countermeasures at schools, etc.)	¥19.9 billion	¥97.2 billion	¥19.4 billion	¥5.5 billion	¥142.1 billion
IV. Initiatives to promote social structure reforms and overcome the crises we face (Emergency support for promoting the use of teleworking, improvement of the environment for online learning at schools, etc.)	¥54.9 billion	¥19.8 billion	¥1.6 billion	¥1.3 billion	¥77.5 billion
V. Projects to be implemented based on national uniform policy (Supplementing bed securement costs, bearing expenses such as medical expenses based on the Infectious Disease Act, etc.)	-	-	-	¥69.1 billion	¥69.1 billion
VI. Current projects to be continued as the Tokyo model (Establishing and operating a Tokyo COVID-19 consultation center, medical support facilities for the elderly, etc.)	-	-	-	¥66.1 billion	¥66.1 billion
Total	¥2,557.7 billion	¥3,063.8 billion	¥1,193.8 billion	¥386.7 billion	¥7,201.9 billion

* The amount is the total amount including the initial/supplementary budget and contingency budget after FY2019, and is the figure as of April 14, 2023. Also includes overlapping between accounts.

Supplementary budget to date related to COVID-19 countermeasures

< FY 2019 >

Category	Budgeted Amount	Principle	Main Initiatives
1st Phase Emergency Measures (February 18, 2020)	¥6.4 billion	Strengthen COVID-19 countermeasures and minimize the impact on economic activities in order to alleviate the concerns of Tokyo residents due to COVID-19, and ensure the safety and security of Tokyo residents livelihoods.	• Urgent response to COVID-19 • Strengthen future preparations against COVID-19 • Measures for Tokyo industry and SMEs
3rd Phase Emergency Measures (March 12, 2020)	¥7.0 billion	Based on the three pillars of "Action Guidelines for Tokyo and its Citizens" "Emergency Response Measures," and "Emergency Requests to the National Government," implement both immediate emergency responses and preparations for future situations.	• Strengthen the medical care system • Measures against temporary closure of schools • Support for affected companies
March executive decision (March 31, 2020)	¥25.0 billion	Considering the fact that the number of applications for SME loans related to COVID-19 has greatly exceeded the initial target amount, the target amount was raised.	• SME system financing, etc.

< FY 2020 >

Category	Budgeted Amount	Principle	Main Initiatives
1st Phase Emergency Measures (February 18, 2020)	¥33.7 billion	Strengthen COVID-19 countermeasures and minimize the impact on economic activities in order to alleviate the concerns of Tokyo residents due to COVID-19, and ensure the safety and security of Tokyo residents livelihoods.	• Urgent response to COVID-19 • Strengthen future preparations against COVID-19 • Measures for Tokyo industry and SMEs
3rd Phase Emergency Measures (March 12, 2020)	¥4.1 billion	Based on the three pillars of "Action Guidelines for Tokyo and its Citizens" "Emergency Response Measures," and "Emergency Requests to the National Government," implement both immediate emergency responses and preparations for future situations.	• Strengthen the medical care system • Measures against temporary closure of schools • Support for affected companies
4th Phase Emergency Measures (April 15, 2020)	¥1,009.9 billion	Emergency measures centered on three pillars: measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, reinforcement of safety nets that support economic activities and the lives of Tokyo residents, and initiatives to promote social structure reform and overcome the crises we face.	• Measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 • Strengthen the safety net • Efforts to promote social structure reform and overcome the crisis we face

Supplementary budget to date related to COVID-19 countermeasures

< FY 2020 >

Category	Budgeted Amount	Principle	Main Initiatives
July Supplement (emergency meeting) (July 9, 2020)	¥313.2 billion	Respond to the second supplementary budget of the national government (enacted in June 2020) and promptly implement measures unique to the Tokyo Metropolitan Government.	• Payment of bonuses to medical workers, etc. • Payment of Tokyo Rent Support Benefits, etc.
August executive decision (July 31, 2020)	△ ¥11.9 billion	Pay cooperation funds to restaurants, etc. that serve alcoholic beverages in Tokyo, along with a request to shorten business hours. *Financial resources provided by reducing the amount of cooperation funds unused by restaurants, etc.	• Cooperation funds for restaurants, etc.
September executive decision (August 31, 2020)	△ ¥21.1 billion	Pay cooperation funds to restaurants, etc. that serve alcoholic beverages in the Tokyo 23 special wards, along with a request to shorten business hours. *Financial resources provided by reducing the amount of cooperation funds unused by restaurants, etc.	• Cooperation funds for restaurants, etc.
September supplement (September 3, 2020)	¥271.1 billion	Make timely implementation of measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and measures to strengthen and enhance the safety net that supports economic activities and the lives of Tokyo residents.	• Subsidies for securing vacant beds for taking in patients • SME system financing, etc.
September supplement (additional) (September 24, 2020)	¥2.3 billion	Implement initiatives for the early recovery of the tourism industry in Tokyo, while balancing the prevention of COVID-19 with economic and social activities.	• Tokyo tourism promotion project • Campaign to spread the appeal of Tokyo tourism
November executive decision (November 25, 2020)	¥20.0 billion	Pay cooperation funds to restaurants, etc. that serve alcoholic beverages in the 23 special wards, as well as municipalities in the Tama area, along with a request to shorten business hours.	• Cooperation funds for restaurants, etc.
Quarter supplement (November 25, 2020)	¥230.8 billion	Take all possible measures, even during New Year's holidays, such as strengthening and enhancing the safety net that supports the medical care system and economic activities and the lives of Tokyo residents against COVID-19.	• Subsidies for securing vacant beds for taking in patients • SME system financing, etc. • Subsidies for livelihood welfare fund loan business, etc.

Supplementary budget to date related to COVID-19 countermeasures

< FY 2020 >

Category	Budgeted Amount	Principle	Main Initiatives
Quarterly supplement (additional) (December 14, 2020)	¥47.0 billion	Pay cooperation funds to restaurants, etc. that serve alcoholic beverages in the 23 special wards, as well as municipalities in the Tama area, along with a request to shorten business hours.	● Cooperation funds for restaurants, etc.
January executive decision (January 7, 2021)	¥152.8 billion	Pay cooperation funds to restaurants, etc. in Tokyo, along with a request to shorten business hours.	● Cooperation funds for restaurants, etc.
February executive decision (February 5, 2021)	¥207.6 billion	Pay cooperation funds to restaurants, etc. in Tokyo, along with extended request to shorten business hours.	● Cooperation funds for restaurants, etc.
Final Supplementary Budget (January 29, 2021)	△ ¥18.0 billion	Scrutinize unneeded amounts that are clearly not executed at this time, in response to the decrease in metropolitan tax revenue due to deterioration in corporate earnings due to the impact of the infectious disease.	—
Final Supplement (additional) (February 18, 2021)	¥125.5 billion	Promptly implement effective measures based on the latest infection status.	● Cooperation funds for restaurants, etc. ● Subsidies for livelihood welfare fund loan business, etc.
Final Supplement (Additional, part 2) (March 5, 2021)	¥154.8 billion	Pay cooperation funds to restaurants, etc. in Tokyo, along with a request to shorten business hours.	● Cooperation funds for restaurants, etc.
Final Supplement (Additional, part 3) (March 24, 2021)	Assuming debts	For interest subsidies for financial institutions that provide loans to medical institutions, make additional recording of the required amount based on execution status, etc.	● COVID-19 emergency response fund loan interest subsidy

Supplementary budget to date related to COVID-19 countermeasures

< FY 2021 >

Category	Budgeted Amount	Principle	Main Initiatives
FY 2021 Initial Budget (January 29, 2021)	¥256.1 billion	Strengthen our ability to respond to various infectious diseases, and take measures against COVID-19 with all of Tokyo's might. At the same time, implement multifaceted measures to strengthen the safety net for Tokyo residents and businesses, and to balance the prevention of infectious diseases and economic activities.	• SME system financing, etc. • Tokyo Maternity Support Project • Improving the environment for online learning, etc.
FY 2021 Supplementary Budget (February , 2021)	¥141.6 billion	Rapidly implement effective measures based on the latest infection status, such as strengthening and enhancing the medical care system against the COVID-19 and the safety net that supports economic activities and the lives of Tokyo residents.	• Assistance for securing vacant floors • Accommodation facility use project, etc.
FY 2021 Supplementary Budget (Additional) (March 24, 2021)	¥107.4 billion	Pay cooperation funds to restaurants, etc. in Tokyo, along with a request to shorten business hours. For interest subsidies for financial institutions that provide loans to medical institutions, make additional recording of the required amount based on execution status, etc.	• Cooperation funds for restaurants, etc. • COVID-19 emergency response fund loan interest subsidy
April executive decision (April 9, 2021)	¥258.3 billion	Based on the application of "Priority Measures to Prevent the Spread of COVID-19," the Tokyo Metropolitan Government swiftly implemented its own unique measures, including strengthening the inspection system and conducting thorough inspections of restaurants, as well as providing cooperation funds to restaurants, etc.	• Cooperation funds for restaurants, etc. • Support project for securing medical and testing systems during Golden Week, etc.
April executive decision (April 23, 2021)	¥119.2 billion	In light of the application of "emergency measures", request businesses in Tokyo to close or shorten business hours, and pay cooperation funds to them.	• Cooperation funds for restaurants, etc. • Cooperation funds for large-scale facilities • Support money for SMEs, etc.
May executive decision (May 7, 2021)	¥370.8 billion	In light of the spread of COVID-19 due to a highly contagious mutant strain (N501Y), provide cooperation funds to restaurants, in line with the extension of emergency measures, and provide emergency support for the establishment of telecommuting.	• Cooperation funds for restaurants, etc. • Cooperation funds for large-scale facilities • Telecommuting establishment trial emergency support, etc.
May executive decision (May 28, 2021)	¥267.3 billion	In light of the spread of COVID-19 due to highly contagious mutant strains, swiftly implement necessary measures such as providing cooperation funds to restaurants, in line with the extension of emergency measures.	• Cooperation funds for restaurants, etc. • Cooperation funds for large-scale facilities, etc.

Supplementary budget to date related to COVID-19 countermeasures

< FY 2021 >

Category	Budgeted Amount	Principle	Main Initiatives
June Supplement (May 28, 2021)	¥426.5 billion	Implement measures to prevent the spread of infection, such as promoting vaccination and securing testing and medical systems, as well as safety net measures that support Tokyo residents' lives and economic activities, such as providing benefits to SMEs.	● Cooperation funds for large-scale facilities ● Subsidies for securing vacant beds for taking in patients etc.
June supplement (additional) (May 28, 2021)	¥28.6 billion	In order to further accelerate the speed of vaccination, conduct vaccinations at large-scale venues, along with vaccinations for residents by municipalities. Tokyo Metropolitan Government pays monthly benefits along with the extension of emergency measures.	● Group vaccination project at large-scale vaccination venues ● Tokyo Metropolitan Government Monthly Support Benefits, etc.
June executive decision (June 18, 2021)	¥246.7 billion	In light of the impact of highly contagious mutant strains, it is necessary to prevent the repeated spread of COVID-19. Therefore, promptly implement necessary measures, such as providing cooperation funds to restaurants, etc. in accordance with the application of priority measures such as epidemic prevention.	● Cooperation funds for restaurants, etc. ● Cooperation funds for large-scale facilities, etc.
July executive decision (July 8, 2021)	¥511.8 billion	In light of the re-expansion of infections due to the effects of highly contagious mutant strains, provide cooperation funds to restaurants, and other businesses due to the application of emergency measures.	● Cooperation funds for restaurants, etc. ● Cooperation funds for large-scale facilities, etc.
August emergency meeting (August 12, 2021)	¥155.6 billion	Implement necessary measures such as promoting vaccinations and providing benefits to SMEs etc.	● Cooperation funds for restaurants, etc. ● Cooperation funds for large-scale facilities ● Tokyo Metropolitan Government Monthly Support Benefits, etc.
August emergency meeting (additional) (August 17, 2021)	¥172.2 billion	Along with the extension of emergency measures, pay cooperation funds and monthly support benefits for restaurants. Strengthen and enhance the medical care provision system by installing oxygen stations, etc.	● Cooperation funds for restaurants, etc. ● Cooperation funds for large-scale facilities ● Tokyo Metropolitan Government Monthly Support Benefits, etc.
September executive decision (September 9, 2021)	¥217.1 billion	Along with the extension of emergency measures, pay cooperation funds, etc. to restaurants.	● Cooperation funds for restaurants, etc. ● Cooperation funds for large-scale facilities
September supplement (September 17, 2021)	¥338.7 billion	Based on the current infection status and socio-economic conditions, take measures to secure a thorough medical service system and contain the infection. At the same time, take initiatives made to prepare for future easing of restrictions on movement in order to revitalize and recover the economy.	● Assistance for securing vacant floors ● Accommodation facility use project, etc.

Supplementary budget to date related to COVID-19 countermeasures

< FY 2021 >

Category	Budgeted Amount	Principle	Main Initiatives
September supplement (additional) (September 28, 2021)	¥228.3 billion	Pay cooperation funds to restaurants and other businesses in Tokyo, along with a restaurants to shorten business hours during the period of rebound prevention measures.	● Cooperation funds for restaurants, etc.
September supplement (Additional, part 2) (October 4, 2021)	¥10.3 billion	Along with the extension of the monthly support provided by the country, extend the target period of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Monthly Support Benefit, which TMG has independently added on.	● Tokyo Monthly Support Benefit
Quarter supplement (November 25, 2021)	¥98.9 billion	In preparation for the 6th wave, secure a medical care system, further enhance support for the livelihoods of Tokyo residents, and implement initiatives to put Tokyo's economy on the track to revitalization and recovery.	● Accommodation facility use project ● Group vaccination project at large-scale vaccination venues ● Free inspections, etc.
Final Supplement (January 28, 2022)	△ ¥933.0 billion	For cooperation funds for restaurants, scrutinize the required amount based on the latest payment situation, etc.	
Final Supplement (additional) (February 17, 2022)	¥37.3 billion	Record necessary expenses as the subsidy limit was decided for the national subsidy related to the country's "regional tourism business support".	● Regional tourism support project

Supplementary budget to date related to COVID-19 countermeasures

< FY 2022 >

Category	Budgeted Amount	Principle	Main Initiatives
FY 2022 Initial Budget (January 28, 2022)	¥591.1 billion	Strengthen and enhance the medical care provision system, in order to protect the lives and health of Tokyo residents from infectious diseases. (Approximate budget for 3 months until June 2022)	• Subsidies for securing empty beds • Group vaccination project at large-scale vaccination venues • SME system financing, etc.
June Supplement (May 24, 2022)	¥365.0 billion	Implement necessary measures, such as securing the medical care system and initiatives to contain COVID-19, so it is possible to respond adequately even if the virus spreads again. (Approximate budget for 4 months until October 2022)	• Accommodation facility use project • Assistance for securing vacant floors • Free inspections, etc.
September supplement (September 9, 2022)	¥522.8 billion	Implement qualitative and quantitative measures, such as implementing detailed measures based on the current infection situation. (Approximate budget for 5 months until March 2023)	• Prepare for the shortage of antigen test kits at medical institutions • Response to simultaneous epidemics of COVID-19 and seasonal influenza, etc.
December supplement (November 18, 2022)	¥14.9 billion	Implement measures against the simultaneous spread of COVID-19 and seasonal influenza	• Establishment and operation of medical support facilities for the elderly • Children's Health Consultation Office, etc.
December supplement (additional) (December 2, 2022)	¥13.4 billion	For the national subsidy associated with the regional tourism support project, include the necessary costs that accompany the determination of the subsidy limit	• Regional tourism support project
Final supplement (January 27, 2023)	△¥313.4 billion	Close examination of unused amount clearly not executed at this time, based on patient acceptance records and the contract margin, etc.	

Supplementary budget to date related to COVID-19 countermeasures

<FY 2023>

Category	Budgeted Amount	Principle	Main Initiatives
FY 2023 Initial Budget (January 27, 2023)	¥209.2 billion	Including costs for responding to surveys and research in normal circumstances by the Tokyo iCDC Expert Board (costs for special responses will be included in supplementary budgets based on reviews of social circumstances and the position according to the Infectious Diseases Law)	●Tokyo iCDC Expert Board ●Strengthening infection control and business support systems at facilities for the elderly, etc. ●Promoting digitalization of public health centers
FY 2023 Supplementary Budget (February 14, 2023)	¥177.5 billion	Steadily promote the reclassification of COVID-19 as a “Class 5” while continuing necessary systems, in order to ascertain a lively Tokyo where people co-exist with COVID-19 and which takes people’s lives and health as its main priority	●Tokyo COVID-19 consultation center ●Supplementing bed securement costs for patient acceptance ●Establishment and operation of medical support facilities for the elderly

- ✓ In Tokyo in 2019/2020, there were several waves of COVID-19, and the government declared a state of emergency twice.
- ✓ Since February 2020, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government has implemented measures to deal with the spread of COVID-19 through successive supplementary budget formulations.

I. Measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 ¥1,429.7 billion

(1) Initiatives to prevent the spread of COVID-19 ¥835.3 billion

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Promoting system development related to vaccination systems and strengthening cooperation with municipalities		
Promotion of COVID-19 preventive vaccine R&D	At the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Medical Science, TMG promotes vaccine development research that can deal with COVID-19, including the currently prevalent strains of the virus.	TMG only ¥100 million
Development of a COVID-19 vaccination system for medical workers	To ensure smooth vaccination of medical workers, TMG supports the establishment of systems, such as issuing rewards to vaccination medical institutions that do inventory management, distribution, and packaging of vaccines.	¥300 million
COVID-19 emergency measures for waste disposal businesses	Due to the nature of waste disposal, there is a high risk of infection due to and it is necessary to take measures to prevent infection for workers, so TMG buys protective equipment such as masks and goggles in bulk, and distributes them to waste disposal and recycling businesses.	TMG only ¥200 million
Expansion of consultation systems		
Securing a consultation system (call center / consultation desk)	In order to secure a consultation system related to the new coronavirus infectious disease, TMG continues to operate a "COVID-19 Call Center", as and continues to operate and account for an increasing number of lines for the "COVID-19 Consultation Desk".	¥1.5 billion
Other initiatives to prevent the spread of COVID-19		
Payment of cooperation funds to Prevent the Spread of COVID-19	In order to prevent the spread of new coronavirus infections, TMG provides "COVID-19 prevention cooperation funds" to SMEs in Tokyo that have fully cooperated in response to requests for cooperation from TMG.	TMG only ¥139.5 billion
Payment of cooperation funds to prevent the spread of COVID-19 related to shortening business hours	While requesting restaurants and other establishments in Tokyo to close or shorten their business hours during the period of emergency measures, TMG provides COVID-19 prevention cooperation funds to the stores of businesses that have fully cooperated.	¥684.1 billion
Public relations about COVID-19 disease countermeasures	In order to ensure the safety and peace of mind of Tokyo residents, TMG rapidly implements public relations activities regarding countermeasures against COVID-19.	TMG only ¥300 million

(1) Initiatives to prevent the spread of COVID-19

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Other initiatives to prevent the spread of COVID-19		
Dissemination of information using overseas media	TMG uses digital overseas media to spread information overseas, about the safety and security of life in Tokyo.	TMG only ¥100 million
TMG public relations through TV, radio, newspaper ads, etc.	In order to prevent the spread of new coronavirus infections, TMG promptly and regularly broadcasts accurate information that should be conveyed to Tokyo residents, through TV programs and livestreaming videos.	TMG only ¥1.2 billion
Establishment of "Tokyo Counseling Center for Living with COVID-19 for Foreign Nationals"	TMG establishes the "Tokyo Counseling Center for Living with COVID-19 for Foreign Nationals" in order to provide consultation on various subjects to foreign residents regarding their anxieties and the impact on their lives from COVID-19, TMG provides appropriate information, and connect them to necessary support, etc.	TMG only ¥87 million
Purchasing masks to provide to medical institutions, social welfare facilities, etc.	TMG secures masks and other gear in order to improve infection prevention measures at medical institutions and social welfare facilities in Tokyo.	¥3.0 billion
Stockpiling protective equipment	In addition to securing personal protective equipment as TMG's own response to COVID-19, TMG stockpiles equipment to deliver to hospitals accepting COVID-19 outpatients and inpatients.	¥2.2 billion
Using post for Silver Pass simultaneous renewal	In order to reduce the risk of spreading the new coronavirus infection, TMG changed the method of simultaneous renewal of Silver Pass from the temporary venue method to the postal method.	TMG only ¥700 million
Dental equipment development project to prevent the spread of COVID-19	TMG supports installation of equipment necessary to prevent COVID-19 transmission in hospitals that provide dental treatment, which are at elevated risk of infection with COVID-19.	¥10 million
Support for entry into the medical device industry	TMG provides for the expenses necessary for collaboration from the stage of technology development to practical application, between manufacturing SMEs and manufacturing and sales companies in Tokyo, In order to promote the development of devices for diagnosis and prevention of the spread of COVID-19 and other infectious diseases caused by viruses.	TMG only ¥100 million

(1) Initiatives to prevent the spread of COVID-19

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Other initiatives to prevent the spread of COVID-19		
New business field pioneer certification / support project (emergency measures against COVID-19)	In order to prevent the spread of COVID-19, TMG certifies, introduces, and popularizes new products developed by SMEs such as ventures, which contribute to preventing the spread of infection, and supports the expansion of their sales channels.	TMG only ¥100 million
Maternal health management measures promotion project for pregnant female workers (measures against COVID-19)	As a maternal health management measure for COVID-19, TMG established a system that allows pregnant female workers who have been instructed by a doctor to take paid leave, and TMG also provides financial incentives to SMEs in Tokyo that have given such leave.	TMG only ¥27 million
Enhancing hygiene management systems at the Port of Tokyo	In line with the strengthening of the national quarantine system at passenger ship terminal facilities, TMG deploy necessary equipment such as disinfectants and strengthen the hygiene management system.	TMG only ¥40 million
Border measures on Tokyo islands	TMG allocates funds necessary to continue the temperature measurement system currently being implemented at borders, in order to ensure the safety and security of sea routes and air routes to Tokyo's remote islands, which support the lives and industries of islanders.	TMG only ¥100 million
COVID-19 countermeasures in Tokyo gubernatorial elections, etc.	TMG allocates funds for procuring items such as masks and alcohol for disinfection, as a countermeasure against the new coronavirus infectious disease in election execution.	TMG only ¥500 million
Development of special ambulances (negative pressure vehicles) to strengthen border measures	TMG has developed special ambulance (negative pressure model) to prevent the spread of COVID-19 outside the ambulance when transporting patients suspected of being COVID-19 positive.	TMG only ¥100 million
COVID-19 emergency response capital investment support project	TMG supports SMEs that introduce new machinery and equipment related to measures against infectious diseases including COVID-19.	TMG only ¥1.0 billion

(2) Strengthening and enhancing the medical care provision system, etc.		¥512.7 billion
Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Effective and flexible COVID-19 control centered on Tokyo iCDC		
Expenses required for operation of the "Tokyo CDC (provisional name)"	TMG organizations (headquarters and survey / research departments) collaborate with external research institutes to promote effective measures against COVID-19 while receiving advice from expert boards.	TMG only ¥10 million
Expansion of testing systems		
Support project to secure medical treatment and testing systems during the New Year's holiday	TMG provides cooperation funds to secure medical examinations and tests during the New Year's holidays to designated medical examination and testing institutions that continue medical treatment during the New Year's holidays, in order to respond to the demand for medical treatment and testing of patients with fevers, due to the simultaneous epidemic of new COVID-19 and seasonal influenza.	TMG only ¥3.0 billion
Support for the introduction of PCR testing equipment to private testing institutions, etc.	In order to further enhance the PCR testing system, TMG provides support for the cost of introducing PCR testing equipment to private testing institutions.	¥2.9 billion
Insurance coverage for PCR test, etc. co-payment of expenses	The national government and TMG bear the cost of co-payments incurred when insurance is applied for PCR tests, performed at medical institutions that have COVID-19 outpatients (outpatients for returnees and contacts).	¥12.2 billion
Co-payment of costs associated with insurance coverage for antigen testing	TMG bears the cost of co-payments incurred when insurance is applied for antigen tests performed at medical institutions that have COVID-19 outpatients (outpatients for returnees and contacts).	¥500 million
Strengthening testing systems	TMG allocates funds for purchasing test reagents for COVID-19 testing at the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health.	¥1.0 billion

(2) Strengthening and enhancing the medical care provision system, etc.

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Development of medical care provision system		
Payment of bonuses to medical workers, etc.	TMG pays bonuses to employees of medical institutions who are engaged in their work with a strong sense of mission, facing off with coronavirus to prevent the spread of COVID-19 infections and bring the pandemic to an end.	¥95.3 billion
Payment of "temporary support funds for medical institutions accepting COVID-19 patients"	In order to secure and maintain the regional medical service system, TMG pays "temporary support funds to medical institutions accepting COVID-19 patients" for comprehensively supporting the management base of medical institutions that have accepted COVID-19 patients.	TMG only ¥19.2 billion
Support for securing the medical care system	In order to secure the outpatient treatment system and testing system, TMG supports expenses related to operation of COVID-19 outpatient clinics (outpatient clinics for returnees and people who have contacted COVID-19 patients) set up by medical institutions.	¥6.6 billion
Further strengthening of functions for accepting foreign nationals	In order to further enhance multilingual support functions, TMG uses medical interpreters at metropolitan and public hospitals, and also deploys small portable machine translation devices.	TMG only ¥24 million
Support for preventing the spread of infection at emergency, perinatal, and pediatric medical institutions	At medical institutions and pharmacies in Tokyo, TMG provides support for expenses required for measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and secure medical care systems, in order to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in hospitals, and to provide the medical care required in the community.	¥33.2 billion
Emergency, perinatal and pediatric medical institutions COVID-19 prevention support	At emergency, perinatal and pediatric medical institutions in Tokyo, TMG provides subsidies for environment improvement and provision of support funds necessary for securing medical care systems, In order to secure the medical treatment system while taking measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in hospitals, and to accept patients suspected of having COVID-19.	¥9.7 billion
Strengthening acceptance of patients with COVID-19 in the Tama area	TMG installed partition walls in the tuberculosis ward of the Tokyo Metropolitan Tama Medical Center, so that it can accept patients with Category II infectious diseases.	TMG only ¥55 million
Strengthening the system for accepting patients at metropolitan and public hospitals	In order to secure more hospital wards for COVID-19 patients, TMG installed negative pressure devices, ventilators, as well as facilities for separating traffic lines.	TMG only ¥1.7 billion

(2) Strengthening and enhancing the medical care provision system, etc.

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Development of medical care provision system		
Securing patient acceptance at private medical institutions as well as transportation systems	In order to support medical institutions that temporarily accept new coronavirus patients and patients suspected of being infected, and to secure the necessary beds, TMG allocates funds to reward to medical institutions.	¥13.3 billion
Bearing expenses such as medical expenses based on the Infectious Disease Act	Based on the Infectious Diseases Act, public funds are allocated for the medical expenses required for patients to receive medical care at a designated medical institution for infectious diseases.	¥200 million
Securing vacant beds for patient acceptance subsidies	TMG secures the necessary number of beds by subsidizing fees for securing vacant beds for medical institutions, in order to ensure the acceptance of patients who require inpatient treatment.	¥195.5 billion
Securing a system for dispatching doctors to provide medical care in place of infected doctors	In order to secure the local medical provision system, TMG supports the expenses of dispatching doctors from other medical institutions, so that medical institutions where working doctors are infected with COVID-19 can continue to provide medical care.	¥25 million
Support for continuation and reopening of closed medical institutions	In order to maintain the necessary medical care functions in the region, TMG supports expenses required for continuation and resumption of disinfection and other functions of facilities, for those medical institutions that have been forced to close or reduce medical care due to COVID-19.	¥45 million
Support for special work allowances for medical workers	TMG supports medical institutions that provide special work allowances to medical professionals who treat patients with COVID-19.	TMG only ¥7.6 billion
Provision of special work allowances to employees of Tokyo metropolitan hospitals	TMG pays special work allowances to staff at Tokyo metropolitan hospitals involved in medical care of patients infected with COVID-19.	TMG only ¥1.3 billion
Accommodation facility utilization project	In order to secure a recuperation environment for asymptomatic and mild COVID-19 patients, TMG secures accommodation facilities such as hotels and prepares equipment such as thermometers and pulse oximeters necessary for health management.	¥37.1 billion
Support for securing accommodation for medical workers	TMG supports expenses when medical institutions rent hotels for the accommodation of doctors and nurses who are engaged in the treatment of patients with COVID-19 when they work late at night.	¥300 million
Strengthening the communication support system for the hearing impaired	TMG introduced a remote sign language service using smartphones and tablets in order to develop a system that enables hearing impaired people to receive medical care at medical institutions with peace of mind.	¥19 million

(2) Strengthening and enhancing the medical care provision system, etc.

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Development of medical care provision system		
Support for securing inpatient medical care systems	TMG supports securing medical personnel working in intensive care units, in order to respond to the increase in the number of seriously ill hospitalized patients and secure a system to accept patients who require ventilator management.	TMG only ¥4.5 billion
Development of systems for priority medical institutions for COVID-19 treatment	In order to develop an advanced medical care system, TMG supports expenses necessary for equipment maintenance for medical institutions in Tokyo that have hospitals and wards dedicated to patients (priority medical institutions).	¥6.7 billion
Subsidies for maintenance costs of extracorporeal membrane oxygenation machines, etc.	TMG supports expenses required for the development of extracorporeal membrane oxygenators at medical institutions, so that appropriate medical care can be provided to critically ill patients.	¥600 million
Subsidies for equipment development at medical institutions	TMG supports the cost of purchase and installation of ventilators, extracorporeal membrane oxygenators (ECMO), in order to provide appropriate medical care to severely ill patients.	¥4.1 billion
Promotion of antibody measurement research on COVID-19	At the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Medical Science, TMG conducts antibody tests through performance test of antibody test methods for COVID-19, promoting research that contributes to preventing the spread of infection, such as improving the diagnosis rate and conducting epidemiological surveys.	TMG only ¥300 million
Investigation for development of medical institutions dedicated to COVID-19 response	In preparation for the second wave of new coronavirus infections, TMG conducts surveys necessary for facility development and operation of medical institutions dedicated to infectious diseases.	¥10 million
Operation of medical facilities dedicated to COVID-19	TMG allocates funds to the operation of medical facilities dedicated to COVID-19, which is operated as a ward of the Tokyo Metropolitan Tama Medical Center (formerly the Tokyo Metropolitan Fuchu Rehabilitation Center).	TMG only ¥800 million
Comprehensive measures for expectant and nursing mothers in the COVID-19 pandemic	For pregnant women infected with COVID-19, after discharge from hospital, midwives and public health nurses provide close support by telephone and home visits, and TMG subsidizes the cost of prenatal COVID-19 testing for pregnant women who wish to get tested.	¥100 million
Seasonal influenza routine vaccination special subsidy project for the elderly in the COVID-19 pandemic	In anticipation of the simultaneous epidemic of the new coronavirus infection and seasonal influenza, TMG provides subsidies to municipalities in order to reduce the actual cost burden required for the elderly to receive routine seasonal influenza vaccinations.	TMG only ¥7.5 billion

(2) Strengthening and enhancing the medical care provision system, etc.

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Strengthening health center functions		
Improving readiness systems at Tokyo metropolitan public health centers	TMG outsources part of the testing conducted by public health centers, to ensure an efficient implementation system for PCR testing, and utilizes temporary staffing to enhance responses to inquiries from Tokyo residents.	¥500 million
Other initiatives to prevent the spread of COVID-19		
Other initiatives to prevent the spread of COVID-19	TMG supports the cost of conducting PCR tests, including screening, for special nursing homes for the elderly and support facilities for persons with disabilities, which will be greatly affected if there is an outbreak.	TMG only ¥3.0 billion
Support for measures against COVID-19 in nursing care, disabled welfare facilities, orphanages, etc.	In order to continuously provide necessary services while taking measures against the new coronavirus infection, TMG supports expenses for responding to increased work volume by improving the environment and taking thorough measures against infectious diseases at nursing care, disabled welfare, and child welfare facilities.	¥41.5 billion
Acceptance system for people who require nursing care at home development project	TMG supports municipalities that develop systems for accepting children and people who need nursing care in the event that their family members or guardians are infected COVID-19, and also promotes temporary care consignment of children at medical institutions.	¥300 million

(3) Measures in collaboration with municipal governments

**¥81.7
billion**

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Increased Tokyo Municipal Government Promotion Fund	In the Tokyo Ward and Municipal Promotion Fund, TMG increases the lending capital to special wards, and from FY2020 to FY2022, by providing interest-free loans to special wards, TMG promotes measures against COVID-19 implemented by special wards.	TMG only ¥20.0 billion
Establishment of the "special grant for emergency measures against COVID-19 in Tokyo municipalities"	In response to the increase in financial demand caused by measures against COVID-19, TMG has established the "special grant for emergency measures against COVID-19 in Tokyo municipalities", so as to support a wide range of expenses that contribute to supporting the lives of Tokyo residents and the local economy, in addition to the expenses directly required for COVID-19 control.	TMG only ¥10.0 billion
Temporary subsidy for regional revitalization in response to COVID-19 (special category)	TMG allocates temporary subsidies for regional revitalization (special category), through preventing the spread of COVID-19 and supporting the local economy and the lives of residents, response to business continuity and employment maintenance, and transformation of economic structure toward the post-coronavirus era, as well as realization of a virtuous cycle.	¥46.7 billion
Project to promote measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 jointly with municipalities	For municipalities participating in a new collaboration mechanism jointly conducted by TMG and Tokyo municipalities, TMG supports expenses related to efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19 that the local government implements intensively according to the local situation.	TMG only ¥5.0 billion

II. Strengthening and enhancing safety nets that support economic activities and the lives of Tokyo residents ¥1,053.1 billion

(1) Safety nets to support economic activities ¥783.6 billion

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Financing measures		
SME system financing, etc.	TMG has established a new loan system for SMEs whose business activities have been affected by COVID-19, and implements interest subsidies and credit guarantee fee subsidies related to loans.	TMG only ¥750.5 billion
Employment support, vocational training, etc.		
COVID-19 emergency measure employment environment improvement project	TMG provides financial incentives to SMEs that have received governmental employment adjustment subsidies, in order to promote efforts that contribute to improving the employment environment in times of emergency.	TMG only ¥900 million
Employment stabilization and work support project	In order to support people who are unemployed due to COVIaD-19, TMG provides trial employment opportunities as temporary employees, aimed at employment as regular employees.	TMG only ¥300 million
Recruitment and retention promotion project for employment stabilization and work support	TMG provides subsidies to companies that hire as regular employees those unemployed people who have received support from the Employment Stabilization and Work Support Project, and develop a working environment where employees can continue to work with peace of mind.	TMG only ¥100 million
SME human resources online skill improvement support project (COVID-19 emergency measure)	In order to promote online skill development in SMEs, TMG subsidizes expenses related to vocational training through e-learning conducted for employees by SMEs.	TMG only ¥200 million
Online skill building vocational training (COVID-19 emergency measure)	TMG implements new outsourced training through e-learning for job seekers and non-regular employees to improve their knowledge and skills.	TMG only ¥24 million
Return to work promotion online consignment training	TMG conducts online interactive training using private educational institutions, in order to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and realize rapid employment of the unemployed.	¥57 million
Development of online training environments at vocational skill development centers, etc.	In order to establish a new model of vocational training, the Tokyo Metropolitan Vocational skills Development Center has developed environments including displays, communication devices, and tablets that are necessary for online interactive training, and conducts model training.	¥200 million
Early return to work emergency support project	For job seekers who lost their previous job due to dismissal, termination of employment, or the like, TMG provides short-term intensive employment support programs such as career counseling, employment seminars, industry research, and job interviews.	TMG only ¥88 million

(1) Safety nets to support economic activities

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Support for business activities		
Payment of "Tokyo Rent Support Benefits"	TMG pays "Tokyo Rent Support Benefit" added according to the degree of benefits related to rent support from the national government, for corporations such as SMEs and sole proprietors whose sales have decreased due to the impact of COVID-19.	TMG only ¥16.4 billion
Assistance for Chambers of Commerce and Industry (COVID-19 emergency measure)	For small businesses affected by COVID-19, TMG supports emergency efforts such as online management consultations conducted by societies of commerce and industry, as well as chambers of commerce and industry.	TMG only ¥200 million
Strengthening consultation system operated by the Tokyo Metropolitan Small and Medium Enterprise Support Center (COVID-19 emergency measure)	In response to COVID-19, the Tokyo Metropolitan Small and Medium Enterprise Support Center deploys mobile devices so that consultations regarding business succession, and the like can be conducted online.	TMG only ¥6 million
Emergency support for revitalizing local industries (COVID-19 emergency measure)	In order to reduce the impact of the spread of COVID-19 on the local economy, TMG provides subsidies for initiatives such as management consultations and expert dispatches implemented by municipalities.	TMG only ¥400 million
SME new strategy support project (for organizations) (COVID-19 emergency measure)	TMG provides intensive support for efforts by SME associations to resolve management issues in industries affected by COVID-19.	TMG only ¥200 million
Tokyo special product sales support business using an e-commerce website	TMG has created a special page for special product sales on a private e-commerce site (internet shopping mall) in order to support the development of sales channels for specialty product sellers in Tokyo.	TMG only ¥100 million
Support project for suspension of business related to COVID-19 (expert dispatch)	TMG dispatches experts to provide advice and proposals to SMEs that are making efforts to utilize employment adjustment subsidies and elementary school closure subsidies.	TMG only ¥200 million
Support for conversion of restaurant businesses (COVID-19 emergency measure)	In order to support restauranteurs in Tokyo who are trying to change their business format due to the COVID-19 pandemic, TMG subsidizes the initial costs when starting a new home delivery or takeout service.	TMG only ¥5.3 billion
Terrace sales support for restaurants	In order to support restaurants in Tokyo affected by COVID-19, TMG subsidizes necessary expenses for restaurants working on terrace sales, based on the easing of occupancy permission standards for roadside restaurants.	TMG only ¥400 million

(1) Safety nets to support economic activities

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Support for business activities		
Safety and security emergency support project for taxi and bus operators (COVID-19 emergency measure)	TMG supports efforts to ensure the safety and security of passengers and drivers, such as installing partitions inside vehicles to prevent infection with COVID-19 from droplets.	TMG only ¥700 million
Support seminar for subsidy application process for suspension of business (COVID-19 emergency measure)	When SMEs in Tokyo utilize employment adjustment subsidies, TMG provides basic information and know-how on necessary application procedures more efficiently and widely with online seminars, etc., and provides further support for continued employment while curbing excursions.	TMG only ¥85 million
Business succession support platform development project	In order to effectively promote business succession of SMEs, TMG has developed a new web system that can be implemented online, covering everything from consultation reception to support, and has established a foundation that can provide hybrid support, both in person and remotely.	TMG only ¥80 million
Bankruptcy prevention special support project	In order to prevent bankruptcy of SMEs in Tokyo, which has become a serious issue due to COVID-19, TMG has established a "bankruptcy prevention special support desk" and dispatched experts in cooperation with financial institutions.	TMG only ¥30 million
Social business support project related to COVID-19 emergency measures	TMG subsidizes expenses necessary for activities for corporations that conduct social businesses that contribute to solving social issues which have arisen and become apparent due to the spread of COVID-19.	TMG only ¥67 million
Financing support using crowdfunding	TMG supports fundraising using crowdfunding for corporations that conduct social businesses that contribute to solving social issues which have arisen and become apparent, and startups that are affected by management, due to the spread of COVID-19.	TMG only ¥20 million
Corporate restructuring promotion support project (COVID-19 emergency measure)	For companies considering business transfer, TMG provides support such as analysis of business content and extraction of business transferable content, supports matching with transferee companies, and promotes business restructuring between companies.	TMG only ¥100 million

(1) Safety nets to support economic activities

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Support for business activities		
Survey on the impact of COVID-19 on SME management	TMG investigates the impact on management of SMEs in Tokyo due to the spread of COVID-19, such as a decrease in sales and the burden of fixed costs including rent.	TMG only ¥10 million
General support project (COVID-19 emergency measure)	TMG dispatches experts to solve various management issues faced by restaurants, and disseminates good practices such as business format conversion.	TMG only ¥43 million
General support project (for sole proprietors) (COVID-19 emergency measure)	TMG has established a special website introducing measures for sole proprietors, including freelancers, and created and distributed online videos for them to learn useful knowledge for business.	TMG only ¥20 million
Tokyo BCP making support project (COVID-19 emergency measure)	TMG strongly promotes support for BCP formulation, such as expanding business continuity plan (BCP) formulation support courses, so that business can be continued quickly even if there is risk of COVID-19.	TMG only ¥17 million
Risk management measures promotion project for SMEs (COVID-19 emergency measure)	TMG subsidizes costs of equipment and facilities related to BCP, including COVID-19 countermeasures, in order to support effective business continuity measures against risks affecting SMEs.	TMG only ¥67 million
Business succession/revitalization support project (COVID-19 emergency measure)	TMG expands business succession support subsidies for smooth business succession and management stabilization of SMEs in Tokyo.	TMG only ¥30 million
Urgent tourism promotions for recovering inbound demand	In order to dispel harmful rumors, recover inbound tourism demand, and attract more customers after COVID-19 settles down, TMG conducts PR activities such as commercials aired overseas, as well as airport signage.	TMG only ¥400 million

(1) Safety nets to support economic activities

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Support for business activities		
Emergency development support project for municipal tourism infrastructure due to COVID-19	TMG supports municipalities that make both soft and hard efforts to dispel reputational damage and restore tourism demand.	TMG only ¥62 million
Tokyo island area sea route / air route subsidy project	TMG allocated extra necessary expenses as subsidies for operators of regular sea routes and air routes, due to their growing deficit caused by COVID-19.	TMG only ¥2.6 billion
Cargo fare subsidy in Tokyo island areas	In order to reduce the impact of COVID-19 on producers located on islands, and stabilize the livelihoods of islanders, TMG increased subsidies for transportation costs of agricultural and fishery products and related goods.	TMG only ¥51 million
Equipment introduction support project for new market development related to COVID-19 emergency measures	In response to the changes in social conditions due to COVID-19, TMG subsidizes the costs of introducing equipment for processing agricultural products for the development of new sales channels by farmers in Tokyo and diversification of primary producers into processing and distribution.	TMG only ¥100 million
Challenge agriculture support (COVID-19 emergency measure)	In response to the changes in social conditions caused by COVID-19, TMG established a market development navigator and subsidizes store opening expenses for e-commerce, for the development of new sales channels by farmers in Tokyo and diversification of primary producers into processing and distribution.	TMG only ¥40 million
Food safety and security, local production for local consumption expansion project (COVID-19 emergency measure)	At JA Tokyo Agripark, TMG strengthens matching operations between direct sales shops and restaurants by targeting processed products that have not been handled so far, supporting sales diversification.	TMG only ¥3 million
Fishery cooperatives and fisherman management support measures (COVID-19 emergency measure)	TMG provides subsidies for consulting expenses to support the early introduction of financial accounting and sales systems for fishery cooperatives and fishermen in response to changes in social conditions due COVID-19.	TMG only ¥3 million

(1) Safety nets to support economic activities

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Support for business activities		
Overseas general support project (COVID-19 emergency measure)	TMG strengthens hands-on support by increasing the number of overseas market development navigators, and expands opportunities to appear at overseas exhibitions.	¥55 million
Emergency market development subsidy project (COVID-19 emergency measure)	TMG subsidizes domestic and overseas exhibition appearance expenses for SMEs affected by sales decline, etc.	¥200 million
Marine product processing management strengthening promotion project (COVID-19 emergency measure)	TMG subsidizes consulting expenses, in addition to expenses related to the introduction of equipment to implement initiatives, so as to support initiatives to develop competitive products (frozen and processed products) and expand sales channels in response to changes in social conditions due to COVID-19.	TMG only ¥5 million
Tokyo island areas fisheries promotion facility development project (COVID-19 emergency measure)		TMG only ¥90 million
Broad support for artistic and cultural activities	In order to keep the light of culture lit, TMG supports artists and others who are in a difficult situation due to the COVID-19 pandemic.	TMG only ¥3.4 billion

(2) Safety nets to support the lives of Tokyo residents

¥269.5 billion

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Support for life of residents in Tokyo		
Broadcasting of life and learning programs for elementary school students	TMG broadcasts "TOKYO Good Morning School", a TV program for elementary school students, to help children develop good life and study habits during temporary school closures.	TMG only ¥300 million
Support for additional expenses related to cancellation or postponement of school excursions at Tokyo metropolitan schools	In order to reduce the financial burden on student guardians, TMG provides financial support for the additional costs associated with canceling or postponing school excursions due to temporary closure of Tokyo metropolitan schools.	¥54 million
Additional subsidies for after-school club meets in the morning	TMG independently subsidizes the operating costs of opening school children's clubs in the mornings.	TMG only ¥3.3 billion
Support for day services such as after school activities due to temporary business closures	TMG supports the increased use of after-school day services due to the temporary closure of special needs schools, etc.	TMG only ¥2.1 billion
Expansion of support projects for mothers and fathers in Tokyo (supporting efforts to prevent infection)	Aimed at preventing the spread of COVID-19 to pregnant women, TMG subsidizes expenses such as taxi tickets that can be used for distribution of sanitary materials and health checkups (added to childcare packages).	TMG only ¥1.0 billion
SME employee loans (COVID-19 emergency measure)	TMG provides real interest-free loans to employees of SMEs (including non-regular employees) who need loans due to the impact of COVID-19.	TMG only ¥6.2 billion
Subsidies for introduction of Tokyo Sasa Yell housing equipment	In order to build a safe and secure living environment, TMG subsidizes expenses for introducing equipment that contributes to improving the safety and convenience of Tokyo Sasa Yell Housing (safety net housing).	TMG only ¥100 million
Livelihood welfare loan business assistance	TMG has allocated additional funds for the time being, for special loans (emergency small-lot/comprehensive support funds) to meet temporary demand for funds, due to suspension of business caused by outbreaks of COVID-19.	¥251.8 billion
Support project for precariously employed people and unemployed people who have lost housing	TMG provides temporary housing to those who have lost their homes due to unemployment caused by COVID-19.	¥2.5 billion

(2) Safety nets to support the lives of Tokyo residents

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Support for life of residents in Tokyo		
Strengthening the support system for child abuse and domestic violence counseling	In order to respond to consultations related to child abuse and spousal violence caused by staying at home for long periods of time, TMG supports expenses related to building and strengthening a consultation support system that takes into account prevention of COVID-19.	¥100 million
Promotion of suicide prevention measures	In order to prevent suicides due to unemployment, leaves of absence, caused by COVID-19, TMG expanded the consultation system "Tokyo Suicide Consultation Dial" and "Consultation Hot Line @ Tokyo", and also supports efforts by private organizations.	¥48 million
Single-parent family support project for COVID-19 disease emergency measures	In order to stabilize the livelihoods of single-parent families, which are vulnerable to the economic impact of COVID-19, TMG provides food and other items to households receiving child-rearing allowances.	TMG only ¥800 million
Payment of temporary special benefits to low-income single-parent households	In order to support single-parent households affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, TMG provides temporary special benefits to households receiving child rearing allowances.	¥81 million
Online employment support project for COVID-19 emergency measures	In light of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, in order to support the job hunting activities of students and other job seekers, TMG has career counselors offer online consultations on part-time jobs and employment, seminars, company briefings, etc.	TMG only ¥300 million
Functional enhancement of work-related disability welfare services	In order to maintain and secure the employment of disabled people who are affected by COVID-19, TMG supports necessary expenses for resuming production activities at work continuation support offices and expenses related to strengthening the support system for employment and life support center for persons with disabilities.	¥400 million

III. Initiatives to achieve compatibility between COVID-19 infection prevention and economic and social activities		¥19.9 billion
Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Livelihood support for children and the elderly		
COVID-19 measures project in Tokyo metropolitan schools	TMG buys health and hygiene products such as masks, alcohol disinfectants, non-contact thermometers, and more as measures against COVID-19 in school facilities, dormitories, school buses, and other academic settings.	¥900 million
COVID-19 support project in Tokyo municipal schools	TMG subsidizes the purchase of health and hygiene products such as masks, alcohol disinfectants, non-contact thermometers, as measures against COVID-19 infection for staff, faculty, and students.	TMG only ¥3.8 billion
Tokyo municipal kindergartens COVID-19 control project	TMG subsidizes the cost of buying health and hygiene products, in addition to the cost of responding to increased work volume due to thorough measures against infectious diseases, taken as additional measure against COVID-19 at municipal kindergartens.	¥79 million
COVID-19 support project in Tokyo private schools	TMG subsidizes the purchase cost of infectious diseases countermeasures, such as thermography and acrylic plates, as additional measures against COVID-19 at private schools.	TMG only ¥1.3 billion
COVID-19 control project in Tokyo private kindergartens	TMG subsidizes the cost of buying health and hygiene products, in addition to the cost of responding to increased work volume due to thorough measures against infectious diseases, taken as additional measure against COVID-19 at private kindergartens.	¥400 million
Support for compatibility with business activities		
Support for voluntary inspections to prevent the spread of COVID-19	In order to ensure the effectiveness of "COVID-19 safety stickers", TMG supports the inspection of voluntary measures taken by businesses to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and popularization projects to prevent the spread of infection.	TMG only ¥200 million
Dispatch of experts to prevent the spread of COVID-19	In order to ensure the effectiveness of the "COVID-19 safety stickers", TMG supports initiatives by businesses to prevent the spread of COVID-19 by having experts conduct web seminars for businesses, and by providing practical advice on-site.	TMG only ¥44 million
Business development support for new lifestyles	In order to promote economic activities while trying to prevent the spread of COVID-19, TMG supports the specific initiatives of SME in Tokyo in accordance with guidelines, with the dissemination of preventive measures guidelines, and subsidizes initiatives to shift to a business model based on avoiding the 3 Cs (crowded places, close contact, closed spaces).	TMG only ¥11.7 billion
Introduction support project for accommodation facility contactless services	TMG subsidizes expenses related to the dispatch of experts and facility maintenance, in order to support the introduction of contactless services provided by accommodation facilities in Tokyo and efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19.	TMG only ¥300 million

III. Initiatives to achieve compatibility between COVID-19 infection prevention and economic and social activities

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Support for compatibility with business activities		
Innovation support project aimed at acquisition of new demand	In order to support SMEs in Tokyo aiming to develop new products and software to acquire new demand such as non-contact or congestion avoidance services, as well as the medical and hygiene fields, TMG subsidizes the costs required for technology development, and provides hands-on support by professional advisors.	TMG only ¥200 million
Order creation business (online utilization type / caravan type)	In order to support sales recovery and sales channel development for the steady management stabilization of SMEs in Tokyo, TMG supports model efforts in online sales channel development, and has established of a matching site, implemented online business meetings, and developed of caravan-type matching support with large companies done by groups of subcontractors.	TMG only ¥50 million
Acceptance environment model promotion project for tourism businesses in response to new daily life	In order to promote the response to the "new normal" by tourism businesses in Tokyo, TMG supports advanced efforts that contribute to preventing COVID-19 infection and improving productivity, and disseminates them as model cases together with the efforts of local communities and industry groups.	TMG only ¥41 million
Online Tokyo tour promotion business	In order to convey the charm of various parts of Tokyo, TMG implements model online tours that allows people to visit tourist spots on the web, and develop public relations using websites, social media, etc.	TMG only ¥51 million
Restaurant support business for travelers with diverse cultures and customs	TMG dispatches specialists to restaurants catering to travelers with diverse cultures and customs, in order to help them develop new customers, while also strengthening the dissemination of information on the diversity of food in Tokyo.	TMG only ¥19 million
Barrier-free accommodation support project	To accelerate the development of barrier-free accommodation facilities in Tokyo so that they can be used safely and smoothly, TMG expands subsidy projects, such as subsidizing certain guest room renovations, and further supporting the efforts of business operators.	TMG only ¥200 million
Support project for strengthening management of the tourism businesses	TMG holds seminars and dispatches experts to provide management know-how necessary for tourism businesses to continue business and secure profits amidst a significant decline in travel demand.	TMG only ¥17 million
Online tours for tourism operators development support project	TMG supports tourism businesses in Tokyo to create travel products that are implemented online, such as by using new technologies including VR.	TMG only ¥60 million
Tokyo tourism promotion business	In consideration of the infection status of COVID-19 in Tokyo, TMG works with the national government's "Go to Travel Project" to provide fixed-amount support for travel products with thorough infection prevention measures, in order to achieve early recovery of the tourism industry and meet the needs of Tokyo residents for sightseeing in Tokyo.	TMG only ¥2.2 billion

III. Initiatives to achieve compatibility between COVID-19 infection prevention and economic and social activities

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Support for compatibility with business activities		
Campaign to spread the appeal of Tokyo tourism	TMG effectively disseminates the appeal of Tokyo tourism and specific efforts by businesses in Tokyo to prevent COVID-19 infection, by supporting campaigns using various public relations media such as travel magazines, banner advertisements, and social media, which are carried out in collaboration with tourism-related businesses.	TMG only ¥94 million
Measures to control the flow of people		
Project to promote the use of telecommuting at accommodation facilities	TMG promotes new business development of accommodation facilities and work style reforms for operators in the "new normal", by subsidizing the costs of telecommuting and costs of improving the usage environment for accommodation facilities.	TMG only ¥42 million

IV. Initiatives to promote social structure reforms and overcome the crises we face

¥54.9 billion

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Promoting use of telecommuting by TMG staff as an emergency measure against COVID-19	TMG further promotes telecommuting for TMG staff by developing a telecommuting environment that enables web conferencing.	TMG only ¥50 million
Service counter congestion mitigation measures for Tokyo metropolitan tax offices, as an emergency measure against COVID-19	TMG alleviates congestion at offices by distributing the congestion status and processing status of each Tokyo metropolitan tax office, and has implemented full-scale introduction of office congestion status distribution service to prevent stagnation in waiting spaces.	TMG only ¥90 million
Improving the environment for online classes at Tokyo metropolitan universities, etc.	TMG supports initiatives related to infection prevention, such as online classes, in order to create an environment where students can receive education safely and securely at Tokyo Metropolitan University, etc.	TMG only ¥200 million
Improving the environment for online learning in Tokyo metropolitan schools	To enable online learning at metropolitan schools, TMG promotes the use of learning support cloud services, the placement of staff to support teachers, and the maintenance of equipment, etc.	¥1.0 billion
Development of ICT environment in Tokyo metropolitan schools	Based on the national government's GIGA school concept, TMG implements development of a study PC for each student in metropolitan special needs schools (elementary and junior high schools) ahead of schedule in FY2020, and equipped them with compatible input/output support equipment.	¥100 million
Improving the environment for online learning in Tokyo municipal schools	To enable online learning at municipal schools, TMG promotes the use of learning support cloud services, the placement of staff to support teachers, and the maintenance of equipment, etc.	TMG only ¥1.3 billion
Support for communication infrastructure development in Tokyo municipal schools	TMG is accelerating support for the development of communication infrastructure in municipal schools based on the national government's GIGA school concept of developing a study PC for each student.	TMG only ¥500 million
Emergency support for improving environments for online learning at Tokyo municipal schools	In order to promote online learning at municipal schools, for children and students who do not have a study PC at home, TMG urgently lends a number of PCs to fill shortages occurring even when using devices distributed by schools in Tokyo municipalities, and also paid for communication fees.	TMG only ¥5.9 billion
Subsidy project for improving environments such as online medical examination and medical consultation	TMG subsidizes the initial introduction costs of information communication equipment, in order to promote online medical examinations and medical consultations by family doctors.	¥80 million

IV. Initiatives to promote social structure reforms and overcome the crises we face

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Emergency support for promoting use of telecommuting as an emergency measure against COVID-19	For safety measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, TMG extended the deadline for accepting applications for companies that have installed telecommuting equipment, and subsidizes expenses, and promote initiatives.	TMG only ¥44.7 billion
Telecommuting introduction model experience project (COVID-19 emergency measure)	TMG actively provides opportunities to experience the benefits and effects of telecommuting by lending tools that allow SMEs in Tokyo to experience telecommuting free of charge.	TMG only ¥200 million
"Telecommuting Tokyo Rules" popularization and education movement	In order to prevent the introduction of telecommuting from regressing and to establish it as a new daily work style, TMG publicizes companies that practice "Telecommuting Tokyo Rules", gives awards to cases of model initiatives, and conducts intensive publicity through various media.	TMG only ¥71 million
SME cyber security improvement support project	TMG provides technical support related to trial installation of security equipment and security measures, and also tracks and disseminates the actual situation of cyber attacks on small and medium-sized enterprises in Tokyo.	TMG only ¥32 million
Development of a web conference system with municipal governments in Tokyo	TMG supports the use of web conference systems for local governments in Tokyo to promote the holding of web conferences between TMG and municipal governments.	TMG only ¥50 million
Consideration of quick and concise service provision methods using Individual Numbers (My Number), etc.	TMG investigates and considers the possibility of providing services based on identification, such as Individual Number (My Number), in order to improve services for Tokyo residents.	TMG only ¥20 million
Startup demonstration encouragement project for promoting DX	TMG supports companies that are trying to demonstrate new business models using a digital transformation field, and disseminating demonstration examples, in order to encourage the creation of innovation by start-up companies with innovative ideas, turn crises into opportunities, and accelerate social change.	TMG only ¥67 million
IT human resource development support project	In order to effectively develop IT human resources that support the growth of Tokyo, TMG implements new employment measures that integrate vocational training and reemployment support for young people who have lost their jobs due to the spread of COVID-19.	TMG only ¥200 million

- ✓ In the initial budget, we assessed the infection status regarding necessary measures, and made a rapid response with Tokyo’s total strength measures against COVID-19. We also took emergency employment measures in response to the needs of people who are facing difficulties, and made projects of multifaceted measures to prevent infection and promote economic activity.
- ✓ In addition, we promptly responded with necessary measures such as strengthening the medical care provision system and requesting shortened business hours while assessing the infection situation.

I.Measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 ¥2,486.3 billion

(1) Initiatives to contain the spread of the virus ¥1,807.0 billion

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Promoting system development related to vaccination systems and strengthening cooperation with municipalities		
COVID-19 vaccine mass vaccination project at large-scale vaccination venues	In order to further accelerate progress of vaccination against COVID-19, in conjunction with vaccination for general residents by municipal governments, TMG took the lead in setting up large-scale venues for group vaccinations in multiple locations around Tokyo, and rolled out the vaccines.	¥30.3 billion
COVID-19 vaccination promotion project	In order to promote vaccination implemented by municipalities and to realize prompt vaccinations for those who want them, TMG provides cooperation funds to local clinics, that are intensively working on individual vaccinations.	¥20.7 billion
Development of COVID-19 vaccination systems	In order to secure a professional consultation system that requires medical knowledge related to adverse reactions after vaccination, TMG operates the "Tokyo COVID-19 Vaccine Adverse Reactions Consultation Center", which offers telephone consultations to Tokyo residents, and allocates funds necessary to secure specialized medical institutions that can respond to consultations from vaccination doctors, etc.	¥2.1 billion
COVID-19 vaccination promotion campaign project	In order to encourage vaccination of Tokyo residents, TMG provides information such as correct knowledge about vaccines through a special website, and develops initiatives such as using an application that can register vaccination records.	TMG only ¥1.0 billion
Development of a COVID-19 vaccination system for medical workers	To ensure smooth vaccination of medical workers, TMG supports the establishment of systems, such as issuing rewards to vaccination medical institutions that do inventory management, distribution, and packaging of vaccines.	¥800 million
COVID-19 vaccine occupational inoculation promotion support project	From the viewpoint of promoting effective and efficient vaccination against COVID-19, TMG supports occupational vaccinations conducted by SMEs and universities.	¥500 million

(1) Initiatives to contain the spread of the virus

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Promoting system development related to vaccination systems and strengthening cooperation with municipalities		
Promotion of COVID-19 preventive vaccine R&D	At the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Medical Science, TMG promotes vaccine development research that can deal with COVID-19, including the currently prevalent strains of the virus.	TMG only ¥100 million
Research on antibody possession related to COVID-19	TMG conducts research at the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Medical Science, investigating the status of antibody titers after vaccination with COVID-19 vaccines.	TMG only ¥30 million
Expansion of consultation systems		
Securing a consultation system (call center / consultation desk)	TMG set up the "COVID-19 Call Center" that broadly responds to various consultations related to COVID-19 infections, as well as the "Tokyo Fever Consultation Center", which offers consultations to people who have symptoms such as a fever and people who have received notifications from the contact confirmation application "COCOA".	¥3.2 billion
Expansion of testing systems		
Implementation of intensive testing at support facilities for the elderly and persons with disabilities	TMG conducts intensive and regular PCR tests for staff at facilities used by elderly people and people with disabilities who are at high risk of becoming seriously ill from COVID-19.	TMG only ¥14.0 billion
Strategic testing enhancement business	When an infected person is confirmed, TMG conducts intensive and regular PCR tests on groups concerned about clusters, and at places with a relatively high risk of infection according to the infection trend, transportation nodes, etc., in order to ensure early detection of infected people and prevent of spread of COVID-19 infection.	TMG only ¥6.8 billion
Strengthening of mutant strain monitoring system with genome analysis	In order to build a system to monitor the occurrence trends of new mutant strains, TMG outsources genome analysis to the private sector.	¥1.2 billion
Implementation of PCR tests in Tokyo metropolitan schools Implementation of PCR tests in Tokyo municipal schools Implementation of PCR tests in Tokyo private schools Implementation of PCR tests in Tokyo nursery schools	When it is found that a student is infected at (1) metropolitan, (2) municipal, or (3) private schools, or (4) nursery schools, if a public health center does not immediately identify and test close contacts, TMG conducts PCR tests prior to the public health center in order to prevent the spread of infection.	TMG only (1) ¥300 million (2) ¥800 million (3) ¥500 million (4) ¥75 million

(1) Initiatives to contain the spread of the virus

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Other initiatives to prevent the spread of COVID-19		
Payment of "COVID-19 prevention cooperation funds for shortening of business hours" by restaurants	- While requesting restaurants and other establishments in Tokyo to close or shorten their business hours during the rebound prevention period, priority measures period, or period of emergency measures, TMG provides COVID-19 prevention cooperation funds to the stores of businesses that have fully cooperated. - In order to apply for cooperation money, it is necessary to comply with the guidelines for infection prevention, post a thorough declaration of infection prevention sticker, and appoint and register COVID-19 measure leaders.	¥1,540.5 billion
Payment of "cooperation funds for large-scale facilities requested to close"	For large-scale facilities other than restaurants in Tokyo, TMG requests suspension of business or shortening of business hours during the period of emergency measures and semi-emergency priority measures. Along with this, TMG provides "cooperation funds for large-scale facilities requested to close" for facilities and tenants of businesses that have fully cooperated.	¥151.3 billion
Payment of "cooperation funds for SMEs requested to cooperate by closing"	For small and medium-sized facilities other than restaurants in Tokyo, TMG requested cooperation in closing during the period of emergency measures. and paid "cooperation funds for SMEs requested to cooperate by closing" to the establishments of SMEs that have given full cooperation.	TMG only ¥14.1 billion
Infectious disease countermeasure subsidy project by SMEs, etc.	TMG pays subsidies for the cost of taking measures against COVID-19 in accordance with the infectious disease prevention guidelines of each industry group for SMEs and groups in Tokyo, such as restaurants with corona countermeasure leaders.	TMG only ¥15.5 billion
Restaurant-oriented thorough inspections and support	TMG implements thorough inspections and support efforts related to infection prevention measures for restaurants in Tokyo, in a short-term and high-intensity manner aligned with the implementation of priority measures.	TMG only ¥1.1 billion
Development of personal protective equipment as a COVID-19 measure	TMG subsidizes expenses related to stockpiling protective equipment (protective clothing, masks, etc.) for COVID-19 countermeasures for medical staff at public hospitals.	TMG only ¥66 million
Using post for Silver Pass simultaneous renewal	TMG conducts simultaneous renewal of Silver Passes by so as not to cause confusion in the procedure, with consideration for the psychological anxiety of the elderly who wish to renew their Silver Passes during the COVID-19 pandemic, and the period of time it takes to familiarize oneself with necessary procedures.	TMG only ¥500 million
Investigation of the status of facilities subject to business closure requests, etc.	TMG requests restaurants and other establishments in Tokyo to close during the period of emergency measures and shorten business hours during the period of priority measures, and in line with this, conducted a survey of business conditions, in order to grasp the status of initiatives.	TMG only ¥300 million
Stockpiling protective equipment	In addition to securing personal protective equipment as TMG's own response to COVID-19, TMG stockpiles equipment to deliver to hospitals accepting COVID-19 outpatients and inpatients.	¥1.0 billion

(2) Strengthening and enhancing the medical care provision system, etc.

**¥639.2
billion**

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Effective and flexible COVID-19 control centered on Tokyo iCDC		
Surveys and research by the Tokyo iCDC Expert Board	TMG established an expert board to make recommendations on overall infectious disease control, and conduct surveys and research.	TMG only ¥300 million
Tokyo iCDC information infrastructure development	TMG collects and accumulates data related to COVID-19 and conducts more advanced analysis.	TMG only ¥50 million
Investigation to promote measures against infectious diseases at Tokyo iCDC	TMG collects and analyzes data on measures against COVID-19 infection so far, and conducts necessary research to utilize this data for future measures against infectious diseases.	TMG only ¥30 million
Expansion of testing systems		
Insurance coverage for PCR test, etc. co-payment of expenses	The national government and TMG bear the cost of co-payments incurred when insurance is applied for PCR tests, performed at medical institutions that have COVID-19 outpatients (outpatients for returnees and contacts).	¥20.0 billion
Strengthening testing systems	TMG allocates funds for purchasing test reagents for COVID-19 testing at the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health.	¥1.3 billion
Development of medical care provision system		
Securing vacant beds for patient acceptance subsidies	TMG secures the necessary number of beds by subsidizing fees for securing vacant beds for medical institutions, in order to ensure the acceptance of patients who require inpatient treatment.	¥372.5 billion
Accommodation facility utilization project	With regard to the operation of hotels and other accommodation facilities that accept patients with mild symptoms and COVID-19 patients, TMG further expands the scale of acceptance, and strengthens and improves the efficiency of the health management system, such as by classifying health management into home visits with a high degree of medical care, and remote medical facilities.	¥101.5 billion
Securing patient acceptance at private medical institutions as well as transportation systems	TMG supports medical institutions that accept COVID-19 patients and temporarily accept patients suspected of being infected, and allocates necessary funds such as by adding an acceptance honorarium to medical institutions that accept severely ill patients.	¥38.4 billion

(2) Strengthening and enhancing the medical care provision system, etc.

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Development of medical care provision system		
Appropriate implementation of home care support	TMG secured a system of cooperation with public health centers, and provides appropriate and efficient health observations and life support to people receiving medical treatment at home due to a COVID-19 infection, and established a system that allows home care recipients to live a recuperative life with peace of mind.	¥23.3 billion
Installation and operation of oxygen and medical supply stations (facility type)	TMG established and operates facilities that accept patients with COVID-19 infections who are being treated at home and are judged to have mild symptoms, and administer oxygen, etc.	¥13.8 billion
Support for special work allowances for medical workers	TMG supports medical institutions that provide special work allowances to medical professionals who treat patients with COVID-19.	TMG only ¥10.2 billion
Development of systems for priority medical institutions for COVID-19 treatment	In order to develop an advanced medical care system, and prevent transmission in hospitals, TMG supports expenses necessary for equipment maintenance for medical institutions in Tokyo that have hospitals and wards dedicated to patients (priority medical institutions).	¥9.9 billion
Support for securing the medical care system	In order to secure the outpatient treatment system and testing system, TMG supports expenses related to operation of COVID-19 outpatient clinics (outpatient clinics for returnees and people who have contacted COVID-19 patients) set up by medical institutions, as well as regional outpatient/examination centers established by district medical associations.	TMG only ¥7.0 billion
Project to strengthen the system of regional outpatient and testing centers in the COVID-19 pandemic	With regard to support for expenses related to the operation of local outpatient/examination centers established by district medical associations, TMG made additions when the inspection system is strengthened based on requests by TMG during the New Year's holidays, consecutive holidays, or when COVID-19 is spreading.	TMG only ¥500 million
Provision of special work allowances to employees of Tokyo metropolitan hospitals	For medical workers at Tokyo metropolitan hospitals who are involved in the treatment of patients with new coronavirus infections, TMG pays a special work allowance.	TMG only ¥4.5 billion
COVID-19 dedicated medical facility operation	TMG allocates funds to the operation of medical facilities dedicated to COVID-19, which is operated as a ward of the Tokyo Metropolitan Tama Medical Center (formerly the Tokyo Metropolitan Fuchu Rehabilitation Center).	¥4.1 billion
Transportation of patients getting antibody cocktail therapy	In order to help patients who are candidates for antibody cocktail therapy to get treatment early and reliably, TMG transports patients to medical institutions where treatment is given.	¥3.1 billion
Securing a system for dispatching doctors to provide medical care in place of infected doctors	In order to secure the local medical provision system, TMG supports the expenses of dispatching doctors by other medical institutions, so that medical institutions where working doctors are infected with COVID-19 can continue to provide medical care.	¥23 million

(2) Strengthening and enhancing the medical care provision system, etc.

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Development of medical care provision system		
Support for continuation and reopening of closed medical institutions	In order to maintain the necessary medical care functions in the region, TMG supports expenses required for continuation and resumption of disinfection and other functions of facilities, for those medical institutions that have been forced to close or reduce medical care due to COVID-19.	¥34 million
Support project for securing medical and testing systems during Golden Week	TMG supports medical institutions in Tokyo that conduct medical examinations and tests for COVID-19 during Golden Week and dispensing pharmacies opened in cooperation with those institutions.	TMG only ¥1.2 billion
Key medical institution medical team dispatch support project	TMG supports medical institutions that dispatch medical teams so that medical institutions that accept patients with COVID-19 can quickly secure their medical care delivery system.	¥2.5 billion
Securing new temporary medical facilities	TMG established new temporary medical facilities to meet the medical needs of patients with various conditions.	¥2.3 billion
Bearing expenses such as medical expenses based on the Infectious Disease Act	Based on the Infectious Diseases Act, public funds are allocated for the medical expenses required for patients who were subject to recommendations or measures to receive medical care at a designated medical institution for infectious diseases.	¥1.3 billion
Support project for securing inpatient medical care system during Golden Week	TMG supports medical institutions that accept inpatients with COVID-19 during Golden Week, when it is difficult to secure staff at medical institutions.	TMG only ¥1.0 billion
COVID-19 emergency measure response funding loan interest subsidy	TMG pays interest subsidies for financial institutions that provide loans to medical institutions affected by a decrease in revenue due to the COVID-19 pandemic.	TMG only ¥300 million
Emergency, perinatal and pediatric medical institutions COVID-19 prevention support	TMG supports the installation of equipment necessary to prevent transmission of COVID-19 in hospitals, at emergency, perinatal, and pediatric medical institutions in Tokyo.	¥800 million
COVID-19 suspected case emergency patient Tokyo rules	Aiming for the smooth acceptance of emergency patients suspected of novel coronavirus infection, TMG issues acceptance honorariums and supports expenses required to secure a doctor in charge, for suspected COVID-19 case emergency medical institutions, which actively accept COVID-19 patients and suspected cases, as well as community emergency medical centers that always accept patients.	TMG only ¥800 million

(2) Strengthening and enhancing the medical care provision system, etc.

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Development of medical care provision system		
Operation of TOKYO Hospitalization Waiting Station	TMG secures facilities that temporarily accept patients who are on waiting lists despite needing inpatient treatment, and also operates accommodation facilities with enhanced medical functions capable of administering oxygen and medication.	¥700 million
Logistical support hospital securing project to secure inpatient medical care for COVID-19 patients	TMG allocates appropriate funds related to the acceptance honorarium to medical institutions to which patients are transferred, In order to secure logistical support beds for patients in the recovery stage after being hospitalized due to a COVID-19 infection, and to secure a medical care system for patients with severe or moderate illness.	TMG only ¥600 million
Admission cooperation to lodging facilities	TMG uses temporary staffing and has secured a system that can be continuously and appropriately implemented, for some of the work related to the admission coordination at accommodation treatment facilities for which public health centers are not responsible (such as hearing information on underlying diseases and allergies).	¥300 million
Comprehensive measures for expectant and nursing mothers in the COVID-19 pandemic	- For pregnant women infected with COVID-19, after discharge from a hospital, midwives and public health nurses provide close support by telephone and home visits, and TMG subsidizes the cost of prenatal COVID-19 testing for pregnant women who wish to get tested. - TMG continues close-knit support and subsidies for testing such as PCR testing.	¥200 million
Support for securing accommodation for medical workers	TMG supports expenses when medical institutions rent hotels for the accommodation of doctors and nurses who involved in the treatment of patients with COVID-19 when they work late at night.	¥200 million
Support for outpatients using an online medical system	With the cooperation of medical associations, doctors who are capable of online and telephone medical care participate in telemedicine conducted by TMG using a video call system for home care patients throughout Tokyo.	¥200 million
Hospital transfer support for COVID-19 patients who meet the discharge criteria	In order to support the transportation of patients who are in the recovery stage after being hospitalized due to COVID-19 infection, TMG subsidizes the expenses of medical institutions related to transportation of eligible patients to logistical support hospitals.	¥100 million
Maintenance of medical equipment required for the installation of oxygen stations in metropolitan and public hospitals	In order to prevent the aggravation of COVID-19 patients' symptoms, TMG subsidizes the expenses required for the maintenance of necessary medical equipment for public hospitals that accept COVID-19 patients and install oxygen stations to administer oxygen.	TMG only ¥44 million

(2) Strengthening and enhancing the medical care provision system, etc.

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Development of medical care provision system		
Support project to secure inpatient medical care systems during the New Year's holidays	TMG supports medical institutions that accept inpatients with COVID-19 during New Year's holidays, when it is difficult to secure staff at medical institutions.	TMG only ¥3.0 billion
Support for health observation by medical institutions	In order to promptly conduct health observations for those who are treated at home after being found positive, in addition to public health centers and follow-up centers, health observations are carried out in cooperation with local medical institutions, etc.	¥2.0 billion
Support project to secure medical treatment and testing systems during the New Year's holidays	TMG supports medical institutions in Tokyo that conduct medical examinations and tests for COVID-19 during New Year's holidays and dispensing pharmacies opened in cooperation with those institutions.	TMG only ¥1.7 billion
Project to promote antibody cocktail therapy through home visits	TMG established a system capable of administer neutralizing antibody drugs to patients in a timely and appropriate manner, even when COVID-19 infection is spreadin, and supports medical institutions that administer antibody cocktail therapy at home visits in order to prevent cluster outbreaks at facilities for the elderly.	¥600 million
Strengthening of home visit system for outpatients	In order to strengthen the system for home visits in areas where not enough home visits can be made, and to take prompt measures when clusters occur at facilities for the elderly, TMG strengthens the medical care provision system for home care patients, in collaboration with Medical institutions that are available for home visits selected by the Tokyo metropolitan government during the pandemic.	¥400 million
Project to secure medical personnel using the Tokyo Medical Personnel Registration Database	In order to build a system capable of securing necessary human resources at facilities where TMG has requested the dispatch of staff, TMG uses the Tokyo Metropolitan Medical Personnel Registration Database to subsidize medical institutions which have dispatched staff, and conducts training for registered medical personnel.	TMG only ¥300 million
Project to promote patient acceptance by transferring hospitals	For patients with COVID-19 whose symptoms have improved due to hospital treatment, TMG transfers patients to medical institutions that mainly accept patients with mild to moderate symptoms, and supports medical institutions that have accepted new patients with severe to moderate symptoms.	¥100 million
Tokyo metropolitan COVID-19 medical support doctor project	TMG trains clinicians who are involved in medical care for infectious diseases, including COVID-19 infections, through specialized training, etc.	TMG only ¥2 million

(2) Strengthening and enhancing the medical care provision system, etc.

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Development of medical care provision system		
Nursing staff reemployment support project	In light of growing demand for nursing care, TMG strengthens efforts to disseminate information at Tokyo Metropolitan Nurse Plaza, development of recruitment facilities that accept short-time and part-time workers, and initiatives toward job placement, and also provides incentives for re-employment and retention of nurses.	¥29 million
Human resource development support project for hospital COVID-19 countermeasures	TMG supports medical institutions that train medical personnel with specialized qualifications such as nurses certified for infection control, and trains hospital infection control leaders who play a leading role in infection control at hospitals where certified nurses are absent.	TMG only ¥13 million
Strengthening health center functions		
Improving readiness systems at Tokyo metropolitan public health centers Strengthening the support system for public health centers	- TMG ensures efficient business execution and a healthy working environment for staff by utilizing temporary staffing for telephone support, such as health consultations by public health centers. - At the Tokyo Metropolitan Public Health Center Support Base, TMG continues to secure a system to take charge of active epidemiological surveys and PCR tests by utilizing staff appointed during the fiscal year, and reduced the burden of public health center work by enhancing support, such as outsourcing part of public health center work.	¥4.8 billion
Promoting digitalization of public health centers	In order for the public health center to smoothly carry out operations such as epidemiological surveys and health observations even when the infection spreads, TMG aims to further improve the efficiency of operations using digital technology, such as automatic transcription of telephone audio using voice mining technology, and advances use of wearable devices for health monitoring of home care patients.	¥86 million
Implementation of research and analysis of the work of metropolitan public health centers relating to COVID-19 measures	In order to verify the efforts of public health centers related to measures against COVID-19, TMG conducts a survey and analysis of operations related to measures against infectious diseases.	TMG only ¥20 million
Other initiatives to prevent the spread of COVID-19		
Other initiatives to prevent the spread of COVID-19	- TMG supports the cost of conducting PCR tests, including screening, for special nursing homes for the elderly and support facilities for persons with disabilities, which will be greatly affected if there is an outbreak. - TMG subsidizes costs independently according to the scale of facilities.	TMG only ¥800 million
Support for measures against COVID-19 in nursing care, disabled welfare facilities, orphanages, etc.	In order to continuously provide necessary services while taking measures against the new coronavirus infection, TMG supports expenses for responding to increased work volume by improving the environment and taking thorough measures against infectious diseases at nursing care, disabled welfare, and child foster facilities.	¥1.7 billion
Acceptance system for people who require nursing care at home development project	TMG supports municipalities that develop acceptance systems, so that in the event that a person providing care at home becomes infected with COVID-19, support staff can be placed at facilities that can be used temporarily by the person requiring nursing care.	¥500 million

(3) Measures in collaboration with municipal governments

**¥40.0
billion**

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Project to promote measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 jointly with municipalities	For municipalities participating in the collaboration mechanism jointly conducted by TMG and municipal governments, TMG supports efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19, which are intensively implemented by municipal governments according to the actual situation in their region (implementation of PCR tests by municipalities, strengthening of the system of public health centers, independent measures to prevent the spread of infection, etc.).	TMG only ¥6.0 billion
Temporary subsidy for regional revitalization in response to COVID-19 (special category)	TMG allocates temporary subsidies for regional revitalization (special category), through preventing the spread of COVID-19 and supporting businesses affected by the prolonged state of emergency declaration, response to business continuity and employment maintenance, and transformation of economic structure toward the post-coronavirus era, as well as realization of a virtuous cycle.	¥30.7 billion
COVID-19 municipal emergency total support project	TMG allocates expenses required for indirect subsidized projects conducted by TMG for municipalities that utilize the national government's COVID-19 emergency comprehensive support grant.	¥3.1 billion
COVID-19 safety net strengthening project subsidy	TMG allocates expenses required for indirect subsidized projects conducted by TMG for municipalities that utilize the national government's COVID-19 safety net enhancement grant.	¥300 million

II. Strengthening and enhancing safety nets that support economic activities and the lives of Tokyo residents		¥460.5 billion
(1) Safety nets to support economic activities		¥289.3 billion
Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Financing measures		
SME system financing, etc.	Under the credit enhancement system, TMG established various loan menus to facilitate financing for SMEs, and provides low-interest funds according to the use of funds by SMEs through deposits with financial institutions and subsidizing credit guarantee fees related to loans.	TMG only ¥220.0 billion
Employment support, vocational training, etc.		
Employment creation and stabilization support project	TMG uses the worker dispatch scheme to implement trial work, in which people work as temporary employees to experience multiple industries and occupations such as IT and nursing care, and aim to find a suitable job as a regular employee.	TMG only ¥4.1 billion
COVID-19 emergency measure employment environment improvement project	TMG provides incentives to SMEs in Tokyo that have received employment adjustment subsidies, for efforts such as creating an emergency work system and developing a special leave system.	TMG only ¥1.1 billion
Employment creation and stabilization support related recruitment and retention promotion project	In order to deal with the worsening employment environment, TMG provides subsidies to companies that have developed a working environment where workers hired through the employment creation and stabilization support project can continue to work with peace of mind, thereby promoting stable employment.	TMG only ¥600 million
Employment freeze generation employment stabilization support project	TMG promotes stable employment by providing subsidies to SMEs that formulated development plans, selected mentors, or provided training for people who continue to be in non-regular employment against their wishes during the employment freeze generation.	¥300 million
Early return to work emergency support project	TMG conducted career counseling, seminars, and job interviews as a 1 day short-term intensive program.	TMG only ¥300 million
Short-term/short-time consignment training for COVID-19 emergency measures	TMG conducts short-term and short-time consignment training in order to improve vocational ability and lead to career advancement, mainly for employed people who are in unstable working conditions due to the impact of COVID-19.	¥100 million

(1) Safety nets to support economic activities

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Support for business activities		
Monthly support benefits for SMEs in Tokyo	For SMEs in Tokyo whose sales have decreased because of the closure of restaurants and shortening of business hours due to emergency measures, TMG adds its own support funds to the monthly subsidy provided by the national government, and expands the target businesses to include some businesses that are not eligible for the monthly subsidy.	¥52.3 billion
Support for conversion of restaurant businesses (COVID-19 emergency measure)	In order to support restaurateurs in Tokyo who are trying to change their business format, TMG subsidizes the initial costs when starting a new home delivery or takeout service.	TMG only ¥1.9 billion
Emergency support project for temporary support recipients	For SMEs in Tokyo that have received temporary support funds, TMG provides support such as dispatching experts, subsidies for expanding sales channels, and developing new businesses in order to solve the problems they face and improve their management.	TMG only ¥4.6 billion
Tokyo island areas sea route / air route subsidy project	TMG provided subsidies for operators of regular sea routes and air routes, due to their continued growing deficit caused by COVID-19.	TMG only ¥1.4 billion
Broad support for artistic and cultural activities	In order to keep the light of culture lit, TMG supports artists and others who are in a difficult situation due to the COVID-19 pandemic.	TMG only ¥1.0 billion
Growth industry field career formation support project	TMG implements integrated support for acquisition of new qualifications and digital skills through e-learning, and employment support such as job placement, in order to stabilize employment in preparation for the resumption of economic activity, and to promote the shift of human resources to growth industries through re-employment and career development of non-regular workers, etc.	TMG only ¥200 million
Cargo fare subsidy project in Tokyo island areas	In order to reduce the impact of COVID-19 and fuel price trends on producers located on islands, and stabilize the livelihoods of islanders, TMG provides subsidies for transportation costs of agricultural and fishery products and related goods.	TMG only ¥77 million
Recruitment and employment of digital human resources promotion project	TMG strongly promotes the shift of human resources to the digital field by holding matching events that gather digital recruiting companies, as well as holding joint job interviews and individual consultations.	TMG only ¥69 million

(2) Safety nets to support the lives of Tokyo residents

¥171.2 billion

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Support for business activities		
Scholarship return support project for securing human resources for SMEs	In order to support recruiting of core human resources for SMEs, which are short of young engineers as the COVID-19 pandemic drags out, TMG supports efforts by SMEs to support scholarship repayment when university students using scholarships find employment at SMEs and work continuously.	TMG only ¥50 million
Welfare work image improvement campaign project	TMG implements public relations activities using social media advertisements, in order to promote employment in the welfare industry by communicating the merits of welfare and nursing care work to those who have left their jobs due to COVID-19.	¥22 million
Support project for improving skills such as mental health self-care in medical and welfare offices	TMG conducts online training for managers/supervisors, to promote mental health care initiatives at business establishments and reduce the mental and physical burden on workers.	TMG only ¥5 million
Support for life of residents in Tokyo		
Tokyo Maternity Support Project ~ Don't lose to COVID-19! ~	In order to support and boost families who have or raise children during the COVID-19 pandemic, TMG reduces their economic burden through the use of child-rearing support services and the provision of child-rearing goods, and at the same time, tracks specific child-rearing needs and reflects them in future measures.	TMG only ¥12.6 billion
Tokyo Livelihood Support Project ~ Don't lose to COVID-19! ~	TMG supports municipalities that implement cashless point rewards and other initiatives aimed at revitalizing local economies using the power of digital technology, while striving to "support daily life" in the new normal.	TMG only ¥12.5 billion
Promotion of suicide prevention measures	In order to ensure that people at risk of suicide can receive appropriate support at an early stage, TMG provides consultation services through the Tokyo Metropolitan Suicide Consultation Dial and Consultation Hot Line @ Tokyo, and also implements awareness-raising activities.	¥300 million
Strengthening support systems for attempted suicide survivors, etc.	TMG strengthens the support system for people who have attempted suicide, creates suicide prevention awareness materials for young people, and conducts intensive public relations using gatekeeper educational videos to strengthen the foundation for supporting people with concerns throughout society.	¥32 million
Public welfare, children's committee activity popularization and education business	TMG strengthens efforts to raise awareness of public welfare and children's committee members, in order to enable people who suffer from loneliness and isolation to have peace of mind as they consult with welfare and children's commissioners, who are close counselors for local residents, and to receive necessary support.	TMG only ¥30 million

(2) Safety nets to support the lives of Tokyo residents

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Support for life of residents in Tokyo		
Hikikomori (shut-ins) social participation support project	In order to enable hikikomori (people who have shut themselves in and withdrawn from society) and their families to consult with counseling and support organizations with peace of mind and get support, TMG conducts awareness-raising activities for hikikomori and their families, and other general residents of Tokyo, and holds peer online counseling sessions with former hikikomori and their families.	TMG only ¥11 million
Elderly care prevention and frailty prevention popularization and education project	In order to build the momentum to work on preventive measures, TMG conducts awareness-raising activities for elderly care prevention and frailty prevention among Tokyo residents, mainly seniors and soon-to-be seniors.	TMG only ¥8 million
Securing telephone consultation support systems for women during New Year's holidays	During New Year's holidays, in order to prevent women in need of support from becoming isolated, TMG provides telephone consultations for women through Tokyo Women's Plaza, as emergency consultation support for people who do not know where to seek help.	TMG only ¥7 million
Support for school-children		
Placement of school counselors	TMG conducts additional dispatch of school counselors, in order to further enhance mental healthcare for students, respond flexibly to various problems such as students refusing to attend school, which is a manifestation of mental and physical instability, as well as build a safe and secure school management system.	TMG only ¥46 million
Support for working people		
Livelihood welfare loan business assistance	TMG allocated additional funds required for the time being for special loans (emergency small amount/comprehensive support funds) to meet temporary funding needs, due to suspension of business because of the outbreak of COVID-19.	¥142.2 billion
Support project for precariously employed people and unemployed people who have lost housing	For precariously employed people who have lost their homes and people who have left their jobs, TMG provides livelihood consultations, housing consultations, employment support, support for obtaining nursing care qualifications, to secure stable housing and livelihoods.	¥2.4 billion
SME employee loans (COVID-19 emergency measure)	TMG provides real interest-free loans to employees of SMEs (including non-regular employees) who need loans due to the impact of COVID-19.	TMG only ¥700 million
Online employment support project	In light of the impact of COVID-19, in order to support the job hunting activities of students and other job seekers, TMG has career counselors offer online consultations on employment, seminars, company briefings, etc.	TMG only ¥300 million

(2) Safety nets to support the lives of Tokyo residents

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Support for working people		
Enhancing support systems for single parents	TMG expands the support system of "TOKYO Challenge Net" in order to support single parents who are worried about their livelihoods due to the impact of COVID-19 or the loss of their home due to unemployment, etc.	TMG only ¥94 million
Single-parent household support center business	In order to help single parents, especially young parents get consultation, TMG established a consultation desk using social media, operated by the "Single-Parent Family Support Center".	TMG only ¥8 million
Single-parent household employment promotion project	In order to expand employment options for single parents who have lost their jobs due to the COVID-19 pandemic, TMG provides consistent support from goal setting to skill improvement training and follow-up immediately after gaining employment.	TMG only ¥2 million

III. Initiatives to achieve compatibility between COVID-19 infection prevention and economic and social activities		¥97.2 billion
Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Livelihood support for children and the elderly		
COVID-19 measures project in Tokyo metropolitan schools	As a countermeasure against COVID-19 in Tokyo metropolitan schools, TMG buys goods such as disinfectants, measures against aerosol infection, and the like.	¥1.9 billion
New daily life nursing care prevention and frailty prevention activities support project ~ Don't lose to COVID-19! ~	TMG supports municipalities that take measures against infectious diseases when engaging in activities such as group gatherings, as well as nursing care prevention and frailty prevention activities that use online tools.	TMG only ¥54 million
COVID-19 control project in Tokyo private kindergartens	TMG subsidizes the cost of buying health and hygiene products, the cost necessary for thorough measures against infectious diseases, taken as measures against COVID-19 at private kindergartens.	¥500 million
Tokyo municipal kindergartens COVID-19 control project	TMG subsidizes the cost of buying health and hygiene products, in addition to the cost of responding to increased work volume due to thorough measures against infectious diseases, taken as measures against COVID-19 at municipal kindergartens.	¥79 million
Support for compatibility with business activities		
Introduction support project for accommodation facility contactless services	TMG subsidizes expenses when accommodation facilities in Tokyo take measures against COVID-19 such as introduction of contactless services and facility maintenance.	¥1.9 billion
Restaurant operator oriented management foundation strengthening support project	TMG dispatches experts to restaurants in Tokyo that are considering resuming full-scale operations, and supports efforts to increase revenue and strengthen management foundations based on expert advice.	TMG only ¥1.2 billion
Travel agency oriented business vitality improvement emergency support project	TMG dispatches experts and reduces expenses that will contribute to improving management vitality, such as digitalization of operations, in anticipation of the recovery of travel demand, in order to support efforts by travel agencies and sightseeing bus operators to increase efficiency and improve services.	TMG only ¥300 million
Promotion of cultural projects	As a countermeasure against COVID-19 at metropolitan cultural facilities, in addition to the cost of purchasing hygiene products such as masks and disinfectants, TMG subsidizes cleaning as part of thorough measures against infectious diseases, staff personnel expenses for temperature measurement, and so on.	TMG only ¥200 million
Support for voluntary inspections to prevent the spread of COVID-19	- In order to ensure the effectiveness of "COVID-19 safety stickers", TMG supports inspection and popularization projects for voluntary measures taken by businesses to prevent the spread of infectious disease and popularization project. - TMG provides subsidies for expenses related to self-inspection of infection prevention measures. - TMG subsidizes expenses related to dissemination of stickers, dispatch of experts, etc.	TMG only ¥200 million

III. Initiatives to achieve compatibility between COVID-19 infection prevention and economic and social activities

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Support for compatibility with business activities		
Online tours for tourism operators development support project	TMG supports the creation of online tours using new technologies such as VR by travel agencies.	TMG only ¥200 million
Support for opening of stores specialized in takeout	TMG subsidizes part of the expenses when opening a new takeout specialty store that uses the former site of an ATM, for restaurants (businesses that provide cooked and processed food and beverages) in Tokyo who are suffering difficulties due to requests to citizens to refrain from going out due to the COVID-19 pandemic.	TMG only ¥200 million
Emergency support project to improve the appeal of accommodation facilities	In anticipation of the recovery of travel demand, in order to support the efforts of hotels and inns run by SMEs, TMG dispatches experts to help concoct management strategies, and supports the execution of management strategies and the creation of plans for micro-tourism.	TMG only ¥100 million
Promotion of the appeal of Olympic host city Tokyo to people abroad	In order to help future inbound tourism recover, TMG produced a video featuring interviews with Olympians etc, and spread the charm of Tokyo from the perspective of foreign visitors through the Tokyo 2020 Games with online streaming.	TMG only ¥50 million
Project to promote the establishment of vaccines, test packages, etc., and the general testing business during the COVID-19 pandemic	TMG provides free examinations for people who cannot be vaccinated due to health reasons, and free examinations for a wide range of reasons such as fear of infection in cases where it is likely COVID-19 will spread.	¥48.7 billion
Tokyo tourism promotion business	While thoroughly implementing infection prevention measures, TMG is working to restore the tourism industry, and in order to meet the needs of Tokyo residents for sightseeing in Tokyo, TMG is cooperating with the national government's "Go To Travel Project" to provide fixed-price support for travel products.	TMG only ¥3.3 billion

III. Initiatives to achieve compatibility between COVID-19 infection prevention and economic and social activities

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Support for compatibility with business activities		
Support project for securing human resources for the restaurant and tourism industry	TMG supports securing human resources for full-scale resumption of business in the restaurant and tourism industry by holding matching events for restaurants and tourism, and holding joint job interviews and conducting individual consultations.	TMG only ¥69 million
New developments in attracting domestic visitors	In order to attract domestic travelers to Tokyo, TMG effectively promotes the attractions of sightseeing in Tokyo, which can be enjoyed safely and securely.	TMG only ¥40 million
Project to promote the use of ingredients produced in Tokyo	In order to support producers in Tokyo who ship ingredients from Tokyo, TMG supports the development of new menus for restaurants in Tokyo that start using Tokyo-produced ingredients, and supports promotions for attracting customers using gourmet sites.	TMG only ¥20 million
Tokyo special product sales support business using an e-commerce website	In order to support the expansion of sales channels for Tokyo specialty products, TMG set up a special page for Tokyo specialty products will be set up on an e-commerce site to widely promote Tokyo delicacies.	TMG only ¥9 million
Measures to control the flow of people		
Project to promote the establishment of small-scale telecommuting corners	TMG subsidizes the cost of setting up small-scale telecommuting corners at stores of SME enterprises in Tokyo in order to further retain telecommuting.	TMG only ¥200 million
Utilizing accommodation facilities in the Tama area to provide satellite offices	In order to further promote telecommuting and reduce the flow of people to the city center, TMG uses accommodation facilities in the Tama area and provides them as satellite offices at low cost to those who wish to use them.	TMG only ¥200 million
Project to promote the use of telecommuting at accommodation facilities	TMG subsidizes expenses for accommodation facilities to develop telecommuting environments, we further support new business development of accommodation facilities and promote work style reforms for businesses in the era of the new "new normal".	TMG only ¥200 million
Provision of satellite offices utilizing lodging facilities in the 23 special wards	In order to further promote telecommuting and reduce the flow of people to the city center, TMG uses accommodation facilities in the 23 special wards area and provides them as satellite offices at low cost to those who wish to use them.	TMG only ¥83 million
Local tourism support project	TMG supports travel products related to sightseeing in Tokyo that thoroughly implement infection prevention measures planned by travel agencies.	¥37.3 billion

IV. Initiatives to promote social structure reforms and overcome the crises we face		¥19.8 billion
Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
TOKYO Smart School Project	In light of the changes in the digital education environment brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, TMG is strongly promoting the digitalization of education, As a total tool for responding to children's desire to learn and maximizing their abilities, with the best mix of teachers' empirical knowledge and technology, in anticipation of Society 5.0.	¥13.2 billion
Telecommuting establishment trial emergency support, etc.	TMG provides a fixed amount of incentives to certified "Telework Master Companies", which refers to SMEs that implement telecommuting “3 days a week, for 70% or more employees” for 3 months or more during the telework establishment trial period.	TMG only ¥5.0 billion
Digital human resource training support project	For young people who are unemployed due to COVID-19, TMG uses the know-how of private businesses for initiatives to integrate vocational training to impart IT-related skills and fine-tuned reemployment support.	TMG only ¥600 million
Capital investment support project for breakthrough business promotion	To further promote the digital transformation of SMEs in Tokyo in anticipation of the era after COVID-19, TMG expands subsidies for the introduction of equipment, that contributes to the promotion of digital transformation, among those subsidies related to introduction costs of the latest machinery and equipment that are necessary when aiming to improve productivity and added value and develop new businesses.	TMG only ¥400 million
SME cyber security improvement support project	In order to improve cyber security measures for SMEs, TMG provides technical consultation including trial introduction of security equipment and incident response, security diagnosis support and information dissemination.	TMG only ¥200 million
Startup demonstration encouragement project for promoting DX	TMG supports companies that are trying to demonstrate new business models using a digital transformation field, and disseminating demonstration examples, in order to encourage the creation of innovation by start-up companies with innovative ideas, turn crises into opportunities, and accelerate social change.	TMG only ¥100 million
Subsidy project for improving environments such as online medical examination and medical consultation	TMG subsidizes the initial introduction costs of information communication equipment, in order to promote online medical examinations and medical consultations by family doctors.	TMG only ¥40 million

- ✓ Approximately 3 months' worth of expenses related to strengthening and enhancing the medical care provision system are included in the initial budget.
- ✓ In addition, we secured the budget until the end of the fiscal year by making a supplementary budget according to the latest COVID-19 situation.

I. Measures to prevent the re-expansion of COVID-19		¥947.7 billion
(1) Initiatives to contain COVID-19		¥174.3 billion
Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Promoting system development related to vaccination systems and strengthening cooperation with municipalities		
COVID-19 vaccine mass vaccination project at large-scale vaccination venues	In order to further accelerate progress of vaccination against COVID-19, in conjunction with vaccination for general residents by municipal governments, TMG took the lead in setting up large-scale venues for group vaccinations in multiple locations around Tokyo, and rolled out the vaccines.	¥18.3 billion
COVID-19 vaccination promotion project	TMG provides cooperation funds to local clinics, that are intensively working on individual vaccinations for COVID-19.	¥8.7 billion
COVID-19 vaccination promotion campaign project	In order to encourage vaccination of Tokyo residents, TMG provides information such as correct knowledge about vaccines through a special website, and develops initiatives such as using an application that can register vaccination records.	TMG only ¥200 million
COVID-19 vaccine occupational inoculation promotion support project	From the viewpoint of promoting effective and efficient vaccination against COVID-19, TMG supports occupational vaccinations conducted by SMEs and universities.	¥90 million
Promotion of COVID-19 preventive vaccine R&D	At the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Medical Science, TMG promotes vaccine development research that can deal with COVID-19, including the currently prevalent strains of the virus.	TMG only ¥100 million
Ultra low temperature freezer (deep freezer) delivery storage	TMG stores ultra-low temperature freezers and low-temperature freezers distributed by the national government in warehouses, and in coordination with municipalities, medical institutions, and other organizations, delivers these freezers to large-scale vaccination venues and medical institutions where new coronavirus vaccinations are administered.	¥7 million

(1) Initiatives to contain the virus

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Expansion of consultation systems		
Securing consultation systems	TMG set up the "COVID-19 Omicron Strain Call Center" that broadly responds to various consultations related to COVID-19 infections, as well as the "Tokyo Fever Consultation Center", which offers consultations to people who have symptoms such as a fever and people who have received notifications from the contact confirmation application "COCOA".	¥15.1 billion
COVID-19 vaccine side effect consultation center	TMG established a consultation desk that necessitates medical knowledge of side effects after vaccination with a COVID-19 vaccine.	¥1.7 billion
COVID-19 vaccine side effect specialist medical consultation counter operation business	In order to secure a specialized consultation system that necessitates medical knowledge related to side effects of vaccination, TMG operates a contact point that responds to referral consultations from local medical institutions and the like.	¥85 million
Expansion of testing systems		
Implementation of intensive testing at support facilities for the elderly and persons with disabilities	TMG conducts intensive and regular PCR tests, etc. for staff at facilities used by elderly people and people with disabilities who are at high risk of becoming seriously ill from COVID-19.	TMG only ¥14.2 billion
Strategic testing enhancement business	TMG conducts early detection of infected people and prevention of spread of infection, by conducting tests on groups that are likely to form clusters, and by conducting tests at places with a relatively high risk of infection, such as places with heavy flow of people and traffic nodes, according to the trends of infection.	TMG only ¥4 billion
Strengthening of mutant strain monitoring system with genome analysis	In order to build a system to monitor the occurrence trends of new mutant strains, TMG outsources its genome analysis to the private sector.	¥10.4 billion

(1) Initiatives to contain the virus

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Expansion of testing systems		
Implementation of PCR tests in Tokyo metropolitan schools Implementation of PCR tests in Tokyo municipal schools Implementation of PCR tests in Tokyo private schools Implementation of PCR tests in Tokyo nursery schools	TMG conducts PCR tests to prevent the spread of infection when it is found that a student was infected at a (1) metropolitan, (2) municipal, or (3) private school or (4) nursery school, or when participating in school events or club activity competitions that require accommodation.	(1) ¥900 million (2) ¥200 million (3) ¥200 million (4) ¥94 million
Establishment of a PCR test system at disability welfare service establishments for children with disabilities	TMG conducts PCR tests to prevent the spread of infection, when it is found that a child was infected at a day care center for disabled children, and the public health center does not immediately identify and test people who were in close contact with them.	TMG only ¥100 million
Free of charge PCR and other tests project	In order to lead to early detection and early treatment of people who test positive, TMG provides testing for people worried about infection when the virus is spreading rapidly.	TMG only ¥80.1 billion
Other initiatives to prevent the spread of COVID-19		
Restaurant-oriented thorough inspections and support	TMG implements inspections and support for each restaurant, in order to thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures at restaurants in Tokyo.	TMG only ¥800 million
Support for the purchase of COVID-19 control supplies at evacuation centers	TMG provides subsidies for the purchase of supplies deemed necessary for COVID-19 control at evacuation centers established by municipalities.	TMG only ¥100 million
Deploying materials and equipment related to measures against COVID-19 to Tokyo metropolitan temporary accommodation facilities	TMG deploys materials and equipment (disinfectants, masks, etc.) to prevent the spread of infectious diseases at metropolitan temporary accommodation facilities.	TMG only ¥0.8 million

(1) Initiatives to contain the virus

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Other initiatives to prevent the spread of COVID-19		
Support for the deployment of COVID-19 control supplies at private temporary accommodation facilities	TMG subsidizes the cost of purchasing materials and equipment (disinfectants, masks, etc.) to prevent the spread of infectious diseases at privately owned temporary accommodation facilities.	TMG only ¥22 million
Development of personal protective equipment as a COVID-19 measure	TMG subsidizes expenses related to stockpiling protective equipment (protective clothing, masks, etc.) for COVID-19 countermeasures for medical staff at public hospitals.	TMG only ¥1 million
Border measures on Tokyo islands	In the event of a cluster of COVID-19 cases occurring on regular vessels (ships or airplanes) to the Izu Islands, TMG sends information to service users who are on board the vessel.	TMG only ¥0.4 million
COVID-19 emergency response capital investment support project	TMG supports the cost of purchasing the latest equipment necessary for manufacturing products related to infectious disease control. (Administrative expenses for projects adopted in FY 2020)	TMG only ¥1 million
Stockpiling protective equipment	In addition to securing personal protective equipment as TMG's own response to COVID-19, TMG stockpiles equipment to deliver to hospitals accepting COVID-19 outpatients and inpatients.	¥900 million
Implementation of antigen qualitative tests for faculty and staff of schools	TMG implements antigen qualitative tests for faculty and administrative staff at metropolitan and municipal schools, in order to detect those who test positive for COVID-19 at an early stage and prevent the spread of infection at schools.	TMG only ¥200 million
Infectious disease countermeasure subsidy project by SMEs, etc.	TMG pays subsidies for the cost of taking measures against COVID-19 in accordance with the infectious disease prevention guidelines of each industry group for SMEs and groups in Tokyo, such as restaurants with corona countermeasure leaders.	TMG only ¥15 billion
Children's Health Consultation Office	In anticipation of the simultaneous spread of COVID-19 and seasonal influenza this winter, TMG is increasing the number of reception lines for Children's Health Consultation Office (#8000)	TMG only ¥200 million

(2) Strengthening and enhancing the medical care provision system, etc.**¥743.5 billion**

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Effective and flexible COVID-19 control centered on Tokyo iCDC		
Tokyo iCDC Expert Board	TMG established an expert board to make recommendations on overall infectious disease control, and conduct surveys and research.	TMG only ¥200 million
Tokyo iCDC information infrastructure development	TMG collects and accumulates data related to COVID-19 and conducts more advanced analysis.	TMG only ¥52 million
Expansion of testing systems		
Insurance coverage for PCR test, etc. co-payment of expenses	- TMG bears the cost of co-payments incurred when insurance is applied for PCR tests, performed at medical institutions that have COVID-19 outpatients (outpatients for returnees and contacts). - The national government and TMG bear the self-pay portion of insurance coverage (subsidy rate:1/2).	¥23.5 billion
Purchase of test reagents, etc.	TMG allocates funds for purchasing test reagents for COVID-19 testing at the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health.	¥900 million
Distribution of antigen test kits to symptomatic people and people who have had close contact with COVID-19 patients	TMG delivers antigen qualitative test kits, so that tests can be done at home before outpatient visits, in order to avoid concentration of test subjects at medical institutions for medical examinations and examinations during the spread of infection, and in order to promptly connect symptomatic patients to appropriate medical services.	¥9 billion
Development of medical care provision system		
Securing vacant beds for patient acceptance subsidies	TMG secures the necessary number of beds by subsidizing fees for securing vacant beds for medical institutions, in order to ensure the acceptance of patients who require inpatient treatment.	¥270.7 billion
Accommodation facility utilization project	TMG uses accommodation facilities such as hotels to secure a recuperation environment for patients with mild symptoms of COVID-19 to undergo health management, oxygen administration, neutralizing antibody drug treatment.	¥118.2 billion
Admission cooperation to lodging facilities	TMG secures a system that makes it possible to do work related to admission coordination among accommodation and medical treatment facilities.	¥4.4 billion

(2) Strengthening and enhancing the medical care provision system, etc.

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Development of medical care provision system		
Project to issue compensation for temporary acceptance of suspected COVID-19 patients at medical institutions	TMG supports medical institutions that accept patients who have COVID-19, or that temporarily accept patients suspected of being infected with COVID-19, or that transfer patients whose symptoms have improved and accepts new patients.	¥45.4 billion
Support for special work allowances for medical workers	TMG supports medical institutions that provide special work allowances to medical professionals who treat patients with COVID-19.	TMG only ¥9.6 billion
Development of systems for priority medical institutions for COVID-19 treatment	- In order to secure an advanced medical care system, TMG supports expenses necessary for equipment maintenance for medical institutions in Tokyo that have hospitals and wards dedicated to patients (priority medical institutions). - TMG supports the cost of new equipment for outpatient clinics for returnees and contacts established by medical institutions or local medical associations, and for regional outpatient clinics and testing centers.	TMG only ¥1.8 billion
Provision of special work allowances to employees of Tokyo metropolitan hospitals	For medical workers at Tokyo metropolitan hospitals who are involved in the treatment of patients with new coronavirus infections, TMG gives them special work allowance (1person/1Day: ¥5,000).	¥1.1 billion

(2) Strengthening and enhancing the medical care provision system, etc.

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Development of medical care provision system		
COVID-19 dedicated medical facility operation	TMG allocates funds to the operation of medical facilities dedicated to COVID-19, which is operated as a ward of the Tokyo Metropolitan Tama Medical Center (formerly the Tokyo Metropolitan Fuchu Rehabilitation Center).	¥100 million
COVID-19 Medical System Strategy Board	TMG established the Tokyo COVID-19 Medical System Strategy Board to receive advice on the overall medical care provision system related to COVID-19.	TMG only ¥31 million
Securing a system for dispatching doctors to provide medical care on behalf of infected doctors	In order to secure the local medical provision system, TMG supports the expenses of dispatching doctors by other medical institutions, so that medical institutions where working doctors are infected with COVID-19 can continue to provide medical care.	¥7 million
Support for continuation and reopening of closed medical institutions	In order to maintain the necessary medical care functions in the region, TMG supports expenses required for continuation and resumption of disinfection and other functions of facilities, for those medical institutions that have been forced to close or reduce medical care due to COVID-19.	¥0.7 million
Appropriate implementation of home care support	TMG secured a system of cooperation with public health centers, and provides appropriate and efficient health observations and life support to people receiving medical treatment at home due to a COVID-19 infection, and established a medical support system that enables out-patients to recuperate with peace of mind.	¥96.2 billion
Transportation of patients receiving COVID-19 therapeutic drug administration	TMG established a system for transportation between homes of those who wish to receive COVID-19 drugs and medical institutions where they can be administered.	¥3.4 billion

(2) Strengthening and enhancing the medical care provision system, etc.

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Development of medical care provision system		
Support project for securing medical and testing systems during Golden Week	TMG supports medical institutions in Tokyo that conduct medical examinations and tests for COVID-19 during Golden Week and dispensing pharmacies opened in cooperation with those institutions.	TMG only ¥1.7 billion
Key medical institution medical team dispatch support project	TMG supports medical institutions that dispatch medical teams so that medical institutions that accept patients with COVID-19 can quickly secure their medical care delivery system.	¥65 million
Bearing expenses such as medical bills for hospitalized patients with COVID-19	Based on the Infectious Diseases Act, public funds are allocated for the medical expenses required for patients who were subject to recommendations or measures to receive medical care at a designated medical institution for infectious diseases.	¥18.8 billion
Support project for securing inpatient medical care system during Golden Week	TMG supports medical institutions that accept inpatients with COVID-19 during Golden Week, when it is difficult to secure staff at medical institutions.	TMG only ¥400 million
Support project for securing emergency, perinatal, and pediatric medical systems	TMG subsidizes the cost of equipment maintenance necessary for the maintenance of the medical care provision system related to COVID-19 at medical institutions that provide emergency, perinatal, and pediatric medical care.	¥900 million
Tokyo metropolitan COVID-19 medical support doctor project	TMG trains clinicians who are involved in medical care for infectious diseases, including COVID-19 infections, through specialized training, etc.	TMG only ¥2 million
COVID-19 suspected case emergency patient Tokyo rules	Aiming for the smooth acceptance of emergency patients suspected of novel coronavirus infection, TMG issues acceptance honorariums and supports expenses required to secure a doctor in charge, for suspected COVID-19 case emergency medical institutions, which actively accept COVID-19 patients and suspected cases, as well as community emergency medical centers that always accept patients.	TMG only ¥1.3 billion

(2) Strengthening and enhancing the medical care provision system, etc.

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Development of medical care provision system		
Operation of TOKYO Hospitalization Waiting Station	TMG secures facilities that temporarily accept patients who are on waiting lists despite needing inpatient treatment, and also operates accommodation facilities with enhanced medical functions capable of administering oxygen and medication.	¥300 million
Logistical support hospital securing project to secure inpatient medical care for COVID-19 patients	TMG allocates appropriate funds related to the acceptance honorarium to medical institutions to which patients are transferred, In order to secure logistical support beds for patients in the recovery stage after being hospitalized due to a COVID-19 infection, and to secure a medical care system for patients with severe or moderate illness.	TMG only ¥1.4 billion
Comprehensive measures for expectant and nursing mothers in the COVID-19 pandemic	- For pregnant women who have anxieties or are infected with COVID-19, after discharge from a hospital, midwives and public health nurses provide close support by telephone and home visits, and TMG subsidizes the cost of prenatal COVID-19 testing for pregnant women who wish to get tested. - TMG continues close-knit support and subsidies for the cost of taking tests such as PCR (unit price: ¥20,000, limited to one time).	¥400 million
Support for securing accommodation for medical workers	TMG provides support for costs (up to ¥13,100/day per person), subsidy rate: 10/10, if a medical institution leases a hotel for overnight stays, etc. for late nights and working hours for doctors, nurses and other medical practitioners involved in treating COVID-19 patients.	¥300 million
Project to secure transportation system for recovering patients	In order to support the transportation of patients who are in the recovery stage after being hospitalized due to COVID-19 infection, TMG subsidizes the expenses of medical institutions related to transportation of eligible patients to logistical support hospitals.	¥20 million
Support for health observation by medical institutions	In order to promptly conduct health observations for those who are treated at home after being found positive, TMG conducts health observations in cooperation with local medical institutions.	¥30.6 billion

(2) Strengthening and enhancing the medical care provision system, etc.

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Development of medical care provision system		
Project to promote neutralizing antibody drug treatment through home visits	TMG pays honorarium to regional clinics that administer neutralizing antibody drugs through home visits, home-visit nursing stations for post-treatment follow-up, and backup medical institutions to respond to allergic reactions after administration.	¥91 million
Tokyo metropolitan COVID-19 treatment drug call center	TMG established a call center to provide explanations on general treatment with COVID-19 therapeutic drugs, in order to quickly and reliably connect patients who are eligible for such drugs to treatment.	¥200 million
Support project to secure outpatient care system	- In order to secure the outpatient treatment system and testing system, TMG supports expenses and the like related to operation of COVID-19 outpatient clinics (outpatient clinics for returnees and people who have contacted COVID-19 patients) set up by medical institutions. - With regard to support for expenses related to the operation of local outpatient/examination centers established by district medical associations, TMG made additions when the inspection system is strengthened based on requests by TMG during the New Year's holidays, consecutive holidays, or when COVID-19 is spreading.	TMG only ¥7.6 billion
Project to secure medical personnel using the Tokyo Medical Personnel Registration Database	In order to build a system capable of securing necessary human resources at facilities where TMG has requested the dispatch of staff, TMG uses the Tokyo Metropolitan Medical Personnel Registration Database to subsidize medical institutions which have dispatched staff, and conducts training for registered medical personnel.	TMG only ¥700 million
Professional consultation and support project for measures to prevent COVID-19	TMG established a system for providing specialized consultation and support related to infection prevention measures for support facilities for persons with disabilities.	¥9 million
Operation of positive case registration center	TMG operates a positive case registration center that confirms the results of tests at home, in order to reduce the concentration of people receiving medical examinations and tests at medical institutions and to quickly determine positive COVID-19 test results.	¥3.8 billion
Securing antigen test kits in preparation for a shortage of antigen test kits at medical institutions	In order to prepare for the shortage of antigen test kits due to the increased demand for testing because of the rapid spread of COVID-19, TMG stockpiles kits in advance and distributes them for a fee to medical institutions that are in short supply.	¥900 million

(2) Strengthening and enhancing the medical care provision system, etc.

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Development of medical care provision system		
Consignment of hospitalization coordination headquarters	TMG has outsourced confirmation of medical conditions and contacting of hospitalized medical institutions, in order to ensure efficient hospitalization adjustment work and the use of COVID-19 patient beds by strengthening manpower at the hospitalization coordination headquarters.	¥400 million
Support project to secure inpatient medical care systems during the New Year's holidays	TMG supports medical institutions that accept inpatients with COVID-19 during New Year's holidays, when it is difficult to secure staff at medical institutions.	TMG only ¥2.5 billion
Support project to secure medical treatment and testing systems during the New Year's holidays	TMG supports medical institutions in Tokyo that conduct medical examinations and tests for COVID-19 during New Year's holidays and dispensing pharmacies opened in cooperation with those institutions.	TMG only ¥1.9 billion
Medical treatment / examination medical institution holiday pediatric medical treatment promotion project	To promote the treatment/examination of infants on holidays, TMG provides monetary support when a treatment/testing medical institution treats/examines infant patients with symptoms such as a fever on holidays (in winter, other institutions are also eligible.)	¥1.6 billion
Establishment and operation of medical support facilities for the elderly	TMG operates medical support facilities for the elderly that accept elderly patients requiring a high level of care, and oxygen and medical care stations that accept patients with mild symptoms and provide oxygen and neutralizing antibody drug therapy.	¥58.1 billion
Operation of medical facilities during the COVID-19 pandemic	TMG operates a recuperation facility during the pandemic for asymptomatic positive patients with COVID-19 infections, who live with the elderly and children and who are worried about transmission at home.	TMG only ¥2.1 billion
Seasonal influenza routine vaccination special subsidy project for the elderly in the COVID-19 pandemic	In anticipation of the simultaneous epidemic of the new coronavirus infection and seasonal influenza, TMG provides subsidies to municipalities in order to reduce the actual cost burden required for the elderly to receive routine seasonal influenza vaccinations.	¥7.8 billion

(2) Strengthening and enhancing the medical care provision system, etc.

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Strengthening health center functions		
Strengthening the support system for public health centers	In order to support public health centers where the burden of work is concentrated due to the spread of COVID-19, TMG utilizes fiscal year appointed staff, and secures a system to handle inspections that conducts active epidemiological tests and PCR tests at metropolitan public health centers.	¥3.3 billion
Promoting digitalization of public health centers	In order to facilitate the work of public health centers such as carrying out epidemiologic studies and monitoring health when infections are spreading, TMG makes their work more effective using digital technology, such as the auto-transcription of phone conversations through audio mining technology.	¥400 million
Implementation of research and analysis of the work of metropolitan public health centers relating to COVID-19 measures	TMG considers how public health centers should operate in preparation for future outbreaks of new infectious diseases, based on the results of surveys and analyzes related to the verification of the efforts of public health centers to combat COVID-19.	TMG only ¥1 million
Other initiatives to prevent the spread of COVID-19		
Project to secure service provision system for nursing care service establishments	TMG supports additional expenses that do not occur in normal times so that nursing care service establishments can continue to provide necessary nursing care services while minimizing the impact of COVID-19.	TMG only ¥900 million
Continuing support project for provision of welfare services for persons with disabilities	TMG supports additional expenses that do not occur in normal times so that disability welfare service establishments can continue to provide necessary services while minimizing the impact of COVID-19.	¥64 million
Support for measures against COVID-19 in nursing care, disabled welfare facilities, child welfare facilities, etc.	In order to continuously provide necessary services while taking measures against the new coronavirus infection, TMG supports expenses for responding to increased work volume by improving the environment and taking thorough measures against infectious diseases at nursing care, disabled welfare, and child foster facilities.	¥1.6 billion
Project to improve the acceptance system for people requiring nursing care at home	TMG supports municipalities that develop acceptance systems, so that in the event that a person providing care at home becomes infected with COVID-19, support staff can be placed at facilities that can be used temporarily by the person requiring nursing care.	TMG only ¥300 million
Support staff dispatch business in the event of COVID-19 outbreaks at elderly care facilities	TMG and cooperating organizations to secure a system for coordination on dispatch of support staff over a wide area, when there is a shortage of staff due to the outbreak of COVID-19 at facilities for the elderly and it is difficult to secure support staff within municipalities.	TMG only ¥83 million

(2) Strengthening and enhancing the medical care provision system, etc.

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Other initiatives to prevent the spread of COVID-19		
Project to promote the acceptance of elderly people who require nursing care	TMG adds acceptance honorarium to medical institutions that accept elderly patients with a high level of care through hospitalization or transfer, in order to support elderly patients who require nursing care and reduce the burden on medical institutions associated with hospital transfer coordination.	TMG only ¥700 million
Business continuity support project for support facilities for the elderly and people with disabilities	In order to prevent the infection of facility residents and prevent transmission in the homes of facility staff, TMG supports the expenses required for renting hotels, residences to secure accommodation for facility staff.	TMG only ¥77 million
Strengthening infection control and business support systems at facilities for the elderly, etc.	TMG established a dedicated consultation desk and dispatches a rapid response support team in the event of a positive case, as part of efforts to strengthen support for in-facility care systems at support facilities for the elderly and persons with disabilities.	TMG only ¥58 million
Hospital transfer support project for elderly people in the recovery period of a COVID-19 infection	TMG ascertains patient transfer coordination work in recovery support hospitals and shares information with medical institutions in Tokyo, in order to efficiently secure beds by strengthening the ability to coordinate patient transfer among medical institutions.	TMG only ¥68 million
Infectious disease treatment cooperative medical institution facilities and equipment development project	TMG supports hospitals that are developing facilities and equipment to deal with infectious diseases such as COVID-19, as well as developing the necessary equipment for outpatient clinics, in order to provide both general medical care and infectious disease medical care.	¥1.6 billion
COVID-19 specimen testing machinery and equipment development subsidy project	TMG supports the development of equipment necessary for specimen testing of the new coronavirus, for medical and testing institutions and private testing institutions that perform a wide range of tests, such as responding to patients other than regular patients.	¥3.6 billion
Rehabilitation staff dispatch project to support facilities for the elderly and persons with disabilities that provide in-facility treatment	TMG ensures a system that coordinates the dispatch of support staff such as physiotherapists and occupational therapists sent to quickly resume rehabilitation after COVID-19 infections have calmed. This is aimed at residents whose ADL (activities of daily living) were reduced during their care in facilities.	TMG only ¥9 million
Project to promote acceptance of people (children) with disabilities	To reduce the burden on medical institutions associated with the acceptance of people with severe disabilities (children), the money given for this is to be increased for medical institutions that accept people with severe disabilities (children) via hospitalization or hospital transfer.	TMG only ¥200 million

(3) Measures in collaboration with municipal governments

¥29.9
billion

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Project to promote measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in collaboration with municipalities	For municipalities participating in the collaboration mechanism jointly conducted by TMG and municipal governments, TMG supports efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19, which are intensively implemented by municipal governments according to the actual situation in their region (implementation of PCR tests by municipalities, strengthening of the system of public health centers, independent measures to prevent the spread of infection, etc.).	TMG only ¥7.0 billion
COVID-19 safety net reinforcement project subsidy	TMG allocates expenses required for indirect subsidized projects conducted by TMG for municipalities that utilize the national government's COVID-19 safety net enhancement grant.	¥400 million
COVID-19 municipal emergency total support project	TMG allocates expenses required for indirect subsidized projects conducted by TMG for municipalities that utilize the national government's COVID-19 emergency comprehensive support grant (Subsidy rate 10/10).	¥11.3 billion

II. Strengthening and enhancing safety nets that support economic activities and the lives of Tokyo residents ¥225.1 billion

(1) Safety nets to support economic activities ¥219.6 billion

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Financing measures		
SME system financing, etc.	- Under the credit enhancement system, TMG established various loan menus to facilitate financing for SMEs, and provides low-interest funds according to the use of funds by SMEs through deposits with financial institutions and subsidizing credit guarantee fees related to loans. - Loan target amount: ¥2,010 billion Of which, ¥750 billion is for COVID-19 response 10 billion for business conversion support loan for COVID-19 - Deposit: ¥111.1 billion yen / Credit guarantee subsidy: ¥23.4 billion / Interest subsidy: ¥70.5 billion	TMG only ¥205.1 billion
Employment support, vocational training, etc.		
Employment creation and stabilization support project	TMG uses the worker dispatch scheme to implement trial work, in which people work as temporary employees to experience multiple industries and occupations such as IT and nursing care, and aim to find a suitable job as a regular employee.	TMG only ¥400 million
Employment creation and stabilization support related recruitment and retention promotion project	In order to deal with the worsening employment environment, TMG provides subsidies to companies that have developed a working environment where workers hired through the employment creation and stabilization support project can continue to work with peace of mind, thereby promoting stable employment.	TMG only ¥30 million
Employment freeze generation employment stabilization support project	TMG promotes stable employment by providing subsidies to SMEs that formulated development plans, selected mentors, or provided training for people who continue to be in non-regular employment against their wishes during the employment freeze generation.	¥200 million
Online skill building vocational training	TMG provides vocational training through e-learning for job seekers and non-regular workers.	TMG only ¥23 million
Consigned training for reemployment promotion (emergency measure consigned training, short-term consigned training)	TMG conducts vocational training for improving skills and re-employment for people who have taken a leave of absence or lost their jobs due to the effects of COVID-19.	¥300 million
Early return to work emergency support project	TMG conducted career counseling, seminars, and job interviews as a 1 day short-term intensive program.	TMG only ¥300 million
Industry-collaborative return to work support project	For people who have left their jobs due to COVID-19, TMG cooperates with industry groups to provide reemployment support by combining short-term training programs that impart industry knowledge and skills and matching with industry affiliated companies.	TMG only ¥300 million

(1) Safety nets to support economic activities

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Support for business activities		
Business rebuilding support using crowdfunding	TMG uses crowdfunding to promote SMEs undertaking the challenges to try to review and rebuild their businesses in anticipation of the era after COVID-19.	TMG only ¥88 million
Corporate reform promotion project for the post COVID-19 era	In addition to providing necessary support for reviewing business plans of SMEs and securing new revenue bases, TMG promotes corporate transformation toward the era after COVID-19 while strengthening collaboration between SMEs, large companies, universities, etc.	TMG only ¥44 million
Bankruptcy prevention special support project	TMG has established a bankruptcy prevention special support desk at the Tokyo Metropolitan Small and Medium Enterprise Support Center, and cooperates with financial institutions and experts to support management improvement of SMEs in Tokyo.	TMG only ¥41 million
Exhibition and event holding project	TMG holds exhibitions that incorporate a hybrid of real and online to support the V-shaped recovery of SMEs.	TMG only ¥69 million
Tokyo special product sales support business using an e-commerce website	TMG helps the development of sales channels for SME specialty product sellers by setting up a special page on a famous e-commerce site and widely promoting Tokyo's specialty products.	TMG only ¥100 million
Tokyo traditional craft product sales support business using e-commerce websites	TMG promotes traditional crafts of Tokyo widely and helps develop the market, by setting up an antenna shop on a famous e-commerce site and supporting the sales and promotion of traditional crafts in Tokyo.	TMG only ¥100 million
Emergency support project for temporary support recipients	For SMEs in Tokyo that have received temporary support funds, TMG provides support such as dispatching experts, and subsidies for expanding sales channels, in order to solve the problems they face and improve their management.	TMG only ¥200 million
Scholarship return support project for securing human resources for SMEs	TMG subsidizes part of the scholarship repayment costs for 3 years after employment, when an SME that wishes to hire young human resources for eligible occupations such as construction and civil engineering hires university students, who are using scholarships for eligible occupations.	TMG only ¥54 million
		TMG only

(1) Safety nets to support economic activities

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Support for business activities		
Recruitment and employment of digital human resources promotion project	In order to strongly encourage the shift of human resources to the digital field, TMG holds a matching event specializing in the digital industry and develops recruitment for jobs that even those with no experience in the digital field can apply for, as well as develops job openings for core digital human resources, supporting recruitment of DX human resources for SMEs.	TMG only ¥200 million
Growth industry field career formation support project	TMG implements integrated support for acquisition of new qualifications and digital skills through e-learning, and employment support such as job placement, in order to promote the shift of human resources to growth industries through re-employment and career development of non-regular workers, etc.	TMG only ¥400 million
SME personnel skill building support project	TMG provides subsidies for e-learning and other training expenses for employees of SMEs in order to support the human resources development of companies for new business development.	TMG only ¥300 million
Yell to Art! Tokyo project	Yell to Art! Video works created by artists who participated in the Tokyo project are distributed on the TMG website.	TMG only ¥10 million
Support for conversion of restaurant businesses (COVID-19 emergency measure)	In order to support restaurateurs in Tokyo who are trying to change their business format, TMG subsidizes the initial costs when starting a new home delivery or takeout service.	TMG only ¥1.1 billion
Tokyo island area sea route / air route subsidy project	TMG provides subsidies, as deficits of routes and air route operators continue to grow due to the impact of COVID-19 and soaring crude oil prices.	TMG only ¥1.1 billion

(2) Safety nets to support the lives of Tokyo residents

**¥5.5
billion**

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Tokyo Maternity Support Project ~ Don't lose to COVID-19! ~	- In order to support and boost families who have or raise children during the COVID-19 pandemic, TMG reduces their economic burden through the use of child-rearing support services and the provision of child-rearing goods, and at the same time, tracks specific child-rearing needs and reflects them in future measures. - Target: Families with children born from January 1, 2021 to March31, 2023. - Distribution contents: ¥10,000 per child	TMG only ¥5 billion
SME employee loans (COVID-19 emergency measure)	TMG provides substantially interest-free loans to employees of SMEs (including non-regular employees) who need loans due to the impact of the new coronavirus infection.	TMG only ¥500 million
Single-parent household employment promotion project	In order to expand employment options for single parents who have lost their jobs due to the COVID-19 pandemic, TMG provides consistent support from goal setting to skill improvement training and follow-up immediately after gaining employment.	¥47 million
Support project for improving skills such as mental health self-care in medical and welfare offices	TMG conducts lecture format training for managers/supervisors, to promote mental health care initiatives at business establishments and reduce the mental and physical burden on workers.	TMG only ¥25 million

III. Initiatives to achieve compatibility between COVID-19 infection prevention and economic and social activities		¥19.4 billion
Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Public kindergarten COVID-19 countermeasures project	• TMG subsidizes the cost of buying health and hygiene products, the cost necessary for thorough measures against infectious diseases, taken as measures against COVID-19 at municipal kindergartens.	¥38 million
COVID-19 measures project in Tokyo metropolitan schools	• As a countermeasure against COVID-19 in Tokyo metropolitan schools, TMG buys goods such as disinfectants, measures against aerosol infection, and the like.	¥1.9 billion
Safe and secure selection activities with measures against COVID-19	• As a countermeasure against COVID-19, TMG decentralizes the selection venue for the selection of teachers.	TMG only ¥10 million
Measures against COVID-19 in admission selection	• Submission of school applications for student selection to Metropolitan senior high schools is done online, and the results are also provided on websites.	TMG only ¥200 million
Expenses for measures against COVID-19 in school lunch preparation	• TMG conducts disinfection work related to school lunch cooking and serving, as a countermeasure against COVID-19.	TMG only ¥14 million
COVID-19 support project in Tokyo private kindergartens	• TMG subsidizes the cost of buying health and hygiene products, the cost necessary for thorough measures against infectious diseases, taken as measures against COVID-19 at private kindergartens.	¥200 million

III. Initiatives to achieve compatibility between COVID-19 infection prevention and economic and social activities

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Operation of cultural facilities (COVID-19 countermeasures project)	TMG implements COVID-19 counter measures at Tokyo metropolitan cultural facilities.	TMG only ¥48 million
Development project for COVID-19 countermeasures on small buses	TMG subsidizes part of the introduction costs related to measures against COVID-19 implemented by bus operating companies in Tokyo.	TMG only ¥23 million
New daily life nursing care prevention and frailty prevention activities support project	TMG supports municipalities that take measures against infectious diseases when engaging in activities such as group-gatherings, as well as nursing care prevention and frailty prevention activities that use online tools.	TMG only ¥29 million
Long-term care prevention and frailty prevention popularization and education project	In order to help the elderly maintain their health, TMG conducts awareness-raising efforts to prevent long-term care and frailty, and promote preventive measures.	TMG only ¥8 million
Restaurant operator oriented management foundation strengthening support project	TMG supports initiatives that lead to a stable flow of customers to restaurants, and strengthens their management foundations.	TMG only ¥1.6 billion

III. Initiatives to achieve compatibility between COVID-19 infection prevention and economic and social activities

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Innovation special support project aimed at acquisition of new demand	TMG provides intensive financial and business support to SMEs aiming to develop new products, applications, software, and other technologies, and promote innovation.	TMG only ¥4 million
Acceptance environment development project for tourism businesses in response to new daily life	In order to create and promote examples of advanced initiatives, TMG publicizes initiatives on a special website and hold web seminars for tourism businesses in Tokyo with business operators implementing advanced initiatives as the instructors.	TMG only ¥33 million
Project to promote the use of telecommuting at accommodation facilities	- TMG strengthens business foundations through new business development of accommodation facilities, and promotes the transformation of social structure by promoting telecommuting among business operators. - TMG pays subsidies for rental expenses related to Tokyo business operators using Tokyo accommodation facilities for telecommuting. - Subsidy limit: ¥3 million (maximum of ¥1 million per month, for a maximum of 3 months)	TMG only ¥85 million
Telecommuting introduction hands-on support project	TMG supports SMEs in industries where it is difficult to introduce telecommuting, through consulting and subsidies from the introduction of telework to its establishment (scale: 300 companies).	TMG only ¥1.0 billion
Project to promote the establishment of small-scale telecommuting corners	TMG provides subsidies for maintenance costs for SMEs that install small-scale telecommuting corners in individual stores and commercial facilities.	TMG only ¥100 million
Tourism business support business utilizing advisors	TMG supports efforts by tourism operators to improve management, such as cost reduction and customer acquisition based on advice from experts.	TMG only ¥500 million
Safety and security assurance support project for tourism-related businesses	TMG supports costs associated with order-based sightseeing tours from metropolitan travel companies that operate with perfected anti-infection measures by subsidizing certain eligible expenses associated with reserving tickets for public transport, aiming to further increase demand for group travel.	TMG only ¥100 million
Group exchange promotion tourism support project	Aiming for an early recovery in demand for group travel, which has seen a marked decline in demand, TMG supports chartering expenses for transportation arrangements related to group trips, which can be conducted safely and securely.	TMG only ¥200 million
Regional tourism support project	TMG uses Japan's national travel support to support travel products connected to tourism in the metropolitan area with thorough infection prevention measures.	¥15 billion

IV. Initiatives to promote social structure reforms and overcome the crises we face		¥1.6 billion
Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Subsidy project for improving environments such as online medical examination and medical consultation	TMG supports the initial costs of information communication equipment, in order to promote online medical examinations and medical consultations by family doctors.	TMG only ¥8 million
Telecommuting implementation survey	TMG investigates the introduction status of telecommuting to accurately grasp the status of inculcation.	TMG only ¥33 million
"Telecommuting Tokyo Rules" popularization and education movement	TMG fosters momentum through efforts such as the system of announcing companies that practice the "Telecommuting Tokyo Rules" and an award system.	TMG only ¥64 million
SME cyber security improvement support project	Through support for development of security personnel and practical problem solving, TMG supports continuity security measures and strengthen the structure of SMEs, leading to security measures for supply chains.	TMG only ¥200 million
Digital human resource training support project	TMG conducts vocational training to impart digital-related skills and fine-tuned reemployment support for unemployed young people (1,000 people).	TMG only ¥1.3 billion

- ✓ The initial budget allocates expenses, etc. for measures to be taken at normal times, such as surveys and research by the Tokyo iCDC Expert Board.
- ✓ A supplemental budget for three months was allocated in April in order to steadily implement measures for the transition accompanying the downgrade of COVID-19 to a Class 5 infectious disease, placing the highest priority on the lives and health of Tokyo residents.

I. Measures to prevent the re-expansion of COVID-19 ¥51.5 billion

① Initiatives to contain COVID-19 ¥14.1 billion

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Securing consultation systems (call center / fever consultation center)	TMG operates the "COVID-19 Omicron Variant Call Center" to provide a wide range of consultation related to COVID-19 and the "Tokyo Fever Consultation Center " to provide consultation for people with symptoms such as fever.	¥1.9 billion
Free of charge PCR and other tests project	In order to lead to early detection and early treatment of people who test positive, TMG provides testing free of charge for people worried about infection when the virus is spreading rapidly.	¥10.3 billion
Restaurant-oriented thorough inspections and support	TMG conducts inspections and provides support to restaurants in Tokyo in order to ensure that basic infection prevention measures are being implemented.	TMG only ¥1.0 billion
Deploying materials and equipment related to measures against COVID-19 to Tokyo metropolitan temporary accommodation facilities	TMG deploys materials and equipment (disinfectants, masks, etc.) to prevent the spread of infectious diseases at metropolitan temporary accommodation facilities.	TMG only ¥0.8 million
Support for the deployment of COVID-19 control supplies at private temporary accommodation facilities	TMG subsidizes the cost of purchasing materials and equipment (disinfectants, masks, etc.) to prevent the spread of infectious diseases at privately owned temporary accommodation facilities.	TMG only ¥3 million
Strengthening infection control and business support systems at facilities for the elderly, etc.	TMG established a dedicated consultation desk and dispatches a rapid response support team in the event of a positive case, as part of efforts to strengthen support for in-facility care systems at support facilities for the elderly and persons with disabilities.	TMG only ¥800 million
Promotion of COVID-19 preventive vaccine R&D	At the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Medical Science, TMG promotes vaccine development research that can deal with COVID-19, including the currently prevalent strains of the virus.	TMG only ¥100 million
Border measures on Tokyo islands	In the event of a cluster of COVID-19 cases occurring on regular vessels (ships or airplanes) to the Izu Islands, TMG sends information to service users who are on board the vessel.	TMG only ¥0.4 million

② Strengthening and enhancing the medical care provision system, etc.

¥37.4 billion

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Effective and flexible COVID-19 control centered on Tokyo iCDC		
Tokyo iCDC Expert Board	TMG established an expert board to make recommendations on overall infectious disease control, and conduct surveys and research.	TMG only ¥300 million
Tokyo iCDC information infrastructure development	TMG collects and accumulates data related to COVID-19 and conducts more advanced analysis.	TMG only ¥50 million
Expansion of testing systems		
Support for medical institutions for controlling the accuracy of PCR testing	TMG conducts surveys and dispatches experts to improve control of accuracy for medical institutions for treatment and testing that have installed testing equipment through TMG-subsidized projects.	¥100 million
Distribution of antigen test kits to symptomatic people and people who have had close contact with COVID-19 patients	TMG delivers antigen qualitative test kits, so that tests can be done at home before outpatient visits, in order to avoid concentration of test subjects at medical institutions for medical examinations and treatment, and in order to promptly connect symptomatic patients to appropriate medical services.	TMG only ¥500 million
Development of medical care provision system		
Tokyo metropolitan COVID-19 medical support doctor project	TMG trains clinicians who are involved in medical care for infectious diseases, including COVID-19 infections, through specialized training, etc.	TMG only ¥2 million
Human resource development support project for hospital COVID-19 countermeasures	TMG supports medical institutions that train medical personnel with specialized qualifications such as nurses certified for infection control, and trains hospital infection control leaders who play a leading role in infection control at hospitals where certified nurses are absent.	TMG only ¥200 million
Project to strengthen the capacity of small and medium-sized hospitals to respond to infectious disease health crises in the post-Covid era	TMG analyzes outbreaks of clusters of COVID-19 infections in small and medium-sized hospitals, develops educational materials based on the analysis, and trains personnel in charge of infectious disease countermeasures.	TMG only ¥60 million

② Strengthening and enhancing the medical care provision system, etc.

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Development of medical care provision system		
Infectious disease treatment cooperative medical institution facilities and equipment development project	TMG supports hospitals that are developing facilities and equipment to deal with infectious diseases such as COVID-19, as well as developing the necessary equipment for outpatient clinics, in order to provide both general medical care and infectious disease medical care.	¥1.1 billion
COVID-19 Health Medical Care Provision System Strategy Board	TMG has established the Tokyo COVID-19 Medical System Strategy Board in order to receive advice on the overall medical care provision system as it relates to COVID-19 infections.	TMG only ¥29 million
Project to secure medical personnel using the Tokyo Medical Personnel Registration Database	In order to build a system capable of securing necessary human resources at facilities where TMG has requested the dispatch of staff, TMG uses the Tokyo Metropolitan Medical Personnel Registration Database to subsidize medical institutions which have dispatched staff.	TMG only ¥2 million
Operation of positive case registration center	TMG operates a positive case registration center that confirms the results of tests at home, in order to reduce the concentration of people receiving medical examinations and tests at medical institutions and to quickly determine positive COVID-19 test results.	¥900 million
Strengthening the system for local outpatient/examination centers	With regard to support for expenses related to the operation of local outpatient/examination centers established by district medical associations, TMG made additions when the inspection system is strengthened based on requests by TMG during consecutive holidays or when COVID-19 is spreading.	TMG only ¥48 million
Support for securing accommodation for medical workers	TMG supports expenses when medical institutions rent hotels for the accommodation of doctors and nurses who involved in the treatment of patients with COVID-19 when they work late at night. (Up to ¥13,100/day/person, with a subsidy rate: 10/10)	¥25 million
Support project for securing inpatient medical care system during Golden Week	TMG supports medical institutions that accept inpatients with COVID-19 during Golden Week, when it is difficult to secure staff at medical institutions.	TMG only ¥700 million

② Strengthening and enhancing the medical care provision system, etc.

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Development of medical care provision system		
Support project for securing medical and testing systems during Golden Week	TMG supports medical institutions in Tokyo that conduct medical examinations and tests for COVID-19 during Golden Week and dispensing pharmacies opened in cooperation with those institutions.	TMG only ¥2.8 billion
Accommodation facility utilization project	TMG uses accommodation facilities such as hotels to secure a recuperation environment for patients with mild symptoms of COVID-19 to undergo health management, oxygen administration, neutralizing antibody drug treatment. (Excludes lodging facilities for the elderly and pregnant women.)	¥8.4 billion
Outsourcing of decision-making for admission	TMG is outsourcing the decision-making process on admission, in which positive cases assigned to residential care facilities by public health centers are individually evaluated from a medical perspective.	¥3 million
Appropriate implementation of home care support	TMG secured a system of cooperation with public health centers, and provides appropriate and efficient health observations and life support to people receiving medical treatment at home due to a COVID-19 infection, and established a medical support system that allows home care recipients to live a recuperative life with peace of mind.	¥13.3 billion
Support for health observation by medical institutions	In order to promptly conduct health observations for those who are treated at home after being found positive, TMG conducts health observations in cooperation with local medical institutions.	¥1.7 billion
Promotion of the utilization of COVID-19 therapeutic drugs	In order to help patients who are candidates for receiving COVID-19 drugs to get treatment early and reliably, TMG transport patients to medical institutions that are providing treatment and support medical institutions that provide neutralizing antibody drug treatment through house calls, etc.	¥500 million
Support for special work allowances for medical workers	TMG supports medical institutions that provide special work allowances to medical professionals who treat patients with COVID-19.	TMG only ¥1.1 billion
Securing a system for dispatching doctors to provide medical care on behalf of infected doctors	In order to secure the local medical provision system, TMG supports the expenses of dispatching doctors by other medical institutions, so that medical institutions where working doctors are infected with COVID-19 can continue to provide medical care.	¥0.1 million
Support for continuation and reopening of closed medical institutions	In order to maintain the necessary medical care functions in the region, TMG supports expenses required for continuation and resumption of disinfection and other functions of facilities, for those medical institutions that have been forced to close or reduce medical care due to COVID-19.	¥0.4 million

② Strengthening and enhancing the medical care provision system, etc.

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Strengthening health center functions		
Promoting digitalization of public health centers	In order for the public health center to smoothly carry out operations such as epidemiological surveys and health observations even when the infection spreads, TMG aims to further improve the efficiency of operations using digital technology.	¥200 million
Strengthening the support system for public health centers (outsourcing of PCR testing to the private sector, etc.)	TMG has reduced the burden of public health centers by outsourcing part of public health center work, utilizing fiscal year appointed staff in charge of epidemiological surveys, etc. at Tokyo public health centers, etc., and improving operational efficiency through the use of tools for disseminating information via SMS, etc.	¥100 million
Other initiatives to prevent the spread of COVID-19		
Stockpiling protective equipment	In addition to securing personal protective equipment as TMG's own response to COVID-19, TMG stockpiles equipment to deliver to hospitals accepting COVID-19 outpatients and inpatients.	TMG only ¥1.4 billion
Acceptance system for people who require nursing care at home development project	TMG supports municipalities that develop acceptance systems, so that in the event that a person providing care at home becomes infected with COVID-19, support staff can be placed at facilities that can be used temporarily by the person requiring nursing care.	TMG only ¥300 million
Project to secure service provision system for nursing care service establishments	TMG supports additional expenses that do not occur in normal times so that nursing care service establishments can continue to provide necessary nursing care services while minimizing the impact of COVID-19.	TMG only ¥1.5 billion
Continuing support project for provision of welfare services for persons with disabilities	TMG supports additional expenses that do not occur in normal times so that disability welfare service establishments can continue to provide necessary services while minimizing the impact of COVID-19.	¥200 million
Support for measures against COVID-19 in nursing care, disabled welfare facilities, child welfare facilities, etc.	In order to continuously provide necessary services while taking measures against the new coronavirus infection, TMG supports expenses for responding to increased work volume by improving the environment and taking thorough measures against infectious diseases at nursing care, disabled welfare, and child foster facilities.	TMG only ¥1.5 billion
Council on Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases (COVID-19)	TMG has established a council for diagnosis of infectious diseases at each public health center, who deliberate on necessary matters concerning general medical care and orders for admission in the event that a patient is identified.	¥4 million

II. Strengthening and enhancing safety nets that support economic activities and the lives of Tokyo residents

¥193.2
billion

① Safety nets to support economic activities

¥192.6
billion

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Financing measures		
SME system financing, etc.	- Under the credit enhancement system, TMG established various loan menus to facilitate financing for SMEs, and provides low-interest funds according to the use of funds by SMEs through deposits with financial institutions and subsidizing credit guarantee fees related to loans. - Loan target amount: ¥2 trillion, of which ¥800 billion is for a special loan menu to address socioeconomic conditions - Deposit: ¥108.6 billion / Credit guarantee subsidy: ¥20.2 billion / Interest subsidy: ¥57.8 billion	TMG only ¥186.6 billion
Employment support, vocational training, etc.		
Employment creation and stabilization support project	TMG provides new, stable employment opportunities by using a dispatch system scheme to help people find permanent employment while earning a certain income.	TMG only ¥3.6 billion
Online skill building vocational training	TMG provides vocational training through e-learning for job seekers and non-regular workers.	TMG only ¥23 million
Consigned training for reemployment promotion (emergency measure consigned training, short-term consigned training)	TMG conducts vocational training for improving skills and re-employment for people who have taken a leave of absence or lost their jobs due to the effects of COVID-19.	¥300 million
Industry-collaborative return to work support project	For people who have left their jobs due to COVID-19, TMG cooperates with industry groups to provide reemployment support by combining short-term training programs that impart industry knowledge and skills and matching with industry affiliated companies.	TMG only ¥300 million

① Safety nets to support economic activities

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Support for business activities		
Bankruptcy prevention special support project	TMG has established a bankruptcy prevention special support desk at the Tokyo Metropolitan Small and Medium Enterprise Support Center, and cooperates with financial institutions and experts to support management improvement of SMEs in Tokyo.	TMG only ¥41 million
Scholarship repayment support project for securing human resources for SMEs	TMG supports the recruitment of human resources for SMEs by subsidizing part of the scholarship repayment costs for 3 years after employment, when university students, etc. using the scholarship find employment in industries where it is not easy to hire engineers and other professionals.	TMG only ¥100 million
Recruitment and employment of digital human resources promotion project	In order to strongly encourage the shift of human resources to the digital field, TMG holds a matching event specializing in the digital industry and develops recruitment for jobs that even those with no experience in the digital field can apply for, as well as develops job openings for core digital human resources, supporting SMEs' needs for the recruitment of DX human resources.	TMG only ¥200 million
Growth industry field career formation support project	TMG provides career development opportunities for non-regular workers, etc., to stabilize employment and promote the shift of human resources to growth industry sectors in preparation for the resumption of economic activity.	TMG only ¥400 million
SME personnel skill building support project	TMG subsidizes vocational training through group or e-learning programs provided by SMEs to their employees to support human resource development for the purpose of improving productivity, etc.	TMG only ¥600 million
Support project for suspension of business related to COVID-19 (expert dispatch)	TMG dispatches experts to provide advice and proposals to SMEs that are making efforts to utilize employment adjustment subsidies and elementary school closure subsidies.	TMG only ¥0.8 million

② Safety nets to support the lives of Tokyo residents

¥600 million

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
SME employee loans (COVID-19 emergency measure)	TMG provides substantially interest-free loans to employees of SMEs (including non-regular employees) who need loans due to the impact of COVID-19 infection.	TMG only ¥500 million
Single-parent household employment promotion project	To support the independence of single-parent families whose employment situation is unstable due to the COVID-19 pandemic, TMG provides consistent support from goal setting to skill improvement training and follow-up immediately after gaining employment, in accordance with each individual's wishes and aptitudes.	¥86 million
Support project for improving skills such as mental health self-care in medical and welfare offices	TMG conducts lecture format training for managers/supervisors, to promote mental health care initiatives at business establishments and reduce the mental and physical burden on workers.	TMG only ¥25 million

III. Initiatives to achieve compatibility between COVID-19 infection prevention and economic and social activities		¥5.5 billion
Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Public kindergarten COVID-19 countermeasures project	TMG subsidizes the cost of buying health and hygiene products, the cost necessary for thorough measures against infectious diseases, taken as measures against COVID-19 at municipal kindergartens.	¥28 million
COVID-19 measures project in Tokyo metropolitan schools	As a countermeasure against COVID-19 in Tokyo metropolitan schools, TMG buys goods such as disinfectants, measures against aerosol infection, and the like.	¥1.2 billion
Safe and secure selection activities with measures against COVID-19	As a countermeasure against COVID-19, TMG decentralizes the selection venue for the selection of teachers.	TMG only ¥24 million
Measures against COVID-19 in admission selection	TMG transfers the submission of and other matters related to applications for admission to Tokyo metropolitan high schools to be submitted online, with successful applicants announced at the same time on a website.	TMG only ¥200 million
COVID-19 support project in Tokyo private kindergartens	TMG subsidizes the cost of buying health and hygiene products, the cost necessary for thorough measures against infectious diseases, taken as measures against COVID-19 at private kindergartens.	¥200 million
Development project for COVID-19 countermeasures on small buses	TMG subsidizes part of the introduction costs related to measures against COVID-19 implemented by bus operating companies in Tokyo.	TMG only ¥23 million
New daily life nursing care prevention and frailty prevention activities support project	TMG supports municipalities that take measures against infectious diseases when engaging in activities such as group-gatherings, as well as nursing care prevention and frailty prevention activities that use online tools.	TMG only ¥400 million
Restaurant operator oriented management foundation strengthening support project	TMG supports initiatives that lead to a stable flow of customers to restaurants, and strengthens their management foundations.	TMG only ¥2.9 billion

III. Initiatives to achieve compatibility between COVID-19 infection prevention and economic and social activities

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Innovation special support project aimed at acquisition of new demand	TMG provides intensive financial and business support to SMEs aiming to develop new products, applications, software, and other technologies, and promote innovation.	TMG only ¥4 million
Tourism business support business utilizing advisors	TMG supports efforts by tourism operators to improve management, such as cost reduction and customer acquisition based on advice from experts.	TMG only ¥300 million
Project to support the preservation, etc. of tourism resources	TMG supports efforts made by tourism businesses to preserve and maintain buildings that serve as tourism resources.	TMG only ¥300 million

IV. Initiatives to promote social structure reforms and overcome the crises we face ¥1.3 billion

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Subsidy project for improving environments such as online medical consultation and examination	TMG subsidizes the initial costs of adopting information communication equipment, in order to promote online examinations and medical consultations by family doctors.	TMG only ¥8 million
Digital human resource training support project	TMG conducts vocational training for unemployed young people and others to impart digital-related skills and fine-tuned reemployment support in an integrated manner, utilizing the know-how of private businesses.	TMG only ¥1.3 billion

V. Projects to be implemented based on uniform nationwide policies ¥69.1 billion

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Securing testing systems		
Insurance coverage for PCR test, etc. co-payment of expenses	The national government and TMG bear the cost of co-payments incurred when insurance is applied for PCR tests, performed at medical institutions that have COVID-19 outpatients (outpatients for returnees and contacts).	¥7.9 billion
Surveillance of infectious disease outbreak trends	In accordance with the change in the status of COVID-19 under the Infectious Disease Law, TMG allocates expenses for the shift in the method of ascertaining information on outbreaks of such diseases from reporting of all cases to fixed-point reporting.	¥5 million
Securing the medical care provision system		
Subsidies for securing hospital beds for patient acceptance	TMG secures the necessary number of beds by subsidizing fees for securing hospital beds for medical institutions, in order to ensure the acceptance of patients who require inpatient treatment.	¥51.0 billion
Bearing expenses such as medical expenses based on the Infectious Disease Law	Based on the Infectious Disease Law, public funds, etc. are allocated for the medical expenses required for patients who were subject to recommendations or measures to receive medical care at a designated medical institution for infectious diseases.	¥5.4 billion
Securing vaccination systems		
COVID-19 vaccination promotion campaign project	In order to encourage vaccination of Tokyo residents, TMG provides information such as correct knowledge about vaccines through a special website, and develops initiatives such as using an application that can register vaccination records.	TMG only ¥58 million
Ultra low temperature freezer (deep freezer) delivery storage	TMG stores and delivers ultra-low temperature freezers and low-temperature freezers distributed by the national government for wide-area coordination of the new coronavirus vaccination system.	¥3 million
COVID-19 vaccine adverse reactions consultation center	In order to secure a professional consultation system that requires medical knowledge related to adverse reactions after vaccination, TMG operates the "Tokyo COVID-19 Vaccine Adverse Reactions Consultation Center", which offers telephone consultations to Tokyo residents.	¥400 million

V. Projects to be implemented based on uniform nationwide policies

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Securing vaccination systems		
COVID-19 vaccine side effect specialist medical consultation counter operation business	In order to secure a specialized consultation system that necessitates medical knowledge related to side effects after vaccination, TMG operates a contact point that responds to referral consultations from local medical institutions and the like.	¥21 million
COVID-19 vaccination promotion project	In order to promote vaccination implemented by municipalities and to realize prompt vaccinations for those who want them, TMG provides cooperation funds to local clinics, that are intensively working on individual vaccinations.	¥1.7 billion
COVID-19 vaccine mass vaccination project at large-scale vaccination venues	TMG has allocated expenses for the operation of the large-scale vaccination venues in Tokyo and vaccination buses.	¥2.5 billion
COVID-19 vaccine occupational inoculation promotion support project	From the viewpoint of promoting effective and efficient vaccination against COVID-19, TMG supports occupational vaccinations conducted by SMEs and universities.	¥200 million

VI. Projects to be continued for the time being as the “Tokyo Model” ¥66.1 billion

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Securing testing and consultation systems		
Tokyo COVID-19 Consultation Center	The consultation functions of the Fever Consultation Center, the Follow-up Center for Persons Recovering at Home, and the Home Care Support Center (Uchisapo Tokyo) were merged and shifted to the Tokyo COVID-19 Consultation Center.	¥4.0 billion
Purchasing of test reagents, etc.	TMG allocates funds for purchasing test reagents for COVID-19 testing at the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health.	¥100 million
Implementation of intensive testing at support facilities for the elderly and persons with disabilities	TMG conducts intensive and regular PCR tests and antigen qualitative tests for staff at facilities used by elderly people, people with disabilities, etc. who are at high risk of becoming seriously ill from COVID-19.	TMG only ¥6.4 billion
Implementation of PCR tests in Tokyo metropolitan schools Implementation of PCR tests in Tokyo municipal schools Implementation of PCR tests in Tokyo private schools	TMG conducts PCR tests to prevent the spread of infection when it is found that a student was infected at a (1) metropolitan, (2) municipal, or (3) private school, or when participating in school events or club activity competitions that require accommodation. (From May 8, PCR tests will be conducted only when it is found that a student at a special needs school, etc. was infected.)	① ¥100million; ② ¥10 million; ③ ¥22 million
Implementation of antigen qualitative tests for faculty and staff of schools	TMG implements antigen qualitative tests for faculty and administrative staff at metropolitan and municipal schools, in order to detect those who test positive for COVID-19 at an early stage and prevent the spread of infection at schools. (From May 8, tests will be conducted only at special needs schools, etc.)	TMG only ¥47 million
Implementation of PCR tests in Tokyo nursery schools Implementation of PCR tests in day care centers for disabled children	When it is found that a child, etc. at a (1) nursery school or (2) day care center for disabled children was infected, TMG conducts PCR tests promptly if the public health center deems it necessary for the facility in question from the perspective of preventing the spread of infection.	TMG only ① ¥4 million; ② ¥27 million

VI. Projects to be continued for the time being as the “Tokyo Model”

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Project to strengthen measures against COVID-19 at support facilities for the elderly and persons with disabilities	TMG supports the cost of conducting PCR tests, including screening, for residents of special nursing homes for the elderly and support facilities for persons with disabilities, who will be greatly affected if there is an outbreak.	TMG only ¥300 million
Comprehensive measures for expectant and nursing mothers in the COVID-19 pandemic	For pregnant women who have anxieties or are infected with COVID-19, midwives and public health nurses provide close support by telephone and home visits, and TMG subsidizes the cost of prenatal COVID-19 testing for pregnant women who wish to get tested.	¥42 million
Securing the medical care provision system		
Strengthening of mutant strain monitoring system with genome analysis, etc.	In order to ensure a system to monitor the occurrence of new mutant strains, TMG outsources genome analysis to the private sector.	¥1.2 billion
Project to support temporary acceptance of suspected COVID-19 patients at medical institutions	Along with supporting medical institutions that accept patients who have COVID-19, or that temporarily accept patients suspected of being infected with COVID-19, or that transfer patients whose symptoms have improved and accepts new patients, TMG provides additional support funds to medical institutions that accept elderly patients requiring a high level of care or persons (children) with severe mental and physical disabilities (from May 8, will be implemented only when COVID-19 is spreading).	¥11.0 billion
Project to secure transportation system for recovering patients	In order to secure hospital beds for COVID-19 patients, TMG supports medical institutions that transfer patients who are in the recovery stage after being hospitalized to recovery support hospitals (from May 8, will be implemented only when COVID-19 is spreading).	¥5 million
Key medical institution medical team dispatch support project	TMG supports medical institutions that dispatch medical teams so that medical institutions that accept patients with COVID-19 can quickly secure their medical care delivery system.	¥35 million
Logistical support hospital securing project to secure inpatient medical care for COVID-19 patients	TMG allocates appropriate funds related to support for acceptance, etc. for medical institutions to which patients are transferred, in order to secure logistical support beds for patients in the recovery stage after being hospitalized due to a COVID-19 infection, and to secure a medical care system for patients with severe or moderate illness (from May 8, will be implemented only when COVID-19 is spreading).	TMG only ¥200 million

VI. Projects to be continued for the time being as the “Tokyo Model”

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Securing the medical care provision system		
Medical treatment / examination medical institution holiday pediatric medical treatment promotion project	In order to promote pediatric medical care on holidays, TMG supports medical and testing institutions that conduct medical treatment on a holiday for a pediatric patient who tests positive or is suspected of having a COVID-19 infection (from May 8, will be implemented only when COVID-19 is spreading).	TMG only ¥300 million
Subsidies to secure the acceptance of COVID-19 patients	TMG subsidizes the expenses required for hospitals that are not included in the plan for securing hospital beds to implement measures to prevent the spread of infection in the hospital and to secure the system for admitting patients.	TMG only ¥1.9 billion
COVID-19 suspected case emergency patient Tokyo rules	Aiming for the smooth acceptance of emergency patients suspected of novel coronavirus infection, TMG issues support funds for suspected COVID-19 case emergency medical institutions, which actively accept COVID-19 patients and suspected cases, as well as community emergency medical centers that always accept patients, along with support for expenses required to secure a doctor in charge.	TMG only ¥300 million
Tokyo Metropolitan Temporary Online Fever Treatment Center	TMG is providing temporary online medical services, mainly on holidays and at night when outpatient medical services are in short supply, for people who have symptoms such as a fever and have tested themselves with a COVID-19 test kit.	TMG only ¥200 million
Securing antigen test kits in preparation for a shortage of antigen test kits at medical institutions	In order to prepare for the shortage of antigen test kits due to the increased demand for testing because of the rapid spread of COVID-19, TMG stockpiles kits in advance and distributes them for a fee to medical institutions that are in short supply.	TMG only ¥14 million
Project to secure medical personnel using the Tokyo Medical Personnel Registration Database	In order to build a system capable of securing necessary human resources at facilities where TMG has requested the dispatch of staff, TMG uses the Tokyo Metropolitan Medical Personnel Registration Database to subsidize medical institutions which have dispatched staff.	TMG only ¥100 million
Consignment of hospitalization coordination headquarters	TMG has outsourced confirmation of medical conditions and contacting of hospitalized medical institutions, in order to ensure efficient hospitalization adjustment work and the use of COVID-19 patient beds by strengthening manpower at the hospitalization coordination headquarters.	¥200 million
Preparations for medical cooperation related to COVID-19	TMG is conducting a survey on challenges that hospitals and clinics are facing in cooperation related to COVID-19.	TMG only ¥6 million

VI. Projects to be continued for the time being as the “Tokyo Model”

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Securing the medical care provision system		
Measures against post-COVID conditions	In view of the increase in the number of patients with post COVID-19 conditions and the need to disseminate accurate information based on accumulated domestic and international knowledge, TMG is making efforts to promote understanding of post COVID-19 conditions among Tokyo residents and medical personnel.	TMG only ¥31 million
Support project to secure outpatient care system	TMG supports expenses related to the operation of local outpatient/examination centers established by district medical associations (from May 8, will be implemented only when COVID-19 is spreading).	TMG only ¥28 million
Infection prevention training project	TMG creates and disseminates training videos, etc. that can be used by medical institutions in Tokyo for in-hospital training, etc., and support for regional training programs, so that employees of medical institutions can acquire correct knowledge and skills related to infection prevention measures.	TMG only ¥14 million
Other initiatives		
Establishment and operation of medical support facilities for the elderly	TMG operates medical support facilities for the elderly that accept elderly patients requiring a high level of care, and oxygen and medical care stations.	¥29.3 billion
Accommodation facility utilization project (facilities supporting the elderly and pregnant women)	Among patients with COVID-19 who have mild symptoms, etc., TMG operates accommodation and treatment facilities exclusively for the elderly and pregnant women.	¥1.4 billion
Acceptance of applications for and coordination of admission to Tokyo accommodation and treatment facilities	In order to secure a system that can more smoothly connect people who test positive to residential treatment, TMG accepts applications for admission from positive cases, conducts interviews on their symptoms, etc. necessary for admission, and acts as a liaison to determine which facility the patient will be admitted to.	¥800 million
Strengthening the medical care system for elderly care facilities	TMG supports house calls and remote medical treatment by doctors for positive cases in elderly care facilities by cooperating with local medical associations and medical institutions that can make house calls over a wide area.	¥20 million

VI. Projects to be continued for the time being as the “Tokyo Model”

Project Name	Overview	Budget Amount
Other initiatives		
Strengthening the support system for public health centers (nighttime hospitalization arrangement desks, etc.)	TMG outsources coordination of nighttime transport and other operations to reduce the burden of public health centers.	¥900 million
Project to promote measures for preventing the spread of COVID-19 through the joint effort of municipalities	For municipalities participating in a mechanism for cooperation jointly conducted by TMG and Tokyo municipalities, TMG supports expenses related to efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19 that the local government implements intensively according to the local situation.	TMG only ¥2.3 billion
COVID-19 municipal emergency total support project	TMG allocates expenses required for indirect subsidized projects conducted by TMG for municipalities that utilize the national government's COVID-19 emergency comprehensive support grant.	¥1.6 billion
Development of systems for priority medical institutions for COVID-19 treatment	In order to secure an advanced medical care system, TMG supports expenses necessary for equipment maintenance for medical institutions in Tokyo that have hospitals and wards dedicated to patients (priority medical institutions).	¥1.5 billion
Specimen testing machinery and equipment development subsidy project for PCR tests, etc.	In order to ensure that more medical institutions can provide medical care and testing for patients presenting with a fever, TMG supports the installation of equipment for PCR testing, etc. at all medical institutions in Tokyo providing services covered by insurance.	¥700 million
Infectious disease treatment cooperative medical institution facilities and equipment development project	TMG supports hospitals that are developing facilities and equipment to deal with infectious diseases such as COVID-19, as well as developing the necessary equipment for outpatient clinics, in order to provide both general medical care and infectious disease medical care.	TMG only ¥500 million
Support project for securing emergency, perinatal, and pediatric medical systems	TMG supports the maintenance of equipment, etc. necessary to prevent nosocomial infection at medical institutions in Tokyo that provide emergency, perinatal, and pediatric medical care.	¥500 million