

Measures by Kyoto Prefecture  
in response to the extension of the  
period of the priority measures

March 4<sup>th</sup>, 2022  
Kyoto Prefectural Government

# I Extension of the period of the prior measures to stop the spread of infection

## ■ Areas · Periods for priority measures

Area: All of Kyoto Prefecture

Period: January 27<sup>th</sup> 2022, 00:00 - March 21<sup>th</sup>, 2022, 24:00

### ( 1 ) Calls to action for prefectural residents and businesses

(Special Measures Law, Article 31-6, Paragraph 2, and Special Measures Law, Article 24, Paragraph 9)

#### ① Basics of infection prevention

(Special Measures Law, Article 24, Paragraph 9)

- Wear a mask appropriately, wash hands frequently, and use hand sanitising facilities when out and about.
- Keep a distance of at least one metre between people and avoid talking in raised voices.
- Maintain an appropriate temperature and humidity for indoors areas, and carry out frequent ventilation to refresh the air in closed environments

#### ② Take action to reduce risks

(Special Measures Law, Article 24, Paragraph 9 )

- Refrain from going out or travelling to crowded places, or to areas with a high risk of infection.
- Refrain from visiting restaurants and other such places where thorough infection control measures are not in place.
- Asymptomatic people who are concerned about whether they're infected or not should be tested.

(Special Measures Law, Article 31-6, Paragraph 2 )

- Not to enter or leave the premises of a restaurant, etc. as much as possible after the times for which a change in operating hours has been requested.

(Rules not under the special measures law)

- Refrain as much as possible from unnecessary travel between prefectures, and take basic measures to prevent infection when traveling.
- Those who wish to receive vaccination, proven to be effective in preventing the onset and severity of illness, should proactively do so.
- An environment in workplaces and schools should be created where those who wish to be vaccinated can do so without hesitation.
- Those who daily contact with elderly people and people with underlying illness should refrain from attending an occasion or visiting a place with a high risk of infection
- Elderly people and people with underlying illness should act cautiously, such as meeting with a small number of people who they always meet.

#### ③ In order to continue social functions of daily life

(Special Measures Law, Article 24, Paragraph 9)

- Work from home (teleworking), staggered working hours, bicycle commuting and other measures to reduce contact with other people.
- Thorough measures to prevent infections when changing locations (canteen, rest rooms, changing rooms, smoking areas, etc.)
- Businesses that carry out work essential to ensuring the livelihood and economic stability of prefectural residents should check their business continuity plans and ensure that they continue to operate. In addition, businesses that have not yet formulated a business continuity plan should also check their operations so that they can continue their business.
- Voluntary measures, such as asking staff who are considered to have been in close contact with infected individuals to stay at home
- Elementary, junior high, and high schools should promptly take necessary measures such as temporary closure of schools and classes, based on the current infection situation in their area.

## (2) Requests to businesses to shorten opening hours, limit numbers of customers, etc.

### ① Shorter opening hours for restaurants, etc.

(Article 31-6 Paragraph 1, Article 24, Paragraph 9)

#### [Details of the request]

##### Targeted facilities

Restaurants and bars (including izakaya), coffee shops, etc. (excluding delivery and take-out services), entertainment facilities (e.g. restaurants with entertainment services, etc.) that have obtained a restaurant business license, etc. under the Food Sanitation Law.

##### Targeted areas · reduction of business hours

Shortening of business hours	
Entirety of Kyoto Prefecture (Article 31-6, Paragraph 1)	
Certified outlets (※1)	Non-certified outlets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Business hours : 5am to 9pm</li><li>• Sale of alcohol · Bringing one's own : 11am to 8:30pm</li></ul> However, it is also possible to be open from 5am to 8pm and to not serve or allow bringing in of alcoholic beverages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Business hours : 5am to 8pm</li><li>• No serving alcohol · No allowing the bringing of one's own alcohol</li></ul>
Requests regarding operation (Article 24, Paragraph 9)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Adherence to industry-specific guidelines for the prevention of infections</li><li>• No more than four people at the same table in the same group</li></ul>	
However, if all individuals have tested negative (※2), then 5 or more individuals can take part	

※1 Restaurants, etc. certified under the Kyoto Prefecture certification system for prevention of new coronavirus infection

※2 In the event that the number of people in a restaurant or event is restricted due to a priority measure to prevent the spread of the disease, this system allows businesses to reduce the risk of infection by confirming that the individuals (customers) have been tested and the results are negative, and to ease the restriction on the number of person allowed to use a facility.

### ② Requests to establishments other than restaurants etc.

(Article 31-6, Paragraph 1, Article 24, Paragraph 9)

(Special Measures Law, Article 31-6, Paragraph 1)

- Large-scale visitor attraction facilities (more than 1,000 m<sup>2</sup> in size) should take measures, such as controlling the number of people allowed inside, limiting the number of visitors, guiding them during their visits, and otherwise organise their entry.

(Special Measures Law, Article 24, Paragraph 9)

- Adherence to industry-specific guidelines for the prevention of infection, etc.

In addition, the following measures will be implemented for large-scale prefectural facilities (over 1,000m<sup>2</sup> in size) to be used by prefectural residents.

- Ensuring that all users follow basic infection prevention measures and that all visitors are organised appropriately to avoid unnecessary contact within the facilities
- Adherence to industry-specific guidelines for infection prevention

### ③ Capacity limits for holding an event

(Special Measures Law, Article 24, Paragraph 9)

[Requested details]

#### Maximum capacity/capacity rate

**【When the compiled infection preventions were approved by Kyoto Prefecture】**

Maximum capacity: 20,000 participants

In the case that the number of participants confirmed negative by utilizing infection testing exceeds 20,000 people, the maximum capacity is increased up to the maximum capacity of the venue.

Capacity rate: 100% assuming there will be no loud voice cheering

**【Cases other than the above】**

Maximum capacity: 5,000 people

Capacity rate: 100% assuming there will be no loud voice cheering

50% assuming there will be loud voice cheering

“Loud voice” means repeated or continuous vocalisation of audiences in louder volumes than usual. An event actively promoting this kind of behavior, or not taking necessary measures against this, is deemed as such when it’s assumed there will be loud cheering.

**【Examples】**

- Use of loud voices or talking between spectators for long periods of time
- Repeated or continued singing and cheering songs at a sporting event
- ※ Temporarily cheering when scoring a goal is not necessarily deemed loud voice cheering.

#### ○ Prior consultation

**【Compilation of infection prevention safety plan】**

For an event with more than 5,000 participants, an event organizer must submit an infection prevention safety plan, which states the concrete prevention measures that are being put in place, to Kyoto Prefecture around 2 weeks in prior to the event.

**【Cases other than the above】**

An event organizer must present a checklist showing infection prevention measures on its website and the like, and store it for one year starting from the last day of the event. (Forms of infection prevention safety plan and checklists are listed on the Kyoto Prefectural website.)

#### ○ Prevention measures for organizing an event (not based on the Special Measures Law)

- Please take a thorough prevention measures for both performers and participants.
- Please refrain from providing food and drink.

## II Infection prevention measures in schools and other institutions based on the characteristics of the Omicron strain

### (1) Measures in schools, etc.

- Re-evaluate current infection control measures and strengthen them as necessary.
- Refrain from conducting high risk activities, such as choir and practical training.
- Implementation of hybrid learning styles, combining staggered attendance and online learning
- Thoroughly implement infection prevention measures, such as ways of minimizing infections during graduation ceremonies and the like.
- Warn students to avoid high risk activities during the spring break period.

#### **(Support from Kyoto Prefecture)**

- Supporting preventative measures in schools  
Examples: Practice disinfection, transparent plastic curtain, circulator, CO2 monitoring in place, installation of automatic sensor tap for hand washing  
Eligible schools: prefectural public and private elementary, junior senior high schools

### (2) Measures in nurseries, etc.

- Re-evaluate and, if necessary, strengthen infection control measures.
- Avoid activities with a high risk of infection and separate children into as small groups as possible to further prevent the spread of infection.
- Refrain from conducting events with large groups of people, including the postponing of events in which parents will participate in.

#### **Support from Kyoto Prefecture**

- Supporting preventative measures at nurseries, etc.  
Examples: Frequent disinfection on the play equipment, thorough mask or gloves change, test to ensure negative  
Eligible facilities: nursery school, unified type of early childhood education and care facility, kindergarten, region-based childcare facility, non-certified childcare facility, after school facility

### (3) Measures at senior citizen facilities, etc.

- Re-evaluate and, if necessary, strengthen infection control measures.
- Carry out testing of staff and other personnel to prevent the spread of infection within the facility.
- Thoroughly implement measures that are based on the "Guide to Infection Control in Nursing Care Settings", such as the wearing of masks during recreation times and opening windows when transporting patients.
- In order to prevent infection cases from visitors, it is essential to conduct visits online.
- Thoroughly implement infection control measures at day-care facilities, such as measures to guide routes throughout the facility to avoid contact and infection.

#### **Support from Kyoto Prefecture**

- Supporting preventative measures at facilities for elderly  
Examples: Practice disinfection, hygienic products purchase, urgent recruitment of care staff
- Weekly intensive testing for the facility staff
- Dispatch an infection support specialist team, consisting of infection specialist, emergency physician and infection specialist nurse