

# Revision of Basic Policies for Novel Coronavirus Disease Control (Summary)

- On April 7, 2020, **a state of emergency was declared** in view of the risk that nationwide and rapid spread of the Novel Coronavirus could have an enormous impact on people's lives and the national economy.
- Scope: 7 prefectures (**Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Osaka, Hyogo and Fukuoka**), for a period of one month (**from 7 April to 6 May**)
- It is expected to be possible to contain the infection by **thoroughly reducing contact between people** including self-restraint of non-essential going out.
- Even under the state of emergency, the impact on social and economic functions should be minimized, and measures such as **"lockdown" (city blockade) will not be taken**.

## 1 **Facts** on current situation of the novel coronavirus infectious disease

- Cases with unknown routes of transmission and cases entering from overseas have increased, which causes the risk of infection in daily life. Domestic medical system is strained.
- In addition to "3Cs", crowded places and close-distance conversations can be risk factors. Major sources of infection could include clusters in live houses, fitness gyms, medical institutions, eateries with hospitality services in downtown areas, etc.

## 2 **Overall Policies** for Novel Coronavirus Disease Control

- Work to contain clusters and reduce contact between people in each area in order to slow the spread of infection.
- Take every possible measure to minimize severe cases and death through surveillance and Information gathering, and provision of appropriate medical care.
- Minimize the impact on social and economic functions

## 3 **Key points** in implementing measures against novel coronavirus disease

- (1) Provision and sharing of [Information](#): ensuring thorough communication based on the local situation including through SNS.
- (2) [Surveillance](#) and Information gathering: grasping the total number of infected cases, strengthening inspection system, etc.
- (3) [Pandemic Prevention](#): reducing contact including through legally-based request on self-restraint of going out
- (4) [Medical Care](#): securing a flexible medical provision system in each region, etc.
- (5) [Economy and employment](#): responding flexibly to changes of situation, preventing thoroughly infection at medical institutions
- (6) [Others](#): consideration for human rights, provision of goods and materials, cooperation among relevant agencies, maintenance of social functions, monitoring the situation after the emergency declaration