



Cabinet Agency
for Infectious Disease Crisis Management

**Initiatives in each field in
the new National Action Plan for Novel Influenza, etc.
(determined by the Cabinet on July 2, 2024)**

Initiatives in each field in the new National Action Plan for Novel Influenza, etc.

	Preparation phase	Initial phase	Response phase
① Implementation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop human resources and conduct practical training at the national and local governments, JIHS, designated public institutions, and medical institutions, etc. Strengthen cooperation between the national and prefectural governments, etc. and international cooperation systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The related organizations will promptly share information and hold related ministerial meetings, etc. as necessary to discuss the response policy Establish the Government Countermeasures Headquarters and strengthen the systems of the CAICM and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The national government, in cooperation with JIHS, revises the basic action policy while sharing information with prefectural governments and related organizations Dispatch of support staff and general coordination and instruction as necessary
② Information collection and analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an infectious disease intelligence system, including strengthening cooperation with related organizations, and promote DX Collect and analyze information in normal times and review information to enhance collection and analysis and methods to grasp information in emergencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a risk assessment system for the concerned infectious disease Comprehensive risk assessment of infectious diseases and medical care Collect data on the situation of the national life and economy Share information and measures obtained with prefectural governments, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive risk assessment of infectious diseases and medical care and consideration of the situation of the national life and economy in determining infectious disease measures Share information and measures obtained with prefectural governments, etc.
③ Surveillance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote DX, such as establishment of an implementation system for infectious disease surveillance and examination for collaboration between electronic medical records and outbreak reports Implement infectious disease surveillance in normal times 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate suspected case surveillance for the concerned infectious disease in addition to continuing infectious disease surveillance from the preparation phase Strengthen the infectious disease surveillance system based on risk assessment, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement infectious disease surveillance according to epidemic conditions Review the implementation system according to the outbreak status of novel influenza, etc., and shift to an appropriate implementation system for infectious disease surveillance
④ Providing and sharing of information and risk communication	<p>To enable the people to appropriately make judgments and actions regarding infectious disease measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve understanding of the infectious disease crisis Review the risk communication methods and improve the risk communication system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide and share accurate information with the people based on scientific knowledge and encourage them to prepare for the spread of the infectious disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the people to deepen their understanding of countermeasures and to lead to appropriate actions as risk reduction partners, while taking into consideration their concerns, etc.
⑤ Border measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to take smooth and rapid border measures, develop systems for border measures, implement training and drills, secure necessary supplies and facilities, and develop systems in normal times 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapidly examine and implement border measures Slow down the speed of entry and spread of pathogens of novel influenza, etc. into Japan as much as possible and secure time to prepare for measures against infectious disease crisis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering the impact on national life and socioeconomic activities, examine strengthening, relaxation, and suspension of border measures in a timely, appropriate, and flexible manner, and implement the measures
⑥ Prevention of spread	<p>To flexibly implement measures for prevention of spread in emergencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review (medical and socioeconomic) indicators, etc. to be considered in advance Promote understanding in order to obtain the cooperation of the people and business operators in emergencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare for the rapid implementation of measures for prevention of spread in Japan (such as hospitalization recommendation and measures to patients and stay-at-home advisories for close contacts) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve a balance between preventing the spread of infection and national life and socioeconomic activities, flexibly change the intensity of measures for prevention of spread according to changes in the characteristics of the pathogen and the dissemination of vaccines and therapeutic drugs, etc.
⑦ Vaccines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and strengthen systems for research and development, procurement, production, supply, and vaccination Promote push and pull incentives Promote provision of basic information on vaccines, DX of vaccination procedures, and international cooperation Implement public awareness activities to improve understanding of vaccination and vaccines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through collaboration with domestic and overseas organizations, obtain and provide information on pathogens and genome sequence data, etc. at an early stage and promote research and development Through collaboration with local governments and other related organizations, develop systems necessary for vaccine production, distribution and vaccination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expedite vaccination concerning the vaccine secured, while paying attention to information such as variations in epidemic strains and adverse reactions Collect information on the safety of vaccines, etc., take appropriate measures, and implement proactive risk communication on vaccination
⑧ Medical care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a medical care delivery system based on the prevention plan and medical care plan and strengthen regional cooperation Enhance the response capacity to infectious diseases through human resource development and DX, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate and share information on diagnosis and treatment Secure systems to provide appropriate medical care to patients, such as rapidly establishing the flow from consultation and visit to admission and discharge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure the medical care delivery system based on the prevention plan and medical care plan and gradually switch over to the system Take flexible and rapid measures for cases that differ from prior assumptions or those that cannot be covered by the system based on the prevention plan and medical care plan
⑨ Therapeutics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote research and development on priority infectious diseases in normal times (Information cooperation, securing funds, human resource development, DX) Promote push and pull incentives Consider marketing approval in emergencies and the priority of drug allocation Consider stockpiling and develop a distribution system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the effectiveness of existing therapeutic agents and manage allocation and distribution Support research and development for the development of effective therapeutic agents (Early acquisition of genomic information, consideration of emergency approval, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate the development of therapeutic agents through commercialization support and early approval, and establish and disseminate therapeutic methods using therapeutic agents Ensure the availability and appropriate allocation of therapeutic agents and symptomatic drugs
⑩ Testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare for rapid establishment of testing systems in cooperation with related organizations and develop the testing system In addition to promoting human resource development, periodically confirm the effectiveness of the established testing systems through training, etc., and review the system appropriately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain the pathogen, etc. rapidly from the stage of outbreak overseas to establish testing methods and develop testing systems as soon as possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taking into account the status of infectious disease outbreaks in each country and region, characteristics of the pathogen, parts and timing of sample collection that contribute to diagnosis, and testing methods, develop testing systems to ensure that necessary tests are implemented smoothly, and implement measures based on changes in the situation since the initial phase
⑪ Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop systems of public health centers and public health institutes, etc. by developing human resources and establishing cooperation systems Develop a foundation for emergencies by sharing information in normal times 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare for a rapid transition to an emergency system Start providing and sharing information on the supposition that a domestic outbreak occurred in Japan to residents who feel uneasy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect the lives and health of residents by rapidly shifting to an emergency system based on various plans and systems established during the preparation phase Review systems and measures based on local circumstances
⑫ Supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the stockpiling and allocation of necessary infectious disease control supplies, etc. Establish necessary systems in order to smoothly make production requests, etc. to related business operators in emergencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent shortages of infectious disease control supplies, etc., confirm the status of supply and demand of the supplies and appropriately make distribution adjustments and production requests as necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the same manner as the initial phase, confirm the status of supply and demand of such supplies and appropriately make distribution adjustments and production requests as necessary
⑬ National life and economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop systems to ensure the stability of national life and socioeconomic activities in emergencies Prepare for business continuity such as establishing an information sharing system in emergencies and formulating a business continuity plan (BCP), etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare for necessary measures in preparation for the outbreak of novel influenza, etc. in Japan Prepare infection measures, etc. for business continuity, and ensure the flexible operation of laws and regulations, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the stability of national life and socioeconomic activities based on preparations in normal times The national government, etc. provides necessary support and measures in order to mitigate the effects

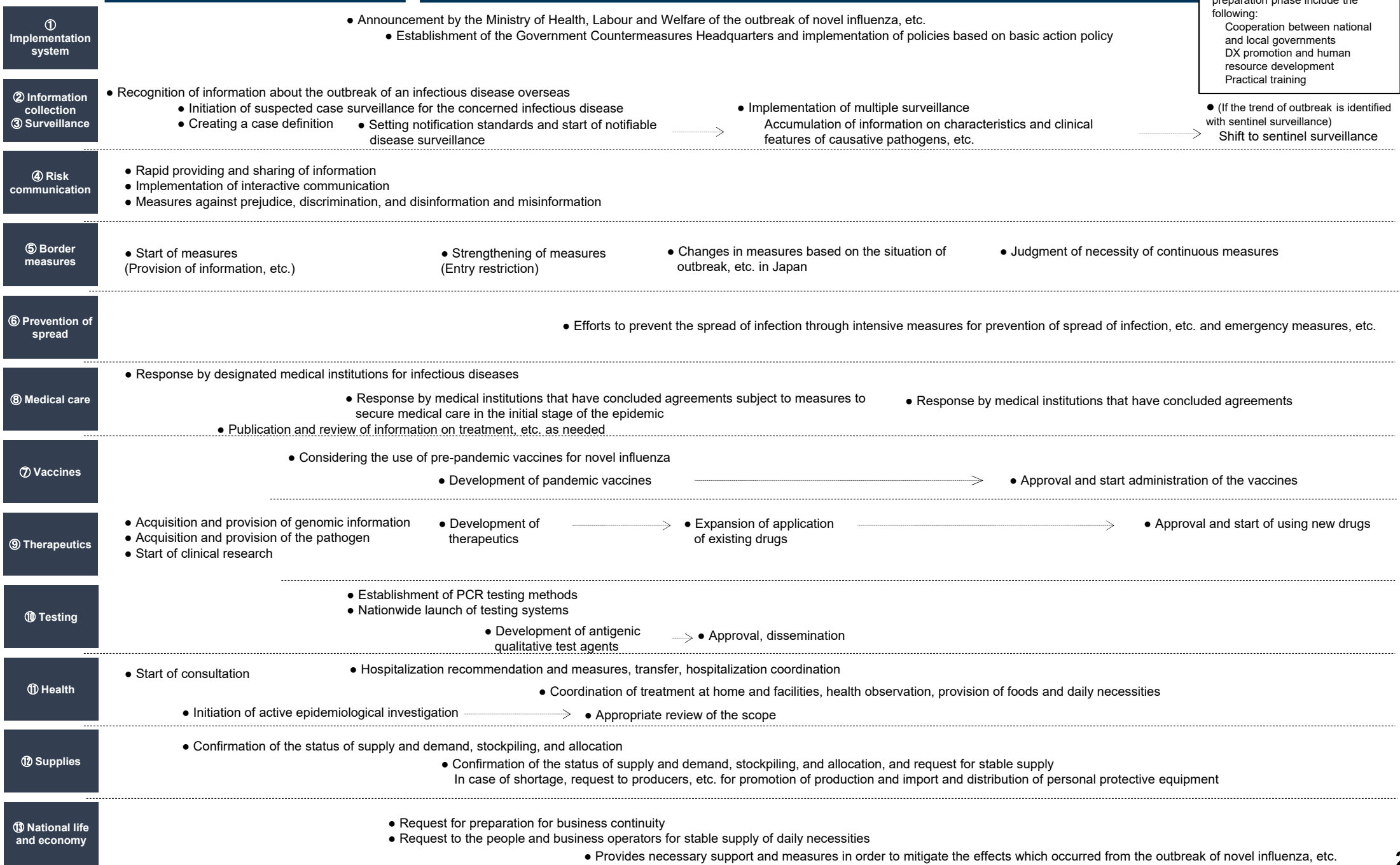
Key measures in 13 items (image)

(Note 1) This broadly indicates in chronological order the options for measures that are taken after the recognition of information about the outbreak of an infectious disease. The order of the measures may change depending on the characteristics of the pathogens, etc.
 (Note 2) The measures will be reduced or re-strengthened as the situation changes, such as the dissemination of vaccines and therapeutics and the spread of mutant strains
 (Note 3) Assuming that a suspected infectious disease occurs overseas, the initial phase is very short, and patients are found in Japan in the response phase

Initial phase

Response phase

Measures to be implemented in the preparation phase include the following:
 Cooperation between national and local governments
 DX promotion and human resource development
 Practical training



Overview of each field

① Implementation system

Points of the National Action Plan

- **Share information and implement practical training** in normal times **among** the national government, JIHS, local governments, designated (local) public institutions, medical institutions, and other **related organizations**, thereby strengthening cooperation among various entities
- Promote the development, securing, and utilization of expert personnel involved in measures against novel influenza, etc. at the national government and JIHS
- **Strengthen the systems of the CAICM and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare at the initial phase**, and implement measures in close cooperation with related ministries and agencies, JIHS and local governments
- The national and prefectural governments implement measures against novel influenza, etc. accurately and rapidly, while making **comprehensive adjustments and giving instructions** based on the Infectious Diseases Control Law and the Act on Special Measures against Novel Influenza, etc. as necessary

Preparation phase	Initial phase	Response phase
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the roles of related organizations, confirm the chain of command, etc., coordinate personnel to realize each role, and review tasks that can be reduced • Identify and improve issues through training and drills, improve skills, etc., and strengthen cooperation among related organizations through holding regular meetings, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national government and JIHS ascertain the situation rapidly and accurately • Hold meetings on measures for related ministries and agencies and ministerial meetings to discuss and determine response policies • Establish an emergency system at the CAICM and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and rapidly implement measures at the initial phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a sustainable system for the period before taking infectious disease measures not based on the Act on Special Measures, assuming medium- to long-term responses • Change measures flexibly and rapidly in response to status of implementation of measures, changes in the characteristics of the pathogen, and changes in the situation due to the dissemination of vaccines and therapeutics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Review of action plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review action plans, etc. of the national government, prefectural governments, municipal government, and designated (local) public institutions and organize the roles of each entity and options for measures ② Implementation of practical training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national government, JIHS, prefectural/municipal governments, designated (local) public institutions, and medical institutions implement practical training in preparation for emergencies ③ Establishment and strengthening of the systems of the national government, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the revision of each ministry's and agency's business continuity plan, etc. in order to secure the personnel system, etc. necessary to perform operations to be strengthened and expanded in emergencies and to continue operations to be maintained even in emergencies • Collaborate with JIHS to develop human resources and strengthen cooperation with related organizations and experts • Confirm the progress of initiatives in the preparation phase and promote initiatives in normal times through the PDCA cycle ④ Strengthening cooperation between the national and prefectural governments and other related organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share information and implement joint training among related organizations in normal times ⑤ Development and strengthening of international cooperation systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop systems to share information with international organizations and foreign governments promptly in emergencies and implement joint training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Measures to be taken in the event of suspected outbreak of novel influenza, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national government and JIHS strengthen the collection and analysis of information on the outbreak trends, etc. in Japan and overseas and conduct risk assessment • Share information rapidly with related ministries, agencies, and other organizations • Hold meetings on measures for related ministries and agencies and ministerial meetings as necessary to discuss and determine response policies ② Measures to be taken when an outbreak of novel influenza, etc. is confirmed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share information among related ministries and agencies regarding the outbreak • Establish the Government Countermeasures Headquarters to formulate the basic action policy unless the pathogenicity is deemed to be equal to or less than that of seasonal influenza • Strengthen the systems of the CAICM and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare • The national, prefectural and municipal governments make the shift to an overall system as necessary ③ Strengthening of international cooperation systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispatch overseas dispatch specialist teams in response to requests from countries where the disease occurs • JIHS requests overseas research institutions with which it has a cooperation relationship to collect information and provide specimens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Basic implementation system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System for implementing measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ The national government and JIHS: Shift to an emergency organization system to continuously share information on the characteristics of the infectious disease, the situations of infection and the health care delivery system, and information on national life and socioeconomic activities. Change the basic action policy after hearing the opinions of the Promotion Council ➢ Prefectural governments: In cooperation with public health centers and public health institutes, etc., determine departments to centrally grasp information about the infection situation in the region, and implement appropriate measures according to the actual situation of the region • Comprehensive coordination and direction as necessary by the national and prefectural governments, and dispatch and substitution of support staff, etc. • Strengthening of international cooperation systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Cooperation on International Health Regulations (IHR) notification, identification and analysis of the pathogen, and case definition ➢ Collaboration and cooperation on the development of vaccines, diagnostic agents and therapeutics, etc. • Securing financial resources through necessary fiscal measures by the national government and issuance of local government bonds ② Procedures for intensive measures for prevention of spread of infection, etc. and emergency measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of related information ⇒ Hearing of opinions of the Promotion Council ⇒ Determination by the Government Countermeasures Headquarters ⇒ Public notice ⇒ Request or order by the prefectural governments

② Information collection and analysis

Points of the National Action Plan

- **Establish an infectious disease intelligence system** under the initiative of JIHS, and **form, maintain and improve networks** with related organizations and experts in Japan and overseas
- In collecting clinical information, **promote DX for rapid information collection and analysis**
- In determining infectious disease measures, conduct a **comprehensive risk assessment of the status of the infectious disease and medical care**, and **ascertain the status of the national life and economy** from a viewpoint of balancing the measures with national life and the economy

Preparation phase	Initial phase	Response phase
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an infectious disease intelligence system, including strengthening cooperation with related organizations, and promote DX • Collect and analyze information in normal times and review information to be collected and analyzed intensively and the methods to grasp information in emergencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a risk assessment system for the concerned infectious disease • Conduct comprehensive risk assessment of the infectious disease and medical care and collect information on the status of the national life and economy • Share information obtained and measures with prefectural governments, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct comprehensive risk assessment of the infectious disease and medical care, as well as collect and consider the situation of the national life and economy in determining infectious disease measures • Share information obtained and measures with prefectural governments, etc.
<p>① Establishment of implementation system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an infectious disease intelligence system to collect and analyze infectious disease information in Japan and overseas and conduct risk assessments in cooperation with JIHS • Form, maintain, and improve human and organizational networks with related organizations and experts in Japan and overseas <p>② Information collection and analysis in normal times</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and analyze information on the status of infectious disease outbreaks in Japan and overseas and the risk of infectious disease epidemics, and conduct risk assessment <p>③ Securing and training personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop, secure, and utilize experts for infectious diseases with diverse backgrounds and implement training in preparation for emergencies <p>④ Promotion of DX</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote DX, such as automation and labor-saving of information input, centralization of information, and database linkage, etc., for rapid information collection and analysis <p>⑤ Implementation of measures against information leakage, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen information security and review the procedures for handling incidents 	<p>① Establishment of a risk assessment system in a rapid manner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the infectious disease intelligence system in a rapid manner and establish a risk assessment system for the concerned infectious disease <p>② Risk assessment based on information collection and analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct comprehensive risk assessment of infectious diseases, public health, and medical care, etc., in order to determine the transition to an emergency system • Collect information on the national life and economy for early analysis of the impact of the infectious disease crisis <p>③ Strengthening of the risk assessment system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the infectious disease intelligence system to implement continuous risk assessments <p>④ Judgment and implementation of infectious disease measures based on risk assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapidly judge and implement infectious disease measures based on risk assessment <p>⑤ Sharing information and measures obtained through information collection and analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide and share information and measures obtained through the collection and analysis of information in Japan and overseas with prefectural governments and the people, etc. 	<p>① Strengthening and review of the implementation system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the infectious disease intelligence system to promptly collect and analyze information and conduct risk assessments • Examine and review information collection and analysis methods and the implementation system based on the progress of the infectious disease crisis and changes in the situation <p>② Risk assessment based on information collection and analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement comprehensive risk assessment based on the progress of the infectious disease crisis and changes in the situation in the national government, JIHS and prefectural governments, etc. • Collect and consider necessary information on the national life and economy in determining infectious disease measures based on risk assessment <p>③ Examination and implementation of information collection and analysis methods based on risk assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and analyze information and implement risk assessment under the infectious disease intelligence system strengthened based on risk assessment • Understand the impact of the infectious disease crisis on the national life and economy <p>④ Judgment and implementation of infectious disease measures based on risk assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapidly judge and implement infectious disease measures based on risk assessment • Flexibly and rapidly change infectious disease measures based on the epidemic situation and risk assessment <p>⑤ Sharing information and measures obtained through information collection and analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide and share information and measures obtained through the collection and analysis of information in Japan and overseas with prefectural governments and the people

(Note) Infectious disease intelligence is an activity to systematically and comprehensively collect, analyze, and interpret infectious disease data from all sources for detecting and assessing public health risks from infectious diseases and determining prevention and control methods, and to provide the data as information (intelligence) that can be used to make policy decisions and practical decisions

③ Surveillance

Points of the National Action Plan

- **Promote DX**, such as by the **establishment of implementation systems for infectious disease surveillance**, including strengthening cooperation with related organizations, and the consideration of collaboration between electronic medical records and outbreak reports
- **Implement infectious disease surveillance according to the situation**, for example, implement infectious disease surveillance in normal times and promptly initiate suspected case surveillance for the concerned infectious disease in emergencies
- Based on the risk assessment, **evaluate the need** to strengthen national infectious disease surveillance, **prioritize diseases and persons subject to infectious disease surveillance**, and **improve the efficiency of the surveillance** according to the characteristics of infectious diseases and epidemic conditions

Preparation phase	Initial phase	Response phase
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish implementation systems for infectious disease surveillance and promote DX • Implement infectious disease surveillance in normal times 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate suspected case surveillance for the concerned infectious disease in addition to continuing infectious disease surveillance from the preparation phase • Strengthen the infectious disease surveillance system based on risk assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop implementation systems for infectious disease surveillance in emergencies and implement infectious disease surveillance in response to epidemic conditions • Review the implementation system according to the outbreak status of novel influenza, etc. and shift to an appropriate implementation system for infectious disease surveillance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Establishment of implementation system • Establish an implementation system for infectious disease surveillance in normal times • Provide technical guidance and support for infectious disease surveillance to prefectural governments, etc., develop human resources, and implement training • Share information and exchange opinions with related organizations, including domestic private testing organizations, foreign governments, and international organizations ② Implementation of infectious disease surveillance in normal times • Ascertain nationwide epidemic information on acute respiratory infections from within the national and prefectural governments • Ascertain the status of influenza viruses in domestic poultry, swine, and wild animals from within the national and prefectural governments and develop systems for sharing information among related parties • Learn the operation of early detection of novel influenza, etc. through training using suspected case surveillance and manage and improve the infectious disease surveillance system ③ Human resource development and implementation of training • Implement training in consideration of the number of personnel needed in emergencies ④ Promotion of DX • Promote DX, such as consideration of collaboration between electronic medical records and outbreak reports, and improve the infectious disease surveillance system and other systems ⑤ Sharing analysis results • Provide and share analysis results with prefectural governments, the people, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Determining whether or not to shift to an emergency system • Determine whether or not to shift to the implementation system for infectious disease surveillance in emergencies based on the risk assessment at the initial phase and develop the implementation system ② Initiation of infectious disease surveillance in emergencies • Continuously implement surveillance from the preparation phase • Define suspected cases and initiate suspected case surveillance for the concerned infectious disease • Initiate infectious disease surveillance in emergencies for obtaining necessary information such as the characteristics of the infectious disease and characteristics of the pathogen ③ Strengthening the implementation system based on risk assessment • Evaluate the need to strengthen the implementation system for infectious disease surveillance based on analysis of characteristics of the infectious disease and characteristics of the pathogen, and risk assessment at the initial phase in light of the analysis ④ Judgment and implementation of infectious disease measures based on risk assessment • Rapidly judge and implement infectious disease measures based on risk assessment at the initial phase ⑤ Sharing information obtained through infectious disease surveillance • Provide and share information obtained, such as the status of infectious disease outbreaks, with prefectural governments and the people, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Development and review of the implementation system • Develop the implementation system for infectious disease surveillance in emergencies based on risk assessment • Examine and review the appropriate implementation system for infectious disease surveillance according to the outbreak status of novel influenza, etc. ② Implementation of infectious disease surveillance in emergencies • Implement infectious disease surveillance in cooperation with prefectural governments, etc. and JIHS according to epidemic conditions • Evaluate the need to identify all cases, taking into account the number of patients and workload, and shift to an appropriate implementation system for infectious disease surveillance, including sentinel surveillance ③ Examination and implementation of surveillance methods based on risk assessment • Evaluate the need to strengthen and prioritize surveillance based on risk assessment and to improve efficiency, and implement and review necessary measures ④ Judgment and implementation of infectious disease measures based on risk assessment • Rapidly judge and implement infectious disease measures based on risk assessment • Flexibly and rapidly change infectious disease measures based on the epidemic situation and risk assessment ⑤ Sharing information obtained through infectious disease surveillance • Provide and share information obtained, such as the status of infectious disease outbreaks, with prefectural governments and the people, etc.

④ Providing and sharing of information and risk communication

Points of the National Action Plan

- Under the infectious disease crisis, there is a risk of conflicting information, **prejudice and discrimination**, and the **dissemination of disinformation and misinformation**
- To effectively implement infectious disease measures, **communicate interactively as much as possible** and share risk information and perspectives so that the people can make appropriate judgments and actions
- **Carry out public awareness activities on infectious diseases, establish risk communication systems, and review methods for providing and sharing information, etc. in normal times**

Preparation phase	Initial phase	Response phase
<p>To enable the people to appropriately make judgments and actions regarding infectious disease measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve understanding of the infectious disease crisis • Review the risk communication methods and improve the risk communication system 	<p>Provide and share accurate information with the people based on scientific evidence and encourage them to prepare for the spread of the infectious disease</p>	<p>Encourage the people to deepen their understanding of countermeasures and to lead to appropriate actions as risk reduction partners, while taking into consideration their concerns, etc.</p>
<p>① Information providing and sharing with the people before an outbreak</p> <p>i) Providing and sharing of information on infectious diseases</p> <p>*Increase awareness and reliability as a useful source of information</p> <p>ii) Awareness against prejudice and discrimination</p> <p>iii) Awareness against disinformation and misinformation</p> <p>② Development of systems for providing and sharing information at the time of outbreak</p> <p>i) Development of systems for rapid and integrated information providing and sharing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review media and methods to provide and share information while giving appropriate consideration to the elderly, children, foreign nationals with insufficient Japanese language skills, and persons with visual or hearing impairments, so that the people can obtain necessary information • Review systems and methods for providing and sharing information with one voice • Review methods of providing and sharing information in both directions with local governments and industry associations, etc. • Revise as necessary and clarify publication standards on the outbreak of infectious diseases • Disseminate and share information internationally <p>ii) Development of a interactive communication system and promotion of initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the reaction of the people subject to communication and the information they need, and review methods and develop systems for utilizing them in providing and sharing more information • Prepare for the establishment of call centers, etc. and request prefectural and municipal governments to prepare for the establishment of call centers, etc. • Enhance and improve methods through research on risk communication and staff training 	<p>① Rapid and integrated information providing and sharing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and utilize all available information media • Awareness and messages that contribute to behavior change, etc. • Provide and share information in an easy-to-understand way while giving appropriate consideration to the elderly, children, foreign nationals with insufficient Japanese language skills, and persons with visual or hearing impairments • Website where information of related organizations can be collected and viewed comprehensively • Provide and share easy-to-understand information such as scientific findings through JIHS • Provide and share information interactively with local governments and industry associations, etc. • Revise as necessary and clarify publication standards on an outbreak of infectious diseases • Disseminate and share information internationally <p>② Implementation of interactive communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the reaction and interests of the people subject to communication by checking trends of social media, etc. • Prepare and publish Q&As, etc. and share it with local governments • Set up call centers to organize issues of public interest based on questions, etc. received, and provide and share such information by sharing them with related ministries and agencies and reflecting them in Q&As, etc. <p>③ Measures against prejudice, discrimination, and disinformation and misinformation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriately provide and share information on the fact that prejudice and discrimination, etc. are not permissible, etc. and announce the establishment of consultation services • Monitor the spread of disinformation and misinformation and provide and share information based on scientific knowledge based on the situation • Request social media and other platform operators for cooperation 	<p>In addition to the measures listed on the left, implement the following measures (Actions based on the situation in which the characteristics, etc. of the pathogen become clear)</p> <p>① Phase to take measures with containment at the forefront</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To gain understanding and cooperation on measures to prevent the spread of infection, if only limited knowledge on the characteristics of the pathogen, etc. is available, carefully explain the fact and the rationale for making policy decisions <p>② Phase to take measures according to the characteristics of the pathogen, etc.</p> <p>i) Explanation of measures according to risk assessment based on the characteristics of the pathogen, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simply explain changes in measures to prevent the spread of infection, etc. and reasons for the changes if the measures are revised <p>ii) Explanation of measures to be taken when the symptoms of children, young people, and the elderly, etc. are likely to become severe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gain understanding and cooperation on the measures to be taken by sharing risk information and perspectives while conducting interactive risk communication as much as possible, especially for the age groups that are most affected <p>iii) Phase to shift to basic infectious disease measures not based on the Act on Special Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carefully provide and share information on the points of attention (review of the medical care delivery system and infection measures) with the shift to normal times. Also, conduct interactive risk communication as much as possible since there may be some people who feel uneasy about shifting to infectious disease measures that are left to individual judgment

⑤ Border measures

Points of the National Action Plan

- **Slow down the speed of entry of the pathogen** of novel influenza, etc. into Japan **as much as possible** and **secure time to prepare** for measures against infectious diseases such as securing the medical care provision system in Japan. In addition, facilitate the return of Japanese nationals living overseas who wish to return to Japan
- Based on the characteristics of the pathogen, etc., **comprehensively consider the effectiveness of measures and the impact on the national life and socioeconomic activities, etc.** before taking border measures and determine and implement the measures
- **Based on new information, shift to appropriate border measures**, and review (reduce or discontinue) measures that have become less necessary as the situation evolves

Preparation phase	Initial phase	Response phase
<p>To take smooth and rapid border measures in emergencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop systems for border measures, conduct training and drills, secure supplies and facilities necessary for border measures, and develop systems in normal times • Establish a system for collecting and providing infectious disease information overseas 	<p>Rapidly examine and implement specific border measures to slow down the speed of entry of the pathogen of novel influenza, etc. into Japan as much as possible and secure time to prepare for measures against infectious disease crisis such as securing the medical care provision system in Japan</p>	<p>Based on the characteristics of novel influenza, etc. and the situation of the spread of infection in Japan and overseas, consider and implement the enhancement or relaxation of border measures in a timely, appropriate, and flexible manner while taking into consideration the impact on the national life and socioeconomic activities</p>
<p>① Development of a system for implementing border measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for the acquisition of basic knowledge and training for the development of human resources to strengthen quarantine measures • Training, including joint training with related organizations to enhance the effectiveness of border measures • Set target values for stockpiling of infectious disease control supplies, facilities to be secured for border measures, and the testing capacity, and periodically check the status of these values • Conclude agreements with medical institutions, accommodation facilities, and transport agencies • Establish implementation systems for testings and establish cooperation systems, such as the conclusion of agreements with public health institutes • Develop systems for acquiring information upon entry into Japan and for sharing information with prefectural governments, etc., and update them as necessary <p>② Development of systems for providing information to Japanese nationals living overseas and those planning to leave Japan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish systems to obtain information on infection situation and border measures in other countries and regions • Establish systems to disseminate information to and call attention of Japanese nationals living overseas and those planning to leave Japan <p>③ Cooperation with local governments, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen cooperation with medical institutions and prefectural governments, etc. in normal times 	<p>① Measures in the early stage of an outbreak of novel influenza, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect information on the status of outbreak and border measures in major countries and countries and regions where novel influenza occurs • Distribute questionnaires to people entering Japan and distribute health cards containing points of attention in case of onset after entering Japan <p>② Determination of legal types of novel influenza, etc.</p> <p>③ Strengthening quarantine measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct medical examinations, testings, isolation, detention, request to stay in accommodation/residences, etc., and health monitoring • Consider implementation of measures to ensure thorough border measures and measures for those who do not cooperate in border measures <p>④ Entry restrictions, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For foreign nationals who have stayed in designated countries and regions subject to refusal of landing, refuse them from landing, put restrictions on necessary visas, and make request to restrict the operation of ships and aircraft <p>⑤ Anti-smuggling measures</p> <p>⑥ Running the system</p> <p>⑦ Providing information to related countries and regions</p> <p>⑧ Cooperation with local governments, etc.</p> <p>⑨ Support for Japanese nationals living overseas</p>	<p>Describe measures based on the following phases</p> <p>① Phase to take measures with containment at the forefront</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue initial phase measures based on changes in the situation <p>② Phase to take measures according to the characteristics of the pathogen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and implement border measures, taking into account the infection situation in Japan and overseas, the status of the medical care delivery system in Japan, the effects of the measures, and their impact on national life and socioeconomic activities • If a new mutant strain occurs overseas, strengthen border measures until the characteristics, etc. of the concerned pathogen are confirmed, and change the intensity of measures based on the characteristics of the pathogen and the infection situation in Japan and overseas <p>③ Phase when the response capacity increases owing to vaccines and therapeutics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider and implement changes, relaxation, or discontinuation of border measures according to the status of development and dissemination of vaccines and therapeutics • Review and implement border measures, taking into account the infection situation in Japan and overseas, the status of the medical care delivery system in Japan, the effects of the measures, and their impact on the national life and socioeconomic activities • If a new mutant strain occurs overseas, strengthen border measures until the characteristics, etc. of the concerned pathogen are confirmed, and change the intensity of measures based on the characteristics of the pathogen and the infection situation in Japan and overseas

⑥ Prevention of spread

Points of the National Action Plan

- **By taking measures for the prevention of spread**, in addition to the provision of appropriate medical care, **curb the speed and peak of the spread of infection to control the number of patients to within that which can be handled by the medical care delivery system**
- Propose an idea to **flexibly and rapidly change** the basic policies for infectious disease measures **in response to changes in the characteristics of the pathogen and the situation of the development and dissemination of vaccines and therapeutics**
- Review **issues to be considered when implementing strong measures for prevention of spread**, including intensive measures for prevention of spread of infection, etc. and emergency measures, as necessary

Preparation phase to initial phase

- (Preparation phase) In preparation for emergencies, examine indicators that should be considered when implementing measures for the prevention of spread and promote the understanding of the people and business operators
- (Initial phase) Make preparations to implement measures for the prevention of spread under the Infectious Diseases Control Law and the Act on Special Measures

Preparation phase

- ① Examination of indicators and data to be considered when implementing measures
 - Review the content, method, and timing of acquisition of indicators and data
- ② Promoting the understanding of the people and business operators to strengthen measures for the prevention of spread in emergencies
 - The importance of cooperation of each person in infection measures
 - Basic infection measures and measures for suspected cases
 - Significance of request to avoid unnecessary outings and business suspension request

Initial phase

- ① Preparation to implement measures for the prevention of spread in Japan
 - Preparation for measures based on the Infectious Diseases Control Law
 - Patients: Hospitalization recommendation and measures
 - Close contacts: Request to avoid unnecessary outings, health observation, guidance on how to address symptoms
 - Mutual cooperation and effective use by the national and prefectural governments of information provided by quarantine stations on people entering Japan who are suspected of having the disease
 - Request to local governments and designated (local) public institutions to prepare for measures based on the business continuity plan (BCP), etc.

Response phase

- **Avoid medical crisis and protect the lives and health of the people** by curbing the speed and peak of the spread of infection
- By comprehensively considering the effects and impacts of measures, including emergency measures, while utilizing indicators and data examined in the preparation phase, **flexibly and rapidly change measures to reduce the impact on the national life and socioeconomic activities**

- ① Options for measures to be implemented as measures for prevention of spread
 - Patients and close contacts: Measures based on the Infectious Diseases Control Law (hospitalization recommendation and measures, request to avoid unnecessary outings, etc.) and measures based on the nature of the pathogen (measures against cluster)
 - Residents: Recommended to take basic infection measures, refraining from going out to places where the risk of infection is high, and refraining from using facilities which are subject to shortening of business hours outside business hours*1, refraining from going outside unless necessary for maintenance of life*2, etc.
 - Business operators and schools: Changes in business hours*1, restrictions on use of facilities*2, requests for closures*2, etc., regarding business types and locations where the risk of infection is high
- ② Concept of implementation of measures for prevention of spread according to the phase
 - **Phase to take measures with containment at the forefront**
 - Given the limited medical resources and the lack of effective treatments and vaccines, take **strong measures with containment at the forefront, including considering the implementation of intensive measures for prevention of spread of infection, etc. and emergency measures, as necessary**
 - **Phase to take measures according to the characteristics of the pathogen**
 - **Appropriately determine the intensity of measures to be implemented according to the risk** based on pathogenicity and infectiousness, etc., to avoid medical crisis
 - **If there is a risk of hindrance to the provision of medical care, consider taking intensive measures for prevention of spread of infection, etc., emergency measures, or other measures as necessary**
 - If certain groups, such as children, young people, and the elderly, are at high risk, consider taking measures focusing on those groups
 - **Phase when the response capacity increases owing to vaccines and therapeutics - Phase to shift to basic infectious disease measures not based on the Act on Special Measures**
 - If the risk associated with the spread of infection is found to have been reduced, consider promptly shifting to basic infectious disease measures not based on the Act on Special Measures
- ③ Consideration of implementation of intensive measures for prevention of spread of infection, etc. and emergency measures
 - **According to the risk assessment** based on the characteristics of the infectious disease, the infection situation in the region, and the status of medical crisis, **take measures to prevent disruptions in the provision of medical care**
 - Determine the target area, period, and type of business by **comprehensively considering the effects of the measures and the impact on the national life and socioeconomic activities**
 - **Phase to take measures with containment at the forefront**
→ Even if scientific knowledge is not sufficiently accumulated, share it with the people and business operators, and take **strong measures with containment at the forefront, including considering the implementation of intensive measures for prevention of spread of infection, etc. and emergency measures, as necessary**
 - **Phase to take measures according to the characteristics of the pathogen** ⇒ Based on scientific knowledge and the status of socioeconomic activities, limit the target of measures and take measures
 - **Phase when the response capacity increases owing to vaccines and therapeutics** ⇒ Focus more on the impact of prolonged measures on the national life and socioeconomic activities

*1: Intensive measures for prevention of spread of infection, etc.
*2: Emergency measures

⑦ Vaccines

Points of the National Action Plan

- Based on the Strategy for Strengthening Vaccine Development and Production System, promote **research and development of vaccines for priority infectious diseases** even in normal times to **strengthen the foundation for research and development**. In emergencies, promote and support research and development at research institutions (universities, etc.) and pharmaceutical companies based on the research and development system established in normal times
- In normal times, make steady preparations, such as **DX of vaccination procedures** and examining specific implemental methods of vaccination. In emergencies, **promptly develop, manufacture, and procure effective vaccines, and rapidly supply the amount needed to each vaccination site for implementation of smooth vaccination**
- Promote public understanding of vaccines through the **provision of correct information based on scientific evidence**

Preparation phase	Initial phase	Response phase
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the Strategy for Strengthening Vaccine Development and Production System, make necessary preparations for the research and development of vaccines and the establishment of systems for securing, supplying, and inoculating vaccines • Promote provision of basic information on vaccines, DX of vaccination procedures and international cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through collaboration with domestic and overseas organizations, obtain information on pathogens and genome sequence data at an early stage and promote research and development • Set up systems necessary for the production and distribution of vaccines and vaccination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expedite vaccination of the vaccine procured while paying attention to information such as variations in epidemic strains and adverse reactions • Raise awareness to deepen people's understanding of vaccination and vaccines, and conduct risk communication on vaccination
<p>① Research and development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the Strategy for Strengthening Vaccine Development and Production System, implement measures necessary for the establishment of research, development, production and supply systems • Improve systems and environments to support the implementation of large-scale clinical trials • Promote push and pull incentives <p>② Procuring vaccines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stockpile pre-pandemic vaccines, secure systems necessary for developing and manufacturing pandemic vaccines and procure necessary materials <p>③ Establishment of a vaccination system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure vaccination sites and healthcare workers involved in vaccination and review the concept of vaccination priorities • Proceed with the establishment of systems for specific vaccination and resident vaccination <p>④ Information provision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information on basic knowledge about vaccines through websites, social media, etc. to promote public understanding <p>⑤ Promotion of DX</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote DX of vaccination procedures and develop infrastructure for rapid and accurate management of vaccination records <p>⑥ International cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the international framework for the research and development of vaccines 	<p>① Research and development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through collaboration with domestic and overseas organizations, obtain information on pathogens and genome sequence data at an early stage and distribute and provide them to related organizations conducting research and development • Consider prioritized consultation/review for approval and the budget for large-scale clinical trial for supporting research and development of pandemic vaccines • Share information with parties in the industry, academia, and government involved in research and development to support mutual cooperation • Support collaboration among medical institutions, academia and pharmaceutical companies to ensure smooth clinical trials • Consider the regulatory review and approval process to promptly start administration of the developed vaccines <p>② Procuring vaccines, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validation of the effectiveness of pre-pandemic vaccines <p>③ Vaccination system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request the development and production of pandemic vaccines in Japan and take necessary measures to procure overseas vaccines in consideration of the international situation <p>④ Procuring vaccines, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review vaccination priorities and set up vaccination systems based on the pathogenicity and other characteristics of the concerned novel influenza, etc. and the circumstances of the medical care provision and the national life and economy. In addition, examine the need for setting up large-scale vaccination sites and the implementation of workplace vaccination, etc. 	<p>① Research and development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote research and development in collaboration with industry, academia, and government while paying attention to variations in epidemic strains <p>② Supply of vaccines and materials needed for vaccination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the smooth distribution of vaccines, needles, syringes, and other materials <p>③ Implementation of vaccination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the established vaccination system, promote vaccination • Work to develop continuous vaccination systems, including the need for additional vaccinations, while paying attention to variations in epidemic strains <p>④ Suspected adverse reaction reports, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use vaccination databases to collect information obtained through suspected adverse reaction reports and the latest scientific knowledge, and provide appropriate information to the people <p>⑤ Information provision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness to deepen people's understanding of vaccination and vaccines, and provide information related to vaccination • To enable the people to make decisions on vaccination based on correct information, respond to information that may be misinterpreted scientifically

⑧ Medical care

Points of the National Action Plan

- The provision of medical care is **an essential element in achieving the objective of minimizing health hazards and ensuring that the people live in peace**. Minimizing health hazards also **minimizes the impact on socioeconomic activities**
- **To prevent the crisis of both medical care for infectious diseases and other ordinary medical care and to smoothly provide such care**, develop systems in normal times in which medical care for infectious diseases can be provided in cooperation with related organizations in emergencies **through the conclusion of medical care agreements between prefectural governments and medical institutions based on the prevention plan and medical care plan**. In emergencies, protect the lives and health of the people by ensuring systems capable of providing medical care for patients with infectious diseases while keeping in mind compatibility with conventional medical care, and responding flexibly and rapidly to situations that change according to pathogenicity and infectivity, etc.

Preparation phase	Initial phase	Response phase
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable medical institutions to appropriately respond to emergencies, develop systems based on the prevention plan and the medical care plan, and utilize drills, training, and coordination councils, etc. in normal times 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and analyze information on infectious diseases and share it with the region, and rapidly establish the flow from consultation and visit to admission and discharge in the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to collect and analyze information on infectious diseases and share it with the region, and take measures to ensure that appropriate medical care can be provided to patients with novel influenza, etc. and other patients through cooperation among related organizations according to local conditions. In addition, respond flexibly and rapidly in case of medical crisis in a region, or if there is a risk of the spread of infection that cannot be handled by the system established in the preparation phase
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Development of medical care delivery systems based on the prevention plan and the medical care plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefectural governments set target values for the system in their prevention plans and medical care plans and conclude agreements with medical institutions, etc. on securing hospital beds, clinics for outpatients with fever, provision of medical care to home care patients, rear support, and dispatch of medical personnel • The national government periodically confirms and publishes the status of development of the medical care delivery system in prefectures through the Gathering Medical Information System (G-MIS), etc. ② Development of human resources through training and drills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national and prefectural governments and JIHS promote the development of medical personnel and experts for infectious diseases through training and drills ③ Strengthening response capacity by enhancing facilities and equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote DX through improvement of G-MIS and standardization of electronic medical record information, etc. • Support facility and equipment development of medical institutions and confirm zoning, etc. • Prefectural governments review the methods of establishing and operating temporary medical facilities and securing medical personnel based on the review by the national government ④ Strengthening regional cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefectural governments use the prefectural coordination council, etc. to strengthen cooperation among medical institutions, public health centers, facilities for the elderly, fire departments, etc., and to review and confirm emergency measures ⑤ Provision of medical care to patients requiring special attention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefectural governments discuss the establishment of medical institutions to accept children, pregnant women, and other patients requiring special attention, securing of hospital beds, securing of cooperation systems, and wide-area transport and transfer methods in preparation for medical crisis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Sharing of knowledge on novel influenza, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and analyze infectious disease information • Provide and share information with prefectural governments and related organizations on diagnosis and treatment, including the outbreak status, characteristics, and case definitions of the infectious disease ② Securing a medical care delivery system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefectural governments rapidly establish the flow from consultation and visit to admission and discharge of patients that the coordination council, etc. organized in the preparation phase (Securing systems for receiving patients at designated medical institutions for infectious diseases and developing consultation centers) • Sharing the status of acceptance of patients through G-MIS input by medical institutions • Prefectural governments, etc. encourage residents, etc. to consult with consultation centers • The national government requests prefectural governments to prepare for measures of medical institutions that have concluded agreements subject to measures to secure medical care in the initial stage of the epidemic 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Basic measures for novel influenza, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and analyze information on infectious diseases, rapidly share it with prefectural governments and medical institutions, etc., and flexibly review case definitions, criteria for admission and discharge, and criteria for close contacts, etc. based on clinical information and hospital bed occupancy rate, etc. • Prefectural governments request designated medical institutions for infectious diseases to provide necessary medical care in order to ensure that the medical care delivery system organized by the cooperation council, etc. in the preparation phase is properly secured, and request medical institutions that have concluded agreements to provide necessary medical care based on the agreements concluded in the preparation phase • Prefectural governments, etc. cooperate with private transport operators, etc. to secure transportation means among homes, clinics for outpatients with fever, inpatient medical institutions, and residential treatment facilities • Through the input to G-MIS, medical institutions share the number of secured hospital beds, operating conditions, status of medical crisis of outpatient department, and status of stockpiling and allocation of infectious disease control supplies (personal protective equipment, etc.). Prefectural governments provide support according to the situation • Prefectural governments inform residents about methods of seeking medical care at medical institutions, including the local medical care provision system, consultation centers, and the list of clinics for outpatients with fever that they will visit ② Establishment of medical care delivery systems according to the phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the initial stage of the epidemic (assuming a period of up to three months after the announcement of outbreak, etc.), designated medical institutions for infectious diseases provide medical care, and medical institutions that have concluded agreements subject to measures to secure medical care in the initial stage of the epidemic secure hospital beds or prepare clinics for outpatients with fever. Prefectural governments, etc. strengthen consultation centers, coordinate hospitalization (exercise comprehensive coordination authority and instruction authority as necessary), and transfer patients • In addition to designated medical institutions for infectious diseases and medical institutions that have concluded agreements subject to measures to secure medical care in the initial stage of the epidemic, the number of corresponding medical institutions that have concluded agreements are expanded according to the local infection situation, etc. after the initial stage of the epidemic. Prefectural governments strengthen systems for medical treatment at home, etc., when the hospital bed occupancy rate increases. They also transfer those who have recovered from their symptoms to medical institutions that have concluded an agreement to provide rear support. If necessary, they make a request to medical institutions that have concluded an agreement to dispatch medical personnel for the dispatch of medical personnel • Depending on the characteristics of the pathogen, the national government requests prefectural governments to ensure systems for providing medical care focused on high-risk individuals when the symptoms of certain groups are likely to become severe ③ Cases that differ significantly from prior assumptions in the prevention plan and medical care plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexibly change the content of the agreement while balancing it with conventional medical care ④ Cases that cannot be covered by the system based on the prevention plan and medical care plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As necessary, the national and prefectural governments coordinate the dispatch of medical personnel and the transfer of patients over a wide area, establish temporary medical facilities, implement measures for the prevention of spread, and provide medical care according to the severity of the disease and urgency

⑨ Therapeutics

Points of the National Action Plan

- It is important to **promptly secure effective therapeutic agents and establish therapeutic methods** in the event of an outbreak of novel influenza, etc. and disseminate them nationwide
- Promote in normal times **the research and development of drugs for infectious disease crisis in preparation for priority infectious diseases** and support the establishment of a series of ecosystems leading to the utilization of the drugs
- In emergencies, utilize the system established in normal times to promote efforts for **basic research, clinical, marketing approval, production, distribution, distribution control, and security**, and strive for equitable dissemination of therapeutic agents
- Strengthen the crisis response ability in emergencies by promoting DX to realize rapid sharing of clinical and genomic information and prepare stockpiles of anti-influenza drugs, coordination for securing symptomatic drugs, ascertaining the medium- to long-term prognosis, and studies on therapeutic methods for complications, etc. in normal times

Preparation phase	Initial phase	Response phase
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish systems by promoting research and development for priority infectious diseases in normal times, periodically check the effectiveness of the system through training, etc., and constantly make changes in accordance with the latest system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a series of initiatives, including the promotion of research and development, rapid approval, production, distribution, and distribution management of therapeutics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapidly develop, approve, and secure effective therapeutic agents, establish therapeutic methods, and disseminate them equitably to patients in need
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Designation of priority infectious diseases and development of information collection and analysis system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate priority infectious diseases and develop information collection and analysis system to ensure availability of drugs for infectious disease crisis ② Promotion of research and development of strategic therapeutics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update the concept and list of the target priority infectious diseases and review the direction of research and development • Establish research and development systems in cooperation with the national government, JIHS, AMED, etc. • Promote push and pull incentives • Strengthen funding functions for promoting research and development • Develop and promote research and development companies and develop human resources for basic and clinical research • Promote DX (Strengthen the foundation for research and development of therapeutics, etc. through information extraction from electronic medical records) ③ Development of necessary pharmaceutical regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop pharmaceutical regulations for flexible pharmaceutical examination in emergencies • International harmonization of pharmaceutical regulations toward early access to therapeutics ④ Development for the utilization of therapeutics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop systems to provide medical institutions with information that contributes to diagnosis and treatment • Conduct training for emergencies and coordinate the international collaboration and cooperation system in preparation for the supply of therapeutic agents in emergencies • Stockpile, check, and develop distribution systems for drugs for infectious disease crisis including anti-influenza virus drugs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Collection, analysis, and sharing of information on research and development trends in Japan and overseas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect information on research and development trends and clinical information on the outbreak of novel influenza, etc. and share the information with the government and medical institutions ② Review of research and development policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the knowledge obtained from JIHS and AMED, consider the research and development policy and the policy for securing therapeutic agents ③ Implementation of rapid research and development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain pathogen and genome information early and provide the information to research and development institutions • Promote basic and bridging research by utilizing research and development infrastructure for priority infectious diseases in order to achieve early application development • Support rapid research and development and early commercialization by research and development companies • Rapidly initiate clinical studies utilizing the clinical trial system established in normal times ④ Initiation of study on the feasibility of emergency approval and special approval ⑤ Development of systems for the utilization of therapeutics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of the effectiveness of existing drugs and development of treatment guidelines in the initial stage of the epidemic • Provide medical institutions, etc. with information that contributes to diagnosis and treatment guidelines • Secure existing therapeutic agents that have been proven effective • Implement appropriate allocation and distribution-related work based on supply quantity ⑥ Confirmation of stockpiles of anti-influenza virus drugs and preventive administration 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Collection, analysis, and sharing of information on research and development trends in Japan and overseas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and analyze information, including that of the effectiveness of therapeutic agents, and share the information with the government and medical institutions ② Review of research and development policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review research, development, and security policies based on knowledge obtained as needed • Promote priority development for persons at high risk of severe symptoms ③ Promotion of research and development of therapeutics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide accompanying support for development companies at each phase of research and development, marketing approval, and commercialization • Support the implementation of clinical trials for the development of therapeutics ④ Arrangements for securing therapeutic agents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promptly review emergency and special approval for developed therapeutic agents ⑤ Securing symptomatic drugs ⑥ Utilization of therapeutics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the compilation of evidence and formulation of treatment guidelines for early dissemination • Confirm the effectiveness, safety, and status of adverse reactions • Review the system for securing and distributing therapeutic agents based on supply and demand ⑦ Identifying medium- and long-term prognosis and study of treatment for complications ⑧ Decision to continue adjustment of allocation and preventive administration in accordance with stockpiling and distribution conditions

Points of the National Action Plan

- The purpose of the testing is to **diagnose patients and lead to treatment at an early stage**, to **ascertain the actual situation of the epidemic**, and to **prevent the spread of infection** from patients. Appropriate testing is an **important element for** examining and implementing appropriate measures to prevent the spread of the disease and **flexibly changing** the measures
- Rapid access to a testing when needed by those who need it can also contribute to balancing prevention of spread and socioeconomic activities at a certain time after the outbreak
- **Secure equipment and materials in normal times, conduct testings immediately after the outbreak**, and **flexibly change policies for implementation of testings** in light of the characteristics of pathogens and testings after the initial stage of the epidemic

Preparation phase	Initial phase	Response phase
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In cooperation with JIHS, public health institutes, medical institutions, research institutes, private testing organizations, and distributors, etc., prepare for the rapid establishment of testing systems and develop the testing system • Promote the development of human resources necessary for establishing testing systems, periodically check the effectiveness of the established testing system through training, etc., and appropriately review the testing system based on the prevention plans formulated by prefectures, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain the pathogen, etc. rapidly at the stage of outbreak of novel influenza, etc. to establish testing methods and develop testing systems as soon as possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking into account the status of novel influenza, etc. outbreaks in each country and region, changes in the outbreak trend, characteristics of the pathogen, as well as parts and timing of specimen collection that contribute to diagnosis and testing methods, develop testing systems to ensure that necessary testings are implemented smoothly and take measures based on changes in the situation since the initial phase in the event of an outbreak of novel influenza, etc. in Japan and overseas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Development of the testing system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support for rapidly expanding the testing system in emergencies • Provide support for strengthening cooperation between JIHS and public health institutes and for strengthening the testing system in cooperation with private testing organizations • Prepare for stockpiling and securing testing supplies • Establish systems for cooperation with organizations involved in implementing testings in emergencies (testing-related organizations, etc.) • Ascertain information on the status of ensuring the testing capacity based on the prevention plans • Secure the testing capacity and maintain testing equipment • Implement technical training to ensure testing accuracy at testing organizations ② Maintenance and strengthening of testing systems through training, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement training, etc. attended by testing-related organizations, etc. • Maintain testing systems at public health institutes, etc. utilizing training, etc. • Implement technical training for dentists on sample collection ③ Securing systems to ascertain the status of testings, etc. ④ Implementation, etc. of research and development support measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the development policy of testing and diagnostic technology with a view to the development of new testing and diagnostic technology • Establish research and development systems involving research institutions and testing organizations, etc. • Foster and promote research and development companies • Confirm the system for obtaining genome sequence information from overseas and transport systems ⑤ Review of the basic concept of the policy for implementation of testings in emergencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Development of the testing system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm information on the status of ensuring the testing capacity based on the prevention plans, and request and support the expansion of the testing system as necessary • Confirm the status of securing testing supplies and request increased production as necessary • Judge the necessity of concluding agreements, etc. with distributors, etc. as necessary, and expansion of cooperators • Implement technical verification at quarantine stations, etc. • Obtain information on infectious diseases and expand the testing system based on the information ② Establishment and dissemination of versatile testing methods such as PCR testing in Japan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquire pathogens early and publish the pathogen information • Rapidly develop highly versatile testing methods in cooperation with research institutions • Consider and determine whether to utilize existing diagnostic agents and testing equipment • Provide technical support to public health institutes, etc. ③ Establishment and dissemination of diagnostic technology by research and development companies, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop diagnostic technology with research institutions, etc. with research and development capabilities • Provide information to public health institutes, etc. on guidelines for various testing methods, etc. • Review the applicability of emergency approval, etc., and promptly provide information to medical institutions, etc. ④ Coordination of procurement and supply of diagnostics agents and testing equipment ⑤ Review of policies for implementation of testings based on risk assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decide on and gradually review the policy for implementation of testings according to risk assessment based on the characteristics of the pathogen and epidemic conditions, and provide information to the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Expansion of the testing system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm information on the status of ensuring the testing capacity based on the prevention plans, and request and support the expansion of the testing system as necessary • Confirm the status of securing testing supplies and request increased production as necessary • Judge the necessity of concluding additional agreements, etc. with distributors, etc. as necessary, and expansion of cooperators • Collect information on domestic and overseas testing systems and review testing systems as necessary ② Establishment and dissemination of testing and diagnostic technology by research and development companies, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the implementation of clinical trials when a testing method is developed in Japan • Review the applicability of emergency approval, etc., and promptly provide information to medical institutions, etc. • If a safer testing method or sample collection method is newly developed, rapidly disseminate the testing method ③ Maintenance, management, and review of accuracy of developed testing methods ④ Coordination of procurement and supply of diagnostics agents and testing equipment ⑤ Determination and review of policies for implementation of testings based on risk assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decide on and gradually review the policy for implementation of testings according to risk assessment based on the characteristics of the pathogen and epidemic conditions, and provide information to the people • Considering the characteristics of the infectious disease, the infection situation, the characteristics of tests, and the testing system, examine and determine whether or not to use the testings in the maintenance of national life from the viewpoint of technology, national life, and the national economy

Points of the National Action Plan

- Prefectural governments, etc. need to protect the lives and health of residents by **implementing measures according to the situation of infection and the medical care delivery system in the region**
- In order for prefectures, etc. to implement effective infectious disease measures, **public health centers and public health institutes, etc.**, which are the core entities in the event of infectious disease crisis, **carry out testing, active epidemiological investigation, hospitalization recommendation and measures, hospitalization coordination, coordination of treatment at home and facilities, transfer, health observation, provision of foods and daily necessities, etc.**
- In preparation for the rapid increase in workload in the event of spread of the disease, prefectural governments, etc. **work on improving operational efficiency and labor saving through the establishment of systems in normal times, review of operations to be prioritized in emergencies, and use of ICT, etc.**, and the national government makes requests and provides support as necessary to contribute to these efforts

Preparation phase	Initial phase	Response phase
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop systems of public health centers and public health institutes by developing and securing human resources and implementing training and drills • Clarify the division of roles between the prefectural headquarters and public health centers, the system of cooperation and providing/receiving support between them when the workload increases rapidly, and the division of roles in related local governments, as well as enabling them to cooperate closely with each other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In light of the period when residents begin to feel uneasy, rapidly prepare for the transition to the emergency system • Reduce the risk of the spread of infection with the cooperation of local communities through risk communication based on the assumption of an outbreak in Japan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift to the emergency system based on the prevention plan, the health crisis response plan, and role-sharing and cooperation systems developed in the preparation phase. Public health centers and public health institutes play their respective roles, and related local organizations cooperate to protect the lives and health of residents • In addition, flexible measures can be taken according to the actual situation in the region based on the characteristics of the infectious disease, the characteristics of the pathogen, and the infection situation, etc.
<p>① Securing human resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop systems for the dispatch of support staff across prefectural areas by the national government in cooperation with the National Governors' Association • Establish systems for securing human resources capable of responding to infectious diseases and a system for providing and receiving support in prefectures <p>② Development of BCP and other systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefectural governments, etc. annually confirm the number of personnel secured corresponding to the expected workload during the first month of the epidemic • Formulate a BCP for operations of public health centers and public health institutes, etc. <p>③ Development of human resources and establishment of cooperation system through training and drills, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement training and drills at least once a year in prefectural governments, etc. and at public health centers for personnel who constitute an infectious disease emergency system • Develop and train human resources in the national government to enhance local specialized human resources • Implement training and drills on a prefectural government-wide basis for all departments, including the infectious disease crisis management department • Build and strengthen cooperation systems with related organizations and professional organizations through the use of the prefectural cooperation council, etc. • Prefectural governments exercise comprehensive coordination authority as necessary and confirm with related organizations on securing the medical care delivery system <p>④ Development of systems of public health centers and public health institutes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to making preparations based on the health crisis response plan, public health centers and public health institutes establish efficient information aggregation systems and a flexible work allocation systems, involving prefectural headquarters, and develop personnel (and replacement personnel) systems • Maintain testing systems at organizations such as public health institutes and organizations that have concluded an agreement on testing and other measures • Ascertain the epidemic conditions of infectious diseases using the infectious disease surveillance system <p>⑤ Promotion of DX</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the infectious disease surveillance system and the Gathering Medical Information System (G-MIS) <p>⑥ Providing and sharing of information and risk communication in the region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine how to establish systems for promptly providing and sharing information to residents in prefectures, etc. in emergencies • Prefectural governments, etc., give consideration in normal times to sharing information appropriately with the elderly, children, foreign nationals with insufficient Japanese language skills, and persons with visual or hearing impairments 	<p>① Preparation for shifting to emergency systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In preparation for the announcement by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, prefectural governments, etc., confirm the status of preparation for the shift to the emergency system at public health centers and public health institutes, etc., as well as take measures for patients and close contacts and prepare for the establishment of testing systems <p>② Start of sending and sharing information with residents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national government provides information and support to prefectural governments, etc. regarding the status of outbreaks of infectious diseases that may be classified as novel influenza, etc. • Prefectural governments promptly establish consultation centers so that persons with symptoms, etc. can visit designated infectious disease organizations in a timely manner as necessary, and provide and share information and conduct risk communication for residents through the dissemination of websites established by the national government for providing and sharing information to residents <p>③ Measures to be taken if infection is confirmed within the jurisdiction before publication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When prefectural governments, etc. detect patients with suspected symptoms in their jurisdiction through suspected case surveillance, etc., they conduct active epidemiological investigation and specimen collection, and request cooperation in hospitalization at designated infectious disease medical institutions in order to prevent the spread of the infectious disease as necessary 	<p>① Shifting to emergency systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefectural governments, etc., shift to infectious disease emergency systems, expand the system, and carry out infectious disease response operations • Prefectural governments support municipalities, etc. having public health centers through the unification of operations, etc., and exercise comprehensive coordination and instruction authority as necessary • Prefectural governments share information with municipal governments to improve the understanding of residents • The national government provides advice and support to prefectural governments <p>② Implementation of major response operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prefectural governments, etc. carry out consultation, testing and surveillance, active epidemiological investigation, hospitalization recommendation and measures, hospitalization coordination, coordination of treatment at home and facilities, transfer, health observation and provision of foods and daily necessities, health monitoring, and risk communication at public health centers and public health institutes, etc. <p>③ Efforts according to the infection situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial stage of the epidemic (until approx. one month since publication): : In addition to the rapid transition to the emergency system and the expansion of the testing system, prefectural governments, etc. request staff support and promote operational efficiency through the use of ICT tools- • After the initial stage of the epidemic (after approx. 1 month since publication): : Based on the characteristics of the infectious disease, the characteristics of the pathogen, and the infection situation, etc., the national government considers the review of infectious disease response operations such as active epidemiological investigation and testings, and provides a review policy. Prefectural governments, etc. review systems and measures as appropriate, taking into account the workload • In the phase to shift to basic infectious disease measures not based on the Act on Special Measures, downsize the systems of public health centers and public health institutes, etc. in consideration of the actual regional situation, and provide and share information with residents

⑫ Supplies

Points of the National Action Plan

- **Establish systems that ensure the sufficient distribution of necessary infectious disease control supplies, etc.** to medical facilities and other institutions in emergencies
- In the initial and the response phases, **request and give instructions** for smooth **production of infectious disease control supplies, etc.** based on the system established in the preparation phase

Preparation phase

- In addition to **promoting the stockpiling** of necessary **infectious disease control supplies, etc.** by the related organizations, **establish the necessary system** in order to smoothly make production requests and give instructions to the related business operators in emergencies

- ① Promotion of stockpiling of infectious disease control supplies, etc.
- Based on their respective plans, **the national government, local governments, and designated (local) public institutions stockpile, allocate, and confirm necessary infectious disease control supplies, etc.** in the event of an outbreak of novel influenza, etc.

- Promote stockpiling of personal protective equipment and other infectious disease control supplies, etc. at medical institutions that have concluded agreements

- Request medical institutions, etc. that have not concluded agreements to make efforts to stockpile and allocate necessary infectious disease control supplies, etc.

- The national government sets the required items and the stockpile criteria of personal protective equipment, and prefectural governments stockpile the equipment based on the criteria

- ② Understanding the supply and demand status of infectious disease control supplies, etc.
- Request business operators engaged in the production, import, sale or loan of infectious disease control supplies, etc. to **periodically report on the status of production, etc. and production capacity, etc. in normal times for understanding the supply capacity**

- ③ Request to business operators for development of production systems
- The national government requests business operators to take necessary measures so as not to hinder the stable supply of infectious disease control supplies, etc.

Initial phase to response phase

- **In addition to confirming the stockpiling status of the infectious disease control supplies, etc. stockpiled in the preparation phase, confirm the supply and demand status of infectious disease control supplies, etc., and appropriately make distribution adjustments and production requests as necessary**

- ① Confirmation of the status of stockpiling of infectious disease control supplies, etc.

- **Use systems, etc. to confirm the status of stockpiling and allocation** of personal protective equipment and other infectious disease control supplies, etc. at medical institutions that have concluded agreements. Request other medical institutions to confirm the status of stockpiling and allocation of appropriate infectious disease control supplies, etc. within the institutions-

- ② Confirmation of the supply and demand status of infectious disease control supplies, etc. and request for stable supply of the supplies, etc.

- **Request business operators to report** on production, distribution, inventory, and future production plans, and **confirm the supply and demand status** of infectious disease control supplies, etc.

- The national government **requests business operators to make efforts for stable supply** of infectious disease control supplies, etc. so that they can respond to a rapid increase in demand as the number of infected persons increases

- ③ Request and support to producers, etc. in cases of shortages of infectious disease control supplies, etc.

- If supplies of infectious disease control supplies, etc. are insufficient or are likely to be insufficient, **request business operators for promotion of production and import, request them for sale, loan, transportation, and storage, and give instructions, etc. to them**

- Take necessary financial and other measures for the business operators who are requested for production, etc.

(Note) "Infectious disease control supplies, etc." refers to pharmaceuticals, medical devices, and personal protective equipment, etc.

(Note) "Business operators" refers to business operators engaged in the production, import, sale, or loan of infectious disease control supplies, etc.

13 National life and economy

Points of the National Action Plan

- In the event of an outbreak of novel influenza, etc., the national life and socioeconomic activities may be greatly affected
- Therefore, the national and local governments encourage business operators and the people to make necessary preparations for an outbreak of novel influenza, etc.
- In addition, designated (local) public institutions **prepare for business continuity**, such as formulating business plans
- In the event of an outbreak of novel influenza, etc., business operators and the people make their own efforts to continue business and prevent infection, and the national and local governments **provide necessary measures and support in consideration of the impact on the national life and socioeconomic activities**

Preparation phase	Initial phase	Response phase						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop systems, etc. to ensure the stability of the national life and socioeconomic activities in emergencies • Prepare for business continuity such as establishing information sharing systems, etc. in emergencies and formulating a business continuity plan, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare for necessary measures in preparation for an outbreak of novel influenza, etc. in Japan • Prepare infection measures for business continuity, and ensure the flexible operation of laws and regulations, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the stability of the national life and socioeconomic activities based on preparations in normal times • The national and local governments provide necessary support and measures in order to mitigate the effects 						
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Development of information sharing systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national government establishes systems for collecting information on the national life and socioeconomic activities • The national and local governments establish information sharing systems for cooperation between related organizations Development of systems for implementing support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national and local governments promote DX with regard to administrative procedures and delivery/provision of subsidies Preparation for flexible operation of laws and regulations Preparation for business continuation in the event of an outbreak of novel influenza, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national government encourages business operators to prepare for an outbreak of novel influenza, etc. • Designated (local) public institutions make necessary preparations such as formulating business plans, etc. Development of emergency supplies transportation systems, etc. Stockpiling of supplies and materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national government, local governments and designated (local) public institutions stockpile necessary food and basic necessities in addition to infectious disease control supplies • The national and local governments encourage business operators and the people to stockpile sanitary products (masks, etc.), food and other basic necessities Preparation for support to those in need of life support Confirmation of cremation ability, etc., and development of cremation systems 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Request for preparation for business continuity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national government requests business operators to prepare infection measures for business continuity, if necessary • Designated (local) public institutions, etc. cooperate with the national and prefectural governments to prepare for business continuity. Appeal to the people and business operators for stable supply of daily necessities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national government calls on the people to take appropriate action when purchasing daily necessities, etc. • The national government requests business operators not to cause cornering and speculative stocking of daily necessities, etc. so that their prices do not soar Flexible operation of laws and regulations Cremation and enshrinement of bodies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national government requests municipal governments to make preparations for securing of facilities, etc., where bodies can be placed temporarily, in preparation for situations in which the cremation capacity of crematories exceeds the limit 	<p style="text-align: center;">Measures for ensuring the stability of national life</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Appeal to the people and business operators for stable supply of daily necessities Measures concerning effects on the mind and body <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national and local governments take necessary measures in consideration of the effects on the minds and bodies of the people Support to those in need of life support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national government requests municipal governments to provide life support, etc. to persons requiring special attention, such as the elderly and persons with disabilities, as necessary </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support for continuing education and learning Informing the people about declining service levels Crime prevention and control Request for the sale of supplies Stabilization of prices of daily necessities Special cases of burial and cremation Maintenance of the rights and interests of patients with novel influenza, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures such as extension of expiration date pertaining to 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economy by local governments and designated (local) public institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securing stable supply of water, electricity, and gas, etc., and transport of emergency supplies, etc. </td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Measures for ensuring the stability of both national life and socioeconomic activities</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Flexible operation of laws and regulations Deferment of payment of financial obligations Financing for emergencies such as novel influenza, etc. Monetary and financial stability Support for employment impact </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Other support to mitigate the impact on the national life and socioeconomic activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to each of the support measures specifically described, the national government provides support as necessary with respect to other 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