∇ In the "Basic Response Policy" of the Japanese government, which was revised on February 10, the approach to mask wearing was revised. The same changes have been made to the requests made by the prefectural government. (Other requests will continue unrevised)

Content of the New Approach to Mask Wearing

(content of the 170 metric of							
	Until I	March 12	2		Starting from March 13		
Basic rules: Wear a mask dependent distance between of Outdoors Distained Speaking Not Not speaking	ner people, an Close Yes		-	Close Yes Yes	OThe wearing of masks will be left to individual judgment. (Refer to the "Situations Where Wearing Masks is Effective" (next page) and other information provided by the Japanese government when making a decision.) No one should be forced to take off a mask or put one on against their will. However, businesses are allowed to ask that customers and employees wear masks. Basic infection prevention measures other than wearing masks, such as ventilation, avoiding the three C's, social distancing, hand hygiene, etc., should continue to be encouraged.		
For children: OMask wearing is not recommended for children under 2 OIt is not uniformly required for children over 2 to wear a mask					OMask wearing is not recommended for children under 2 OIt is not required for children over 2 to wear a mask OBe considerate toward parents and children who are worried about the risk of infection and choose to continue wearing masks		
Until March 31 *For graduation ceremonies even before April 1, the basic rule is no masks					Starting from April 1		
For schools: OInstruct students to wear masks when sufficient physical distance cannot be maintained (Masks are removed during physical education and summer months)					OThe basic rule will be not requiring the wearing of masks . Even in situations where masking is encouraged due to the spread of infection, respect the independent judgment of students and their parents/guardians . OBe considerate towards students who wish to continue wearing a mask due to various circumstances.		

Situations Where Wearing Masks is Effective, as Announced by the Japanese Government

1Situations Where Wearing a Mask is Effective

In order to prevent infection among the elderly and others at high risk of serious illness, it is recommended that masks be worn in the following situations where masks are effective

- When visiting a medical institution
- When visiting medical institutions or facilities for the elderly where there are many people at high risk of serious illness
- When boarding a crowded train or bus during a crowded time, such as rush hour, for the time being (Excluding vehicles that can seat all passengers such as the bullet train, commuter liners, express busses, chartered busses, etc.)
- For those who are at a high risk of serious illness, wear a mask when going to a crowded place during periods when the infection rate for COVID-19 is high
- When working at medical institutions or facilities for the elderly where many people at high risk of serious illness are hospitalized or living.

②If You Have Symptoms

Symptomatic persons, persons who have tested positive for COVID-19, and persons living with a family member who has tested positive for COVID-19 should refrain from going outside to avoid spreading the infection to others.

If you have to go out for unavoidable reasons, such as going to the hospital, avoid crowded places and wear a mask.

Content of Infection Prevention Requests for Prefectural Residents [All Regions]

Starting from March 13, 2023

[Maintain Medical System Functions]

- O Non-high-risk individuals should conduct self-testing with a test kit or use the Support Center for Infected Individuals
- To reduce the strain on medical facilities, use emergency rooms and ambulances responsibly

[Infection Prevention Measures]

- Every resident of the prefecture should thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures, such as effective ventilation and following other basic hygienic practices such as washing hands
- Wearing a mask will be left to individual judgment, and no one should be forced to put on a mask or take one off against their will.
- Prepare over-the-counter medications, antigen test kits, food, and daily necessities in case of infection
- Take care of your daily health, and refrain from going out, going to work, school, nursery school, etc. if you are feeling unwell.
- Refrain from activities that could lead to the spread of infection, such as going out to places with a high risk of infection, to protect yourself and your family, etc.
- O Get vaccinated with the Omicron vaccine as soon as possible
- Ouardians of children between 6 months to 11 years old should consider getting their children vaccinated
- Use eating/dining establishments that have taken appropriate infection prevention measures, such as Ninshoten* and cooperate with infection prevention measures
- When traveling between prefectures or participating in large events, thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures and follow the infection prevention measures at your destination
- After coming into contact with an infected person, get tested as soon as possible. If you will come into contact with the elderly or people with underlying medical conditions during your travels, get tested in advance. Residents of elderly care facilities etc., should get tested when visiting family home.