



Tokyo Metropolitan Government

**Games of the XXXII Olympiad
Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games
Tokyo Metropolitan Government Report**



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Message from the Governor of Tokyo



The Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 and the intense competition that unfolded over the course of approximately one month moved and gave courage to people around the world before coming to a grand close. Even now, the excitement I felt from witnessing the powerful performances of the athletes remains fresh in my mind.

The Games were postponed by one year and held without the presence of spectators due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite such unprecedented circumstances, we succeeded in delivering safe and secure Games thanks to exhaustive measures to prevent the spread of the virus. This is an invaluable legacy of the Tokyo 2020 Games. I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the people of Tokyo and Japan, and all stakeholders for your tremendous support and cooperation.

I felt the weight of responsibility on our shoulders when I was handed the Olympic flag and the Paralympic flag in Rio de Janeiro in 2016. From that point on, we devoted our entire resources to preparing for the Tokyo Games and, in 2021, were able to hand over the flags to Paris. Looking back now, this all took place within a very short period of time. Nevertheless, I believe the time spent by so many people working toward the single goal of successfully delivering the world's foremost sporting event, the Olympic and Paralympic Games, has left Tokyo and Japan with many precious assets.

We sensed the exciting future awaiting us through advancements toward the realisation of an inclusive society that were made by the Paralympic Games, the roadmap to a sustainable society demonstrated in situations throughout the Games, and the application of cutting-edge technologies. But above all, by sharing the dynamic performances of the athletes under the difficult circumstances posed by the pandemic, we were able to remind people all over the world of the wonder of sport.

Leaving a solid record of such events and passing this onto future generations is our mission as the host city of Tokyo.

I hope that this report will contribute to the development of future host cities. I would like to conclude this message by once again expressing my gratitude to all who were involved with the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020.

March 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Koike Yuriko'.

Koike Yuriko
Governor of Tokyo

Message from the President of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly



The Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 were held last summer after a one-year postponement due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Thorough measures to prevent the spread of infection were taken, such as having no spectators present at almost all the venues. This was celebration of sport that will go down in history, full of drama and excitement.

The success of the Tokyo Games, which was held under numerous restrictions, was only possible through the support and cooperation of the people of Tokyo, local communities, businesses, municipalities, volunteers, and all other stakeholders. On behalf of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to you all.

On a personal note, 23 July, the day of the Opening Ceremony of the Olympic Games, was also the first day of my term as

President of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly. I remember how deeply moved I was by the ceremony, which I attended in this position. Many new world records and Japanese records were set during the Games. The Japanese athletes also responded to the great support they received with fantastic performances, including winning 58 medals in the Olympics, their most ever, and 51 medals in the Paralympics. They reminded us all of the wonder of sport.

Tokyo was also the first city in the world to host the Summer Paralympic Games for the second time. I believe the constant efforts of the para athletes to go beyond their limits were a beacon of courage and hope for not only Japan, but the entire world, and allowed us to take a significant step toward the realisation of an inclusive society.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly also worked closely with the host city of Tokyo to realise the holding of the Games. Proactive efforts taken included holding discussions by establishing a special committee, adopting resolutions to support Tokyo's Olympic and Paralympic bid and to ensure the success of the Games, and establishing a multi-partisan association of assembly members that sought cooperation for Tokyo's bid by visiting the other 46 prefectural assemblies across Japan and collecting signatures from various organisations. The Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly will continue to develop the legacy of the Tokyo 2020 Games and dedicate all efforts to realising a society full of diversity and harmony where everyone respects and accepts each other's personality and individuality.

I would like to again express my appreciation to all those who helped to make the Tokyo 2020 Games possible.

March 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Miyake Shigeki'.

Miyake Shigeki
President of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly

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Special Notes Relating to Terminology and Abbreviations

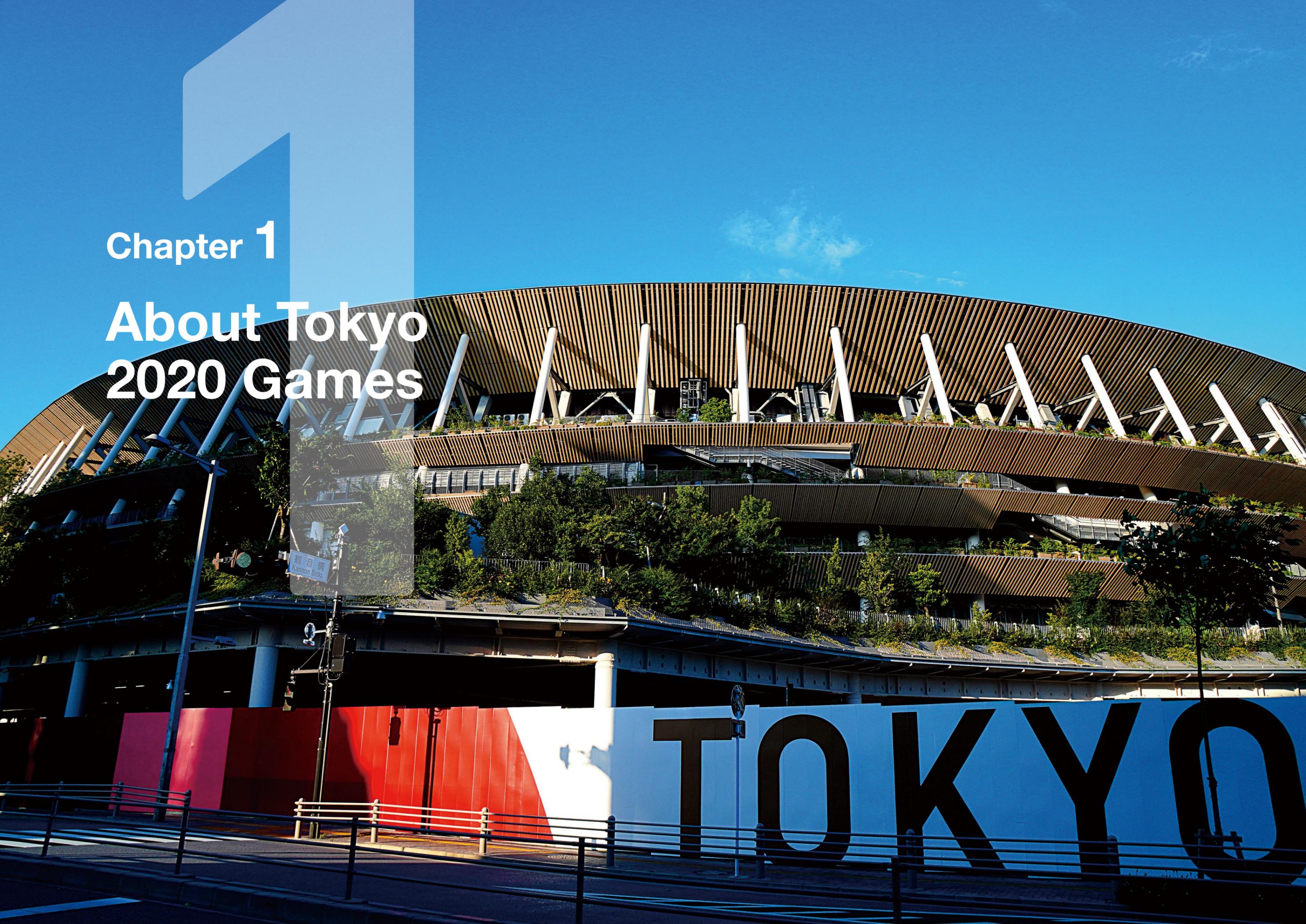
Terminology and Abbreviations

Official Designation	Abbreviation
Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020	Tokyo 2020 Games Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 Tokyo 2020
Games of the XXXII Olympiad	Olympic Games Tokyo 2020
Games of the XVIII Olympiad	Tokyo 1964 Games
The Tokyo Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games	Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee Organising Committee
Tokyo Metropolitan Government	TMG
International Olympic Committee	IOC
International Paralympic Committee	IPC
Japanese Olympic Committee	JOC
National Olympic Committee	JPC
National Paralympic Committee	NOC
Japanese Paralympic Committee	NPC
International Federation	IF
National Federation	NF
International Broadcasting Centre	IBC
Main Press Centre	MPC
City Operation Centre	COC
Transport Operation Centre	TROC
Main Operation Centre	MOC
Tokyo Media Centre	TMC

Special Note Positions and titles in the text are as they were at the time

Chapter 1

About Tokyo 2020 Games



1. Overview of the Games



1-1. The Olympic Games

Official Name: Games of the XXXII Olympiad
 Period of the Games: Friday 23 July to Sunday 8 August 2021
 Number of sports: 33 sports/339 events
 Number of teams: 206 teams (205 NOCs + IOC Refugee Olympic Team)
 Number of athletes: 11,420



1-2. The Paralympic Games



Official Name: Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games
 Period of the Games: Tuesday 24 August to Sunday 5 September 2021
 Number of sports: 22 sports/539 events
 Number of teams: 162 teams (161 NPCs + Refugee Paralympic Team)
 Number of athletes: 4,403



TOKYO 2020

2. Games Vision

2-1. Vision

Sport has the power to change the world and our future.

The Tokyo 1964 Games completely transformed Japan. The Tokyo 2020 Games, as the most innovative in history, will bring positive reform to the world by building on three core concepts:
 “Striving for your personal best (Achieving Personal Best)”
 “Accepting one another (Unity in Diversity)”
 “Passing on Legacy for the future (Connecting to Tomorrow)”
 *Quoted from the Games Foundation Plan



2-2. Three core concepts

- Achieving Personal Best
 - Through flawless preparation and execution, the Tokyo 2020 Games aim to deliver an event where every athlete can realise their best performance and achieve their personal best.
 - The world’s best technologies will be adopted in developing competition venues and in operating the Games.
 - All Japanese citizens, including Olympic and Paralympic volunteers, will employ their utmost resourcefulness as hosts to welcome visitors from around the world with the best Japanese ‘Omotenashi’, or hospitality.
- Unity in Diversity
 - Readily accepting differences in race, colour, gender, sexual orientation, language, religion, political or other opinions, level of ability or other status, and respecting one another allows society to continue to develop and flourish.

- The Tokyo 2020 Games will foster a welcoming environment and raise awareness of unity in diversity among citizens of the world.
- Connecting to Tomorrow
 - The Tokyo 1964 Games completely transformed Japan, enhanced Japanese people’s awareness of the outside world and helped bring about a rapid growth of Japan’s economy.
 - The Tokyo 2020 Games will ensure Japan, now a mature economy, contributes changes to the world, and leaves a positive legacy for future generations.

HIGHLIGHT / PARALYMPIC GAMES

The Tokyo 2020 Paralympics Games featured 539 events in 22 sports, with a record 1,853 female athletes participating, or approximately 42% of the total. While veteran athletes led the Japanese team, young athletes and athletes competing for the first time made a big impact, including the youngest Japanese medallist. Athletes in the new sport of Badminton showed outstanding performance, winning nine medals. Overall, Japan won a total of 51 medals, including 13 gold medals.



In an unprecedented environment of no spectators, 254 Japanese athletes, the largest number in history, competed in the Games. The sight of the Paralympians competing against each other with the skills and mental strength they have developed and honed in accordance with their respective impairments provided an opportunity to break down preconceptions people have about themselves, others and society, and to embrace differences.

COMPETITION SCHEDULE

Sports	July 2021							August											
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Opening Ceremony • Closing Ceremony																			
Swimming																			
Diving																			
Artistic Swimming																			
Water Polo																			
Marathon Swimming																			
Archery																			
Athletics																			
Badminton																			
Baseball/Softball																			
3x3 Basketball																			
Basketball																			
Boxing																			
Canoe (Slalom)																			
Canoe (Sprint)																			
Cycling (BMX Freestyle)																			
Cycling (BMX Racing)																			
Cycling (Mountain Bike)																			
Cycling (Road)																			
Cycling (Track)																			
Equestrian																			
Fencing																			
Football																			
Golf																			
Gymnastics																			
Handball																			
Hockey																			
Judo																			
Karate																			
Modern Pentathlon																			
Rowing																			
Rugby																			
Sailing																			
Shooting																			
Skateboarding																			
Sport Climbing																			
Surfing																			
Table Tennis																			
Taekwondo																			
Tennis																			
Triathlon																			
Beach Volleyball																			
Volleyball																			
Weightlifting																			
Wrestling																			

OLYMPIC GAMES

Sports	August 2021							September				
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
Opening Ceremony • Closing Ceremony												
Archery												
Athletics												
Badminton												
Boccia												
Canoe (Sprint)												
Cycling (Track)												
Cycling (Road)												
Equestrian												
Football 5-a-side												
Goalball												
Judo												
Powerlifting												
Rowing												
Shooting												
Sitting Volleyball												
Swimming												
Table Tennis												
Taekwondo												
Triathlon												
Wheelchair Basketball												
Wheelchair Fencing												
Wheelchair Rugby												
Wheelchair Tennis												

● Medals session ● Qualifying round



PARALYMPIC GAMES

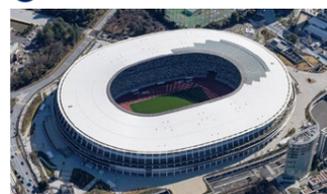
VENUES



Games of the XXXII Olympiad | Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games | Tokyo Metropolitan Government Report

■ Olympic Sports ▲ Paralympic Sports

1 Olympic Stadium



■ Opening Ceremony • Closing Ceremony/
Athletics/ Football
▲ Opening Ceremony • Closing Ceremony/
Athletics

4 Nippon Budokan



■ Judo/Karate ▲ Judo

2 Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium



■ Table Tennis
▲ Table Tennis

5 Tokyo International Forum



■ Weightlifting
▲ Powerlifting

3 Yoyogi National Stadium



■ Handball
▲ Badminton/Wheelchair Rugby

6 Kokugikan Arena



■ Boxing

7 Equestrian Park



■ Equestrian (Dressage, Eventing, Jumping)
▲ Equestrian

10 Musashinomori Park



■ Cycling (Road)

8 Musashino Forest Sport Plaza



■ Badminton/Modern Pentathlon
▲ Wheelchair Basketball

11 Ariake Arena



■ Volleyball
▲ Wheelchair Basketball

9 Tokyo Stadium



■ Football / Modern Pentathlon/ Rugby

12 Ariake Gymnastics Centre



■ Gymnastics
▲ Boccia

13 Ariake Urban Sports Park



■ Cycling (BMX Freestyle, BMX Racing)/ Skateboarding
Tokyo 2020 / Shugo TAKEMI

14 Ariake Tennis Park



■ Tennis
▲ Wheelchair Tennis

15 Odaiba Marine Park



■ Aquatics (Marathon Swimming)/Triathlon
▲ Triathlon

16 Shiokaze Park



■ Volleyball (Beach Volleyball)

17 Aomi Urban Sports Park



■ Basketball (3x3 Basketball)/Sport Climbing
▲ Football 5-a-side
Tokyo 2020 / Sota MOTONAGA

18 Oi Hockey Stadium



■ Hockey

19 Sea Forest Cross-Country Course



■ Equestrian (Eventing)

20 Sea Forest Waterway



■ Canoe (Sprint)/Rowing
▲ Canoe/Rowing
©Tokyo 2020

21 Kasai Canoe Slalom Centre



■ Canoe (Slalom)

22 Yumenoshima Park Archery Field



■ Archery
▲ Archery

23 Tokyo Aquatics Centre



■ Aquatics (Swimming, Diving, Artistic Swimming)
▲ Swimming

24 Tatsumi Water Polo Centre



■ Aquatics (Water Polo)

25 Sapporo Odori Park



■ Athletics (Marathon, Race Walk)

26 27 28 Makuhari Messe



■ Taekwondo/Wrestling/Fencing
▲ Sitting Volleyball/Taekwondo/Wheelchair Fencing/ Goalball
©Tokyo 2020

29 Tsurigasaki Surfing Beach



■ Surfing
©Tokyo 2020

30 Saitama Super Arena



■ Basketball
©Tokyo 2020

31 Asaka Shooting Range



■ Shooting
▲ Shooting
Tokyo 2020 / Uta MUKUO

32 Kasumigaseki Country Club



■ Golf
Koji Aoki/AFLO

33 Enoshima Yacht Harbour



■ Sailing
©Tokyo 2020

34 Izu Velodrome



■ Cycling (Track)
▲ Cycling (Track)
©Tokyo 2020

35 Izu MTB Course



■ Cycling (Mountain Bike)
©Tokyo 2020

36 Fuji International Speedway



■ Cycling (Road)
▲ Cycling (Road)
©Tokyo 2020

37 Fukushima Azuma Baseball Stadium



■ Baseball/Softball
©Tokyo 2020

38 Yokohama Baseball Stadium



■ Baseball/Softball
©Yokohama Stadium

39 Sapporo Dome



■ Football
©Sapporo Dome

40 Miyagi Stadium



■ Football
©Miyagi Sport Association

41 Ibaraki Kashima Stadium



■ Football
©Tokyo 2020

42 Saitama Stadium



■ Football
©Tokyo 2020

43 International Stadium Yokohama



■ Football
©Tokyo 2020

DW/PB Olympic and Paralympic Village



IBC/MPC IBC/MPC Tokyo Big Sight

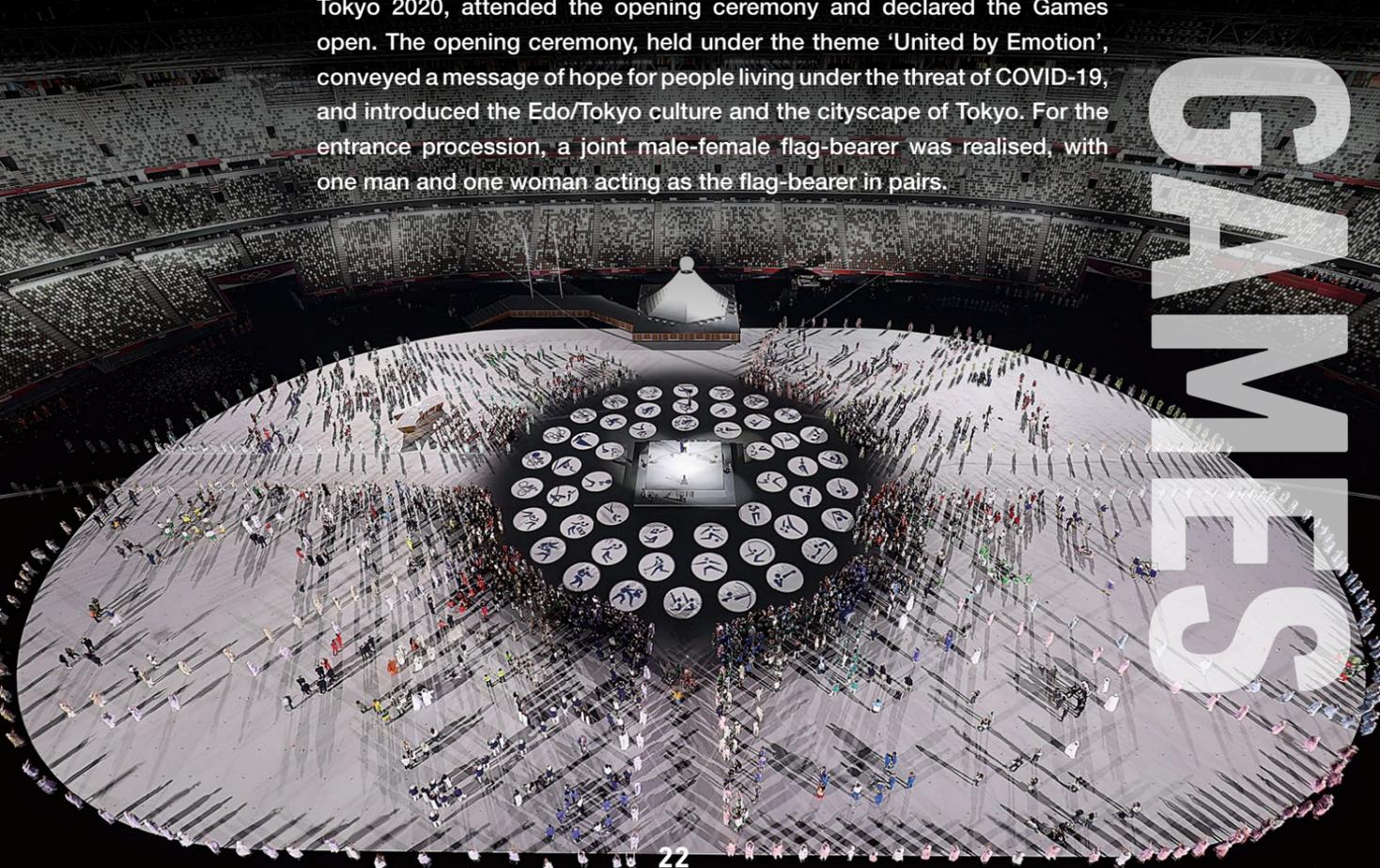


OLYMPIC GAMES / CEREMONIES

OPENING CEREMONY

UNITED BY EMOTION

Japan's Emperor Naruhito, the Honorary Patron of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, attended the opening ceremony and declared the Games open. The opening ceremony, held under the theme 'United by Emotion', conveyed a message of hope for people living under the threat of COVID-19, and introduced the Edo/Tokyo culture and the cityscape of Tokyo. For the entrance procession, a joint male-female flag-bearer was realised, with one man and one woman acting as the flag-bearer in pairs.



OLYMPIC GAMES

CLOSING CEREMONY

WORLDS WE SHARE

His Imperial Highness Crown Prince Akishino attended the closing ceremony as the representative of His Majesty the Emperor. The closing ceremony was held under the concept of 'Worlds we share', with the aim of making it a ceremony to connect the Paralympic Games and the future, remembering that even though we were not in the same place, we shared the same emotions. Performances were held using the Olympic Stadium as a 'park in Tokyo'.



ARIGATO



CEREMONIES / PARALYMPIC GAMES



OPENING CEREMONY

WE HAVE WINGS

Japan's Emperor Naruhito, the Honorary Patron of the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, attended the opening ceremony and declared the Games open. The opening ceremony, held under the concept of 'WE HAVE WINGS', expressed the desire to realise a diverse and undivided society through a story featuring a small one-winged aeroplane. As with the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, a joint male-female flag-bearer was realised for the entrance procession.



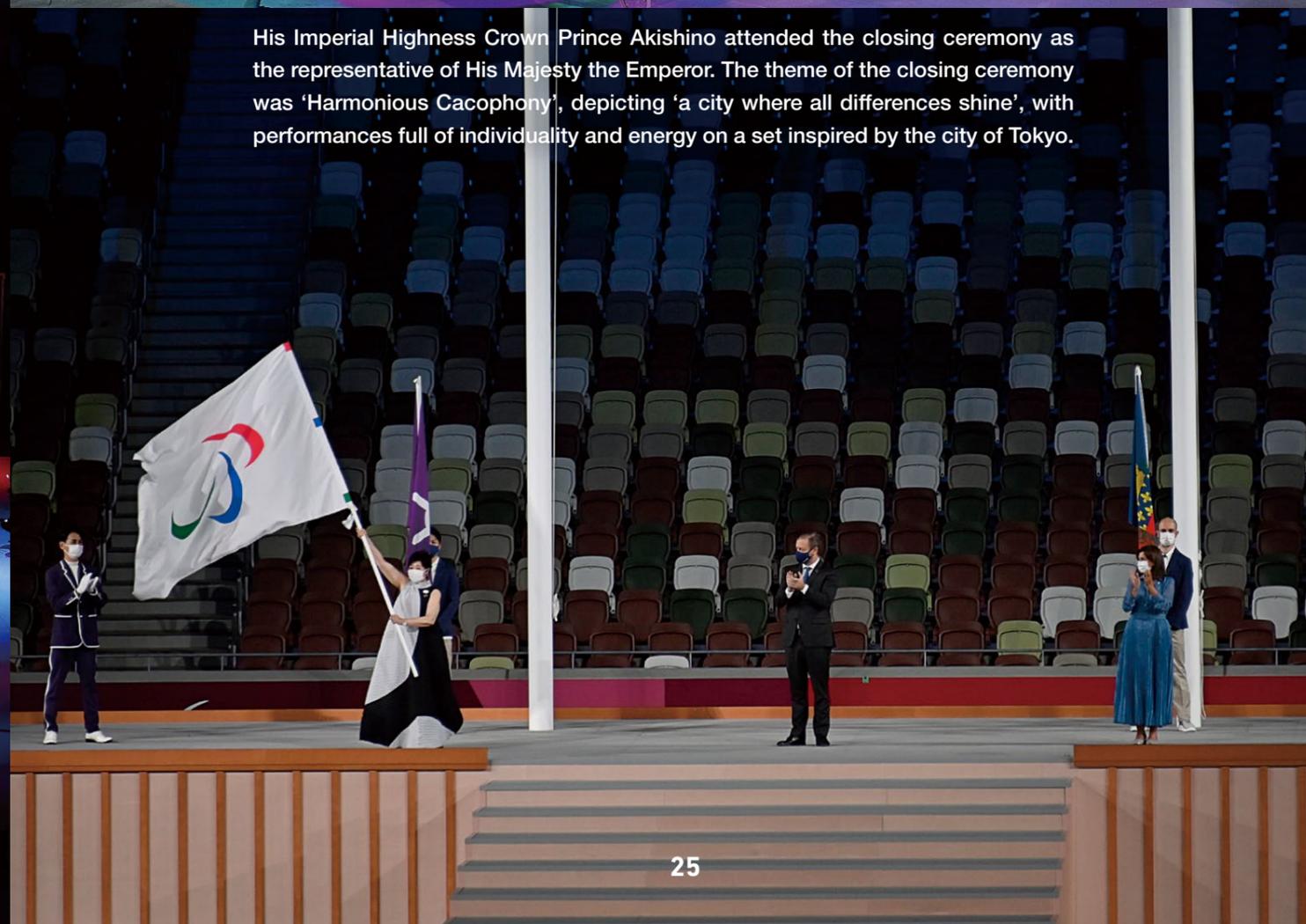
PARALYMPIC GAMES



CLOSING CEREMONY

HARMONIOUS CACOPHONY

His Imperial Highness Crown Prince Akishino attended the closing ceremony as the representative of His Majesty the Emperor. The theme of the closing ceremony was 'Harmonious Cacophony', depicting 'a city where all differences shine', with performances full of individuality and energy on a set inspired by the city of Tokyo.



TORCH RELAY



Photo by Tokyo 2020 / Kyodo News

■ The Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay was organised under the concept of 'Hope Lights Our Way'. It started in Fukushima Prefecture on 25 March 2021 and travelled through all 47 prefectures over a period of 121 days. Due to the spread of COVID-19, the torch relay was unprecedented, with some areas holding a lighting ceremony as an alternative to the torch relay on public roads, but the torch was connected to the host city, Tokyo, and lit on the cauldron at the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 on 23 July.

Hope Lights Our Way



Photo by Tokyo 2020

Photo by Tokyo 2020



Photo by Tokyo 2020

■ The Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Torch Relay was organised under the concept "Share Your Light". The flames, which were lit from 12 August 2021 in all 47 prefectures and Stoke Mandeville in the UK, were united at a Flame Gathering Ceremony on 20 August in the host city of Tokyo, and travelled around Tokyo from the following day. Due to the spread of COVID-19, the torch relay on public roads was cancelled except in some areas, but torchbearers connected the flames with a torch kiss and delivered them to the opening ceremony of the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games on 24 August.

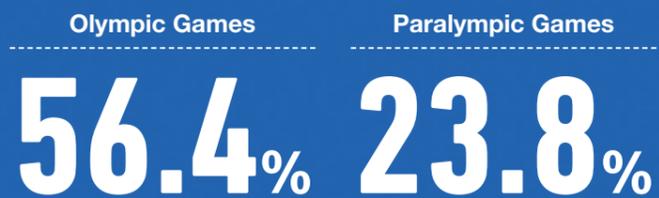
Share Your Light



Photo by Tokyo 2020

Tokyo 2020 in Figures

TV ratings (NHK General)



Paralympic Games TV coverage



*A record number, 50% more than at Rio 2016

Page views on official website



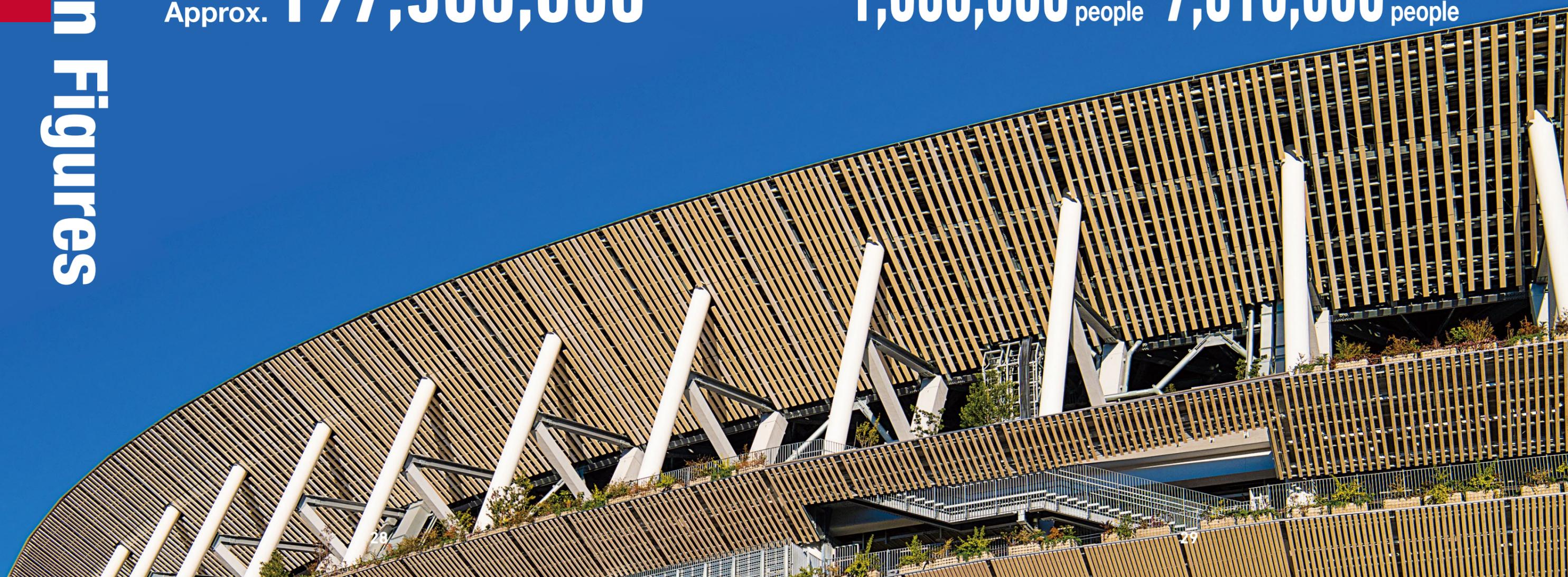
Number of medals awarded at the Games



Number of people involved in the operation of the Tokyo 2020 Games



Number of followers



Chapter 2

Postponement of the Tokyo 2020 Games / COVID-19 countermeasures



Postponement of the Games

Overview

- The first case of COVID-19 was confirmed in December 2019 in China (Wuhan City, Hubei Province). In January 2020, COVID-19 had spread worldwide, including cases confirmed in Japan. In light of the virus's global spread, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) agreed to consider scenarios that included the possible postponement of the Games at the IOC Executive Board meeting on 23 March.
- On 24 March, Prime Minister Abe Shinzo and IOC President Thomas Bach held a conference call. Afterwards, they announced the postponement of the Tokyo 2020 Games to 2021. On 30 March, the IOC held an extraordinary meeting of its Executive Board and approved the postponed date for the Games. In this way, the Tokyo 2020 Games, originally scheduled for 2020, would become the first Olympic and Paralympic Games in history to be postponed.
- In April 2020, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games and the IOC agreed on a framework for preparation of the Games following their postponement. From June to July, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee reported the positioning, principles, and roadmap of the Games to the IOC and the International Paralympic Committee (IPC), and publicly announced them. Furthermore, it announced the new competition schedule for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 in July, and that for the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games in August.
- In September 2020, the Coordination Meeting for COVID-19 Countermeasures at the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020, consisting of the Government of Japan, the Tokyo Metropolitan

- Government (TMG), the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, the Japanese Olympic Committee (JOC), the Japanese Paralympic Committee (JPC), and infectious disease specialists, was established, and the meeting was held seven times by April 2021. At the Coordination Meeting in December 2020, the Interim Summary for COVID-19 countermeasures at the Tokyo 2020 Games was compiled.
- Specific measures to ensure the success of safe and secure Tokyo 2020 Games were taken in the form of various publications, which included the first edition of "The Playbook", published on 3 February, which summarised the rules that all Olympic and Paralympic Games stakeholders should comply with, the "Guideline for COVID-19 Countermeasures for Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay" and the "Guideline for COVID-19 Countermeasures for Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Torch Relay" published on 25 February 2021, and the "Leaflet of COVID-19 Countermeasures for Field Cast and City Cast Staff and Volunteers" on 1 March 2021.
 - At the Five-Party Meeting for the Tokyo 2020 Games held on 20 March 2021, the IOC, the IPC, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, the TMG and the Government of Japan made a decision on not allowing overseas spectators to enter Japan for the Tokyo 2020 Games. At the Five-Party Meeting on 8 July, the decision was made that no spectators would be allowed into any venues in Tokyo during the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, and that specific measures would be formulated by holding a meeting of the liaison council with relevant local governments and other organisations in areas where the state of emergency measures were not implemented. Following this, the liaison council with relevant local governments and other organisations

decided on allowing no spectators except for some venues.

- With regard to the spectators at the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, the decision on no spectators at the venues of all the competitions was made at the Four-Party Meeting held on 16 August among the IPC, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, the TMG and the Government of Japan. The spectator project in collaboration with schools was to be carried out upon taking appropriate safety measures, if local governments and school founders desired so.



The scene at the Four-Party Meeting.

Agreement on new schedule for the Tokyo 2020 Games

- On 30 March 2020, following the postponement of the Tokyo 2020 Games, IOC President Thomas Bach, Tokyo Governor Koike Yuriko, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee President Mori Yoshiro, and Olympic and Paralympic Minister Hashimoto Seiko agreed on the new schedule for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 to be from Friday 23 July to Sunday 8 August 2021, and the Paralympic Games to be from Tuesday 24 August until Sunday 5 September 2021. The agreement on the new schedule was approved by the IOC Extraordinary Executive Board Meeting.

Agreement on the framework for preparation of the Tokyo 2020 Games

- On 16 April 2020, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee and the IOC held an executive project review via telephone conference and agreed on the framework for preparation of the Tokyo 2020 Games following the postponement to 2021 as shown below.
 - >>The process to deliver the Games in 2021 is overseen by a Joint Steering Committee which is led by IOC Coordination Commission Chair John Coates and the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee President Mori Yoshiro. Supporting this Joint Steering Committee, the IOC and the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee will each have their own respective task forces.
 - >>The key elements of the planning for 2021 should replicate the existing Games Delivery Plan for 2020. Particular focus will be placed

on the venues and the competition schedule, which were originally agreed by all stakeholders as the best plan for the 2020 edition. On this basis, the Japanese side including the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee will request that each planned venue owner organises the Games according to this schedule on the new dates in 2021. The Japanese side will also seek understanding for these preparations.

- >>On the basis of Olympic Agenda 2020, the IOC, the IPC and all Olympic and Paralympic Movement stakeholders, in conjunction with Japanese side including the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, will explore all opportunities to optimise and streamline the scope and service levels at the Games, and reduce the costs that have been caused by the postponement. The IOC and the Japanese side will continue to assess and discuss jointly about the respective impacts caused by the postponement.
- >>A number of measures addressing the potential impact of COVID-19 will be incorporated into the Games Delivery Plan for the Games in 2021.
- The details of planning for the Tokyo 2020 Games in 2021 will be examined in April 2020 with a view to establishing a new roadmap for the Games by May 2020, in order to then align resources and priorities accordingly.

Publication of the positioning, principles, roadmap and competition schedule of the Tokyo 2020 Games

- On 10 June 2020, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee reported on the positioning of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, its principles and the roadmap at the IOC Executive Board meeting, and published them on the same day. In addition, on 7 July 2020, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee reported on similar themes regarding the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games at the IPC Executive Board meeting and published them on the following day. The below shows the details of the themes.

[Positioning of the Tokyo 2020 Games]

- The Tokyo 2020 Games will prioritise the security and safety of athletes, spectators, stakeholders, volunteers and staff. The cost impact of the postponement will be minimised and public understanding and sympathy will be promoted. Furthermore, the Tokyo 2020 Games will be simplified to ensure that they can be organised safely and sustainably.

- The Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games will provide an opportunity to create an inclusive society, where all people respect each other's diversities. The Games will also provide a sustainable starting point for the future that appreciates diversity and respects each other's individuality.

[Principles]

- The cost impact and burden associated with the postponement of the Tokyo 2020 Games will be minimised. Furthermore, the Tokyo 2020 Games will be simplified to promote public understanding by enhancing efficiency and optimisation including a review of service levels, while focusing on the competitions and athletes.

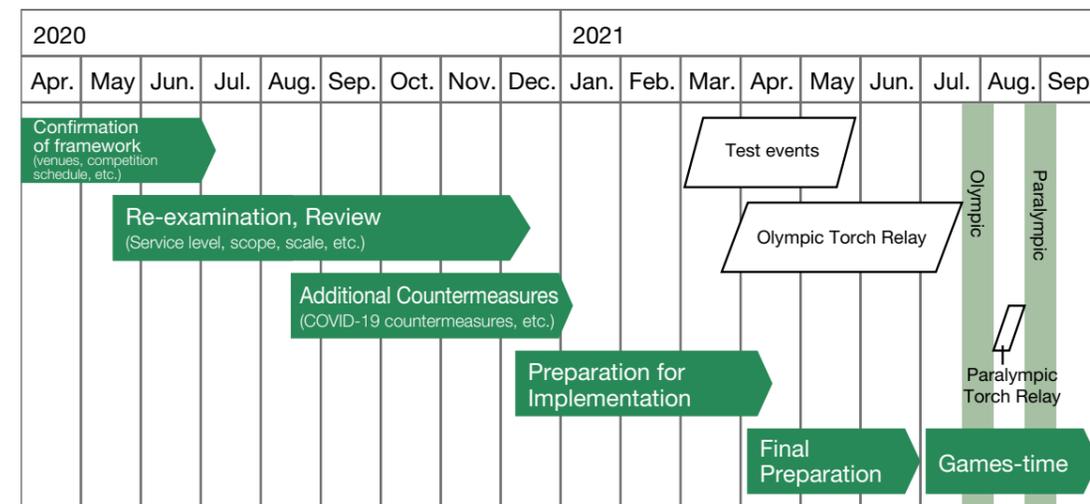
[Roadmap]

- See the chart at the top of P.35.

[Competition schedule] (Programme of the Games)

- The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, in consultation with the IOC and sports organisations such as the International Federations (IFs), formulated the competition schedule considering such criteria as prioritising athletes' needs first, balancing popular sports, and smooth operation. With the postponement of the Games, the competition schedule was, in principle, moved to 2021 by matching the days of the week to the competition schedule for 2020.

- The competition schedules for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 was published on 17 July 2020 and the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games on 3 August 2020. Due to operational adjustments, start/end time of the session were changed for some of the competitions. The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee advanced the preparation of the Tokyo 2020 Games in 2021 with the decision to use the same facilities for the competition venues as originally planned for 2020, and continued to work on the issues that need to be adjusted, such as determining the specific usage period of the facilities.



Roadmap

Conclusion of Addendum N°4 to the Host City Contract due to the postponement of the Games

- Due to the postponement of the Games, there was a necessity to renew the Host City Contract which had been set to expire at the end of 2020. In October 2020, following the approval from the IOC Executive Board, Addendum N°4 to the Host City Contract was concluded. The main modifications were as follows.

- >> Due to the postponement of the Games, all references to the date of 31 December 2020 contained in the Host City Contract shall be understood as references to the date of 31 December 2021.
- >> Each of the Parties shall be responsible for any additional cost; it being understood that the Parties will continue to assess and discuss jointly.
- >> In the event of a significant change (such as that equivalent to the change of venue), the IOC shall consult with the other parties in advance.
- >> As for the division of surplus, the IOC shall relinquish its 20% share of any surplus (initially, the Host City Contract stipulated the division of surplus as 20% for the IOC and the JOC respectively, and 60% for the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee).

Towards safe and secure Games (preparation and planning)

Coordination Meeting for COVID-19 Countermeasures at the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020

1. Background

- With the objective of considering and coordinating measures against COVID-19 at the Tokyo 2020 Games from an overall perspective, the Coordination Meeting for COVID-19 Countermeasures at the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 (hereinafter, "Coordination Meeting") was held. The Coordination Meeting consisted of the Government of Japan, the TMG, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, and other stakeholders, with the Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary as Chairperson, and the Deputy Governor of the TMG, the CEO of the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee and others as Vice-Chairpersons.
- The Coordination Meeting was held seven times in total since the first meeting in September 2020. At the sixth meeting in December 2020, the Interim Summary, clarifying COVID-19 countermeasures to be taken during the Tokyo 2020 Games, was prepared, while at the seventh meeting in April 2021, additional measures were formulated in response to COVID-19 variants and other matters.

2. Interim Summary

(1) Athletes

[Basic approach]

- To enable athletes to compete at their best condition in a safe and secure environment, countermeasures will be implemented at each stage - from arrival in Japan, arrival at Host Towns, arrival at the Games and then to departure from Japan, and total environmental improvement and

rule-making will be implemented.

- Contact with athletes will be kept to a minimum, while those coming into contact with athletes will also take measures such as testing so as to protect athletes from infection.

[Entry/departure]

- The "Olympic and Paralympic Preparation Track for Athletes", which will allow overseas athletes to enter Japan on the condition that necessary infection prevention measures have been taken, and to engage in various activities during the 14-day self-isolation period after arrival, will be established. In addition to this, a scheme will also be put in place during the Games that will allow overseas athletes and stakeholders to enter Japan on the condition that necessary infection prevention measures have been taken, and to engage in various activities including training and participating in the Games during the 14-day self-isolation period after arrival.

[Infection countermeasures and activity rules]

- With regard to infection countermeasures for athletes at competition venues and the Olympic and Paralympic Village, etc., activity rules for athletes will be developed and thoroughly implemented to restrict their range of movement and means of transportation, in addition to ensuring their strict adherence to the basic infection countermeasures.

[Testing]

- In addition to implementing testing at the point of arrival/departure in/from Japan, screening tests and other necessary testing including pre-competition testing will be implemented to ensure a safe and secure environment in Host Towns, the Village, etc., after entering Japan. A sample collection centre and analysis facility for testing will be established within the Village.

[Health/hygiene, medical care and recovery]

- Based on the presumption that there will be cases of infection and suspected infection among athletes and stakeholders despite rigorous preventive measures, the Infectious Diseases Control Centre (IDCC) and health and hygiene hub will be established with the objective of performing prompt initial response to outbreaks of infections, sharing information with related departments, and managing various health and hygiene responses, all in a centralized manner.
- To promptly provide athletes suspected of being infected with medical care and the right settings for recovery, a fever outpatient clinic will be set up at the Olympic and Paralympic Village Polyclinic, and inpatient medical institutions and accommodation needed for the athletes' recovery will be secured.

[Para athletes]

- Guidelines when supporting infection prevention by para athlete assistants and staff will be formulated in consideration of the type of impairment.

(2) Games Stakeholders and Spectators

[Games Stakeholders]

- With regard to Games stakeholders, including the organisers, media, and Games operation staff, measures concerning entry/departure in/from Japan, activity rules, and transportation will be determined in accordance with the extent of their involvement in the Games operations, the nature of their duties, and frequency of contact with athletes.

[Spectators]

- Spectator guidelines will be developed and widely disseminated, rules will be set on how to respond when a spectator feels unwell at a competition venue, and medical institutions for hospitalisation and recovery will be secured.
- The final decision on the maximum number of spectators to be accommodated will be made by spring 2021, in accordance with the domestic rules on the upper limit for sporting events, the infection situation within and outside Japan and the results of trial experiments conducted.
- With regard to spectators from overseas, measures will be considered while ensuring safety for both the spectators and the local communities. As requiring spectators to self-isolate for 14 days and avoid using public transportation as a condition for entry into Japan would make it impractical for them to spectate the Games, infection countermeasures of an equivalent degree will be established.
- In view of the spread of COVID-19 in the countries they are from, appropriate infection countermeasures will be taken in accordance with their level of risk, including maintaining the 14 day self-isolation requirement.
- Concrete measures (e.g. testing and health management before arrival in Japan, checking test results and written pledge upon arrival, health and activity tracking in Japan, medically required measures such as isolation, method of ensuring implementation of measures, installation of apps) will be decided by spring 2021 after discussion with infectious disease specialists.

(3) Torch Relay and Live Sites

[Torch Relay]

- With regard to the Torch Relay, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee will formulate concrete infection countermeasures and the Prefecture Task Force and other stakeholders will promote their measures while ensuring the safety and security of both the spectators/torchbearers/operation staff and local residents.

[Live site]

- The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee will formulate infection control guidelines, and will request each municipality hosting the Live Sites to submit an infection control plan for each venue after verifying their plan again.

(4) Host Towns and Pre-Games Training Camps

- It is important that Host Towns engage in extensive exchange activities with sufficient infection countermeasures, which will ultimately leave a lasting legacy for the Games.
- Based on the Government's guidelines created to help municipalities formulate a manual for hosting athletes, each municipality will be requested to prepare a manual for hosting athletes in Host Towns and at pre-Games training camps and implement infection countermeasures.
- Municipalities will host non-contact public practices and online exchange opportunities before athletes compete at the Games, and diverse exchange sessions in line with the needs of each Host Town after they compete at the Games while taking infection countermeasures.

3. Development after the Interim Summary

- Following the Interim Summary, at the seventh Coordination Meeting held on 28 April 2021, additional measures were discussed and formulated in response to COVID-19 variants and other matters.

- Extensive discussions were conducted on the infection countermeasures in relation to the entry/departure in/from Japan of athletes and the Games stakeholders, frequency of testing, countermeasures for spectators, health, hygiene and medical systems, measures taken in Host Towns and at pre-Games training camps, and it was decided to proceed with the preparation based on the additional countermeasures formulated.

4. Tokyo 2020 Playbooks

- The Playbooks were developed jointly by the IOC, the IPC and the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee in collaboration with the TMG and the Government of Japan, in accordance with the reviews by the Coordination Meeting and the discussions based on specialists' scientific knowledge, and published. The Playbooks covered the rules regarding COVID-19 countermeasures that athletes and Games stakeholders must follow before and during the Tokyo 2020 Games.
- With the aim of realising safe and secure Games, both Japanese and English versions for different types of stakeholders were prepared, and the first edition, second edition, and the third edition were released in February, April, and June 2021, respectively.
- In addition to individual communication with each organisation, briefing sessions were held every time the Playbooks were updated to share necessary information with the Games stakeholders in order to form an understanding among them regarding the safety and security of the Games and the compliance with the rules that they must follow.



Towards safe and secure Games (during the Games period)

Initiatives during the Tokyo 2020 Games period

1. Background

- Aiming to facilitate close coordination among the City Operation Centre (COC) Headquarters, the IDCC, the Tokyo 2020 Games Health and Hygiene Support Tokyo Branch (hereinafter, "Health and Hygiene Branch"), and the Bureau of Social Welfare and Public Health, the TMG allocated its officials in each facility as a liaison officer to carry out information sharing on a regular basis and as required.
- The TMG conducted a monitoring of airport testing and screening testing implemented by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, the number of confirmed positives among athletes, infection situations such as the number of athletes being hospitalised and staying at accommodation-based recovery facilities, and the impact on local medical and recovery treatment systems. The TMG shared the information with relevant authorities and responded to the issues identified.
- In light of the issues that occurred during the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee widely re-informed COVID-19 Liaison Officers (CLOs) of those issues to ensure that they would be resolved before the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games.

2. Testing at Airports

- The Government of Japan strengthened its border measures for athletes and Games stakeholders, including a two pre-departure tests requirement.

Number of tests and confirmed positive cases at airport quarantine (Total from 1 July to 8 September)		
Number of tests	Number of confirmed positive cases	Percentage of positive cases out of the number of tests
54,250	55	0.10%

- When a positive case was confirmed at airport quarantine, thorough infection prevention measures were implemented, including quickly identifying those who were suspected of having had close contact with the person tested positive on the aircraft, allocating them a separate transport vehicle, and making sure that they stay in a private room.

3. Thorough Screening Testing

- The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee conducted regular screening tests for athletes and Games stakeholders to regularly confirm their negative COVID-19 test status to guarantee safe and secure Tokyo 2020 Games. In addition to daily testing for three days after entering into Japan, athletes were required to take a test every day in principle, and Games stakeholders were required to take a regular test depending on their level of contact with athletes and their roles.

- In light of the infection situation in Japan, screening testing for Games stakeholders from Japan and overseas was conducted as part of additional infection prevention measures during the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games. The Games stakeholders who engaged in works at the Paralympic Village were required to take the screening test at an increased frequency, such as increasing from once every four days to every day, or from once every seven days to once every four days.

Number of screening tests and confirmed positive cases at airport quarantine (Total from 1 July to 8 September)		
Number of tests	Number of confirmed positive cases	Percentage of positive cases out of the number of tests
1,014,170	299	0.03%

4. Activity Tracking of Games Stakeholders

- Games stakeholders were thoroughly informed of the rules stated in the Playbooks before they entered Japan.
- The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee once again requested Games stakeholders from all the participating countries to comply with the rules stated in the Playbooks during the period of the Tokyo 2020 Games as well.
- The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee took a rigid response against violations of the rules during the period of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020. Penalties that were applied to those who violated the rules included deprivation of Olympic Identification and Accreditation Card (OIAC) for 15 people, temporary suspension of the validity of OIAC for nine people, and a severe warning for 32 people.
- Preparing for the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, in light of the infection situation within Japan, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee once again requested overseas Games stakeholders to conduct rigid activity tracking following the Playbook rules for 14 days after entering Japan. In addition, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee also requested that Games stakeholders continue to adhere to the rules applied to the first 14 days even after the 15th day of entering Japan, for example, by limiting their travel destinations to designated facilities.

- The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee took a rigid response against violation of the rules during the period of the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games. Penalties that were applied to those who violated the rules included deprivation of an Paralympic Identity and Accreditation Card (PIAC) for three people, temporary suspension of the validity of PIAC for one person, and a severe warning for 29 people.

5. Recovery Situations of Overseas Games Stakeholders who Tested Positive

- The cumulative total number of hospitalised people among the overseas athletes and Games stakeholders in Tokyo who tested positive was five (with no one in a severe condition). Regarding recovery accommodation facilities, in principle, the facilities secured by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee were used to limit the burden on the medical and recovery treatment system in Tokyo.

Total number of athletes and other Games stakeholders (1 July – 8 September)	
Number of hospitalised people	Number of people at recovery accommodation facilities
5 (2 at the peak period)	225 (49 at the peak period)

* Medical institutions in Tokyo refers to hospitalisation at the Tokyo 2020 Games designated hospitals.
The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee secured 300 rooms at the accommodation facilities to be used as recovery accommodation facilities in Tokyo during the Tokyo 2020 Games by reducing and consolidating the number of stakeholders. Any surplus was also used for the residents of Tokyo.

- Basically, those who have tested positive were requested to stay in their rooms to make sure that isolation was firmly implemented. On the other hand, to reduce their anxiety about living in isolation in a foreign country, medical staff dispatched by the IOC and IPC conducted hearings in their mother tongue, provided counselling on the necessity of medical treatment and prospects for leaving the isolation facility, and also provided mental support.

Conclusion

- Before and during the Tokyo 2020 Games, overseas athletes were allowed to enter Japan on the condition that necessary infection prevention measures had been taken, and were required to take two tests before their departure to Japan to enable them to engage in various activities during the 14-day self-isolation period after arrival, and were also tested when entering Japan. The results of testing at airport quarantine showed a tendency of low positive rates at the time of arrival at the quarantine, indicating that the infection countermeasures and testing before travelling were effective.
- While the number of people infected with COVID-19 was increasing in Japan, measures such as promptly identifying infected individuals and isolating them were taken to prevent the spread of infections by conducting regular screening tests with athletes and Games stakeholders. As these measures proved effective, there was no case identified by public health centres as a cluster, or no report on cases of community-acquired infections spread from Games stakeholders.
- To prevent the spread of infections to the residents of Japan, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee ensured that athletes and Games stakeholders were thoroughly informed of the rules stated in the Playbooks on a continuing basis both before and during the Games, and strictly dealt with the cases of violating the rules.
- To reduce the impact on the medical and recovery treatment system in the local areas, the TMG allocated its officials as a liaison officer to the IDCC, the Health and Hygiene Branch, and the Bureau of Social Welfare and Public Health, and built a system for information sharing on a regular basis and as required. By doing so, the TMG conducted a monitoring of the number of confirmed positives among athletes, their infection status such as the number of athletes hospitalised and in accommodation-based recovery condition, and promptly responded to the issues identified. As a result, the number of overseas Games stakeholders who were hospitalised was kept lower than anticipated. For Games stakeholders with a positive test result with mild or no symptoms, recovery accommodations secured by the Tokyo

- 2020 Organising Committee were used in an effort to ensure an appropriate recovery environment and to reduce the impact on the local communities, in cooperation with the public health centres in respective areas.
- The promotion of these measures contributed to realising safe and secure Tokyo 2020 Games, which infectious disease specialists evaluated positively with comments such as “The Tokyo 2020 Games were conducted safely”, and “The countermeasures such as activity tracking and testing functioned well”.

Chapter 3

Main Initiatives of the TMG



Bidding to host the Tokyo 2020 Games and the selection of Tokyo as the host city

The bidding process to the selection of Tokyo

1. Bidding to host the 2020 Games

- On 23 May 2011, the selection procedure for the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games was officially announced by the IOC. In response, on 16 July 2011, the Governor of Tokyo Ishihara Shintaro announced Tokyo's bid for the 2020 Games.
- On 13 February 2012, Tokyo submitted the Application File to the IOC. Based on this application file, the IOC selected Tokyo, Istanbul, and Madrid as three Candidate Cities for the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

2. Establishment of the "All-Japan" structure and the building of momentum for hosting

- In the campaign to host the 2020 Games, the All-Japan approach involving the Government of Japan, the business community, the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly, etc., in addition to the sports sector was rapidly established to work on the campaign. The Council for the Bidding for the 2020 Games, consisting of the representatives of the fields of politics, economics, and sports, was established.
- On 18 October 2011, the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly passed a resolution calling for a bid to host the 2020 Games in Tokyo. On 6 and 7 December 2011, the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors passed a resolution calling for a bid to host the 2020 Games in Tokyo, respectively, and the Cabinet approval was granted on 13 December 2011.
- Meanwhile, an IOC's approval rating survey showed that public support for Tokyo's bid to host the 2020 Games was 47% in Japan. In response to this result, the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly Members'

League for Bidding to Host the Olympic and Paralympic Games visited 46 prefectures and 20 ordinance-designated cities nationwide, requested support from them, and conducted signature-collecting campaigns calling for the bid to host the 2020 Games in Tokyo at various organisations and bodies. As a result, the public support rose to 70% as of March 2013 (IOC survey).

3. PR activities at the London 2012 Games

- The London 2012 Games were held from July to August 2012, and it provided an opportunity for Tokyo to widely promote Tokyo's campaign to host the 2020 Games to the world. Tokyo promoted its charm at a campaign booth in the JOC's Japan House, which was set up in the city centre of London, and the international reception held during said Games.

4. Formulation of Candidature File

- The Candidature File contains a plan of the vision, legacy, finances, competition venues, and the Olympic and Paralympic Village for the Tokyo 2020 Games in line with the requirements by the IOC.
- Tokyo made an improvement to its plan for the 2016 Games and obtained guarantees from relevant organisations of the governmental financial guarantees. In addition, Tokyo positioned the 2020 Games as a stage for Japan to disseminate its efforts for recovering from the Great East Japan Earthquake and thank the people of the world for their support, and discussed projects to support the recovery of the disaster affected areas.

5. Response to the visit of the IOC Evaluation Commission

- From 4 to 7 March 2013, the IOC Evaluation Commission visited Tokyo. Tokyo delivered a presentation on 14 themes of the Candidature File, and a question-and-answer session, including specialised content, was held.
- On 25 June 2013, the result of the visit was published as the Report of the 2020 IOC Evaluation Commission in which Tokyo's compact Game plan was highly evaluated.

6. Presentation and international campaign to host the 2020 Olympic Games

- After the international campaign activities for hosting the Games were unveiled, the sports, political and economic fields in Japan worked as one to implement the promotional activities for Tokyo.
- A technical briefing for all the IOC members with the Candidate Cities was held in Lausanne, Switzerland, on 3 and 4 July 2013. This meeting provided the only opportunity for the cities to discuss the technical elements of their bids with the IOC members prior to the decision on the election of the host city. Tokyo presented its plan to the 86 IOC members that attended the briefing, showing that its plan placed a priority on athletes and the charms of Tokyo as a city.

7. Election of the Host City

- The election of the host city was carried out at the 125th IOC Session in Buenos Aires, Argentina, held in September 2013.
- On 7 September 2013, the Governor of Tokyo, Inose Naoki, in his final presentation, expressed his gratitude to the IOC for its support to the areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake, expressed by the IOC prior to the presentation. In addition, Governor Inose promoted the power of sports and the charms of Tokyo and emphasised the full support from the Government of Japan.
- Following the presentations by the cities, the IOC members voted, and then decided on the selection of Tokyo as the host city for the 2020 Games with a result of 60 votes for Tokyo in the final round of voting. The success of this bid campaign was realised based on the experience of the bidding

activities to host the 2016 Games, and the efforts across a total of eight years had finally paid off.

8. Conclusion of the Host City Contract

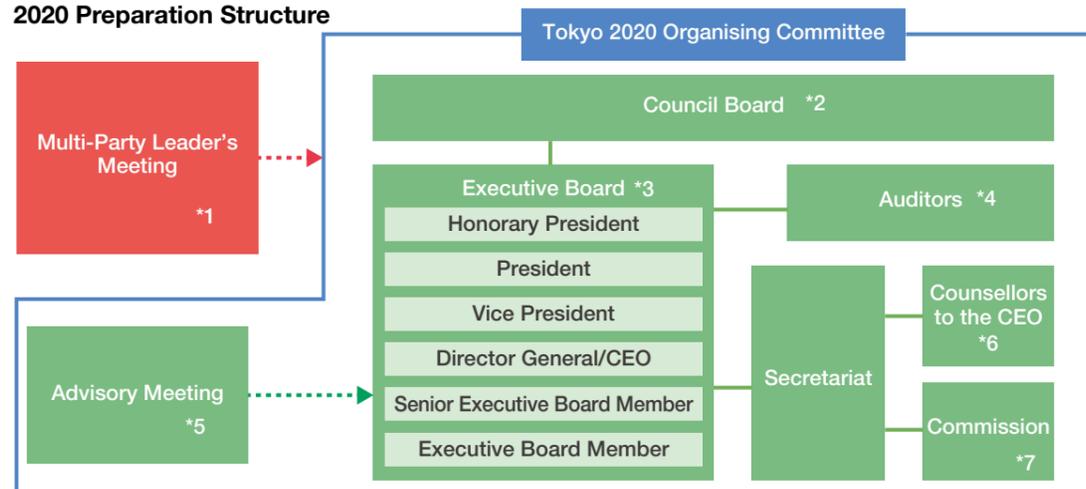
- When Tokyo was elected as the host city for the 2020 Games in September 2013, Governor of Tokyo Inose, JOC President Takeda Tsunekazu, and IOC President Jacques Rogge signed the Host City Contract, which is an agreement that stipulates the matters to be observed by each party concerned for the 2020 Games. Later in August 2014, President Mori of the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee joined the Host City Contract to make it a four-party contract.

Timeline

Year	Month	Relevant activities
2011	5	Selection procedure for the 2020 Games officially opened
	7	Announcement of bidding for the 2020 Games by the Governor of Tokyo Ishihara
	9	The Committee for Bidding to Host the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tokyo established as a voluntary organisation
	10	The Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly passed a resolution calling for a bid to host the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tokyo
2012	12	The House of Representatives and the House of Councillors passed a resolution calling for a bid to host the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tokyo
	5	Selection of Tokyo, Istanbul, and Madrid as Candidate Cities
2013	7	The London 2012 Games opened
	1	Submission of Candidature File to the IOC
	3	IOC Evaluation Commission visited Tokyo
	5	Tokyo delivered a presentation at the Sport Accord Convention
	6	Report of the 2020 IOC Evaluation Commission published
	6	Delivery of a presentation at the Annual National Olympic Committees (ANOC)
	7	Delivery of a presentation at the Technical Briefing
	8	A "pre-battle" ceremony to win the election at the 125th IOC Session
	9	Final presentation at the 125th IOC Session was given and the decision was made on the election of Tokyo as the host city for the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020

Organisational structure and the roles of each stakeholder

Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 Preparation Structure



*1 Multi-Party Leader's Meeting

A meeting structure established as a forum in which various stakeholders conduct coordination for particularly important matters related to the preparation and operation of the Tokyo 2020 Games. The Meeting consisted of six members – President of the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, Minister for the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games, Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the Governor of Tokyo, the JOC President, and the JPC President.

*2 Council Board

The Council Board was responsible for the appointment and dismissal of directors, auditors, and accounting auditors, amendment of articles of incorporation, approval of settlement of accounts, and other matters. The Council Board was composed

of a total of six officers with two from the JOC, two Deputy Governors, and two experts.

*3 Executive Board

The Executive Board took the role of a final decision-making body in relation to the planning, preparation, and implementation of the operation of the Games. It was in charge of budget approval, making decisions on important matters, supervision of directors' execution of duties, appointment and dismissal of the president, deputy president and other positions. The Executive Board consisted of a total of 46 members from the JOC, JPC, the TMG, the Government of Japan, the business community, sports associations, and athletes (as of 30 November 2021).

*4 Auditors

Auditors audit the execution of directors' duties. Auditors consisted of a total of two officers with one from the JOC and the other from the TMG.

*5 Advisory Meeting

The Advisory Meeting was established to receive a wide range of advice on the management of the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee from various fields and consisted of 179 representatives from various fields (as of 9 August 2021).

*6 Counsellors to the CEO

The Counsellors to the CEO gave advice to Director General/CEO in the areas requiring specific expert knowledge when conducting organisational management of the Organising Committee Secretariat and holding the Games. The Counsellors consisted of 12 outsourced people who have specialised knowledge about law, IT, etc.

*7 Commission

The Commissions gave advice to the Secretariat on various initiatives for leading the Games operations and related programmes success from expert's

perspectives. Five experts' commissions were set up, which were the Athletes' Commission, the Urban Planning and Sustainability Commission, the Culture and Education Commission, the Economy and Technology Commission, and the Media Commission.

Background of the establishment of the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee

- The TMG and the JOC co-founded the Organising Committee as a general incorporated foundation (Mr. Mori Yoshiro appointed President) on 24 January 2014, based on the Host City Contract with the IOC, with a basic property of 300 million yen contributed by the TMG and the co-founder JOC (150 million yen each from the TMG and the JOC).
- The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee was launched with approximately 50 dispatched staff from the TMG, the JOC, the Government of Japan, private organisations, and others. Following the launch, the body was officially accredited by the Cabinet Office as a public interest incorporated foundation on 1 January 2015 and became the Tokyo Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Main roles of the stakeholders

Stakeholders	Main roles
IOC	As the host of the Olympic Games, the IOC is responsible for making the final decisions. Through the IOC Coordination Commissions, the IOC works to ensure the progress of the preparation conducted by the TMG and the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee.
IPC	As the host of the Paralympic Games, the IPC is responsible for making the final decisions. Through the IOC Coordination Commissions, the IPC works to ensure the progress of the preparation conducted by the TMG and the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee.
The Government of Japan	Taking on the role of promoting the preparation through the "All-Japan" approach, the Government of Japan makes sure that measures related to the Games were executed. The Government closely cooperates with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, the TMG, and local governments in which competition venues are located to provide necessary cooperation and support.
Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee	As the main body of the Games operations, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee takes on the role of overseeing the overall management of the Games, etc.
TMG	As the host city of the Games, the TMG conducts the development of the infrastructure and environment necessary for hosting the Games, and the management of the city that minimises the impact on city/economic activities and the lives of citizens of Tokyo.
JOC	As the National Olympic Committees (NOC) of the host nation, the JOC works as one with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee to recruit the Games sponsors and conduct communication and coordination with the NOC in other countries. The JOC is also responsible for dispatching Japanese athlete teams to international competitions, and the promotion and enlightenment activities related to anti-doping.
JPC	As the NPC of the host nation, the JPC works as one with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee to recruit the Games sponsors and conduct communication and coordination with the NPC in other countries. As with the JOC, the JPC is also responsible for dispatching Japanese athlete teams to international competitions, and the promotion and enlightenment activities related to anti-doping.
IF	IF has authority and responsibility over the operation of each competition.
NF	National Federations (NFs) directly conduct the promotion of sports and popularisation of competitions in Japan, and strengthening of athletes.

Roles of the TMG and the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee

- As the host city for the Tokyo 2020 Games, the TMG provided full support for the preparation of the Games conducted by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee and took measures to ensure the regular functions of the city during the Games. Furthermore, taking advantage of hosting the Tokyo

2020 Games, the TMG has been advancing a range of initiatives with the goal of leaving Olympic and Paralympic legacies for generations to follow in order to achieve new evolution as a mature city.

- The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee worked on the preparation and the management of the Tokyo 2020 Games.

Items	Roles of the TMG	Roles of the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee
Maintenance of competition venues, etc.	- Development of new permanent facilities, consideration of their post-use, and renovation of existing municipal facilities - Support for the development of temporary facilities conducted by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, coordination of traffic measures during construction	- Development of temporary facilities
Olympic and Paralympic Village	- Development of accommodation facilities and infrastructure as well as the consideration of legacy - Support for the development of temporary facilities conducted by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee	- Development of temporary facilities, management/ services during the Games
Volunteering	- Fostering of the momentum to participate in volunteering activities - Recruitment, training, and management of the City Cast who take on the role of spectator guides, etc.	- Fostering of the momentum to participate in volunteering activities - Recruitment, training, and management of the Field Cast who support the Games operations
Transportation	- Transportation demand management that minimises the impact on economic activities and the life of citizens of Tokyo, and infrastructure development	- Formulation of transportation operation plans, general transportation management of the Games, arrangement of vehicles and drivers
Security	- Measures for security, cybersecurity, disasters, and infectious diseases in the whole of Tokyo	- Coordination, etc., with relevant organisations involved in general security of the Games venues and facilities
Torch Relay	- Establishment of the Executive Committee - Selection of routes in Tokyo and celebration venues, recruitment of torchbearers selected by the Executive Committee, and the formulation of security plan	- Determination of basic guidelines such as route selection criteria - Coordination with the IOC, the IPC, executive committee in each prefecture, and torch relay partners
Building of the momentum of hosting the Games	- Implementation of projects for building the momentum to host the Tokyo 2020 Games, promotion of live-viewing sites and city dressing, and coordination with municipalities and others as "All-Tokyo" efforts	- Collaboration with efforts to build the momentum by relevant organisations and groups nationwide - Dissemination of information and holding of events including overseas, coordination with the IOC and the Games sponsors
Pre-Games training camps	- Support a campaign to attract pre-Games training camps in municipalities within Tokyo and disaster-affected areas by providing information and through PR activities	- Publication of a candidate site guide summarising the information about competition facilities that meet IF's technical requirements
Promotion of multilingual support	- Promotion of multilingual support for the displays and signs on the roads and in transportation, restaurants and accommodation	- Consideration of multilingual support inside competition venues and the surrounding areas
Paralympic Games	- Promotion of both tangible and intangible barrier-free measures, spread and expansion of Parasports - PR activities using the media	- Overall preparation for the Games, and maximisation of media attention and exposure

National and the government structure

- In October 2013, the Cabinet Secretariat established the Office for the Promotion of the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 to contribute to smooth preparation for the Tokyo 2020 Games and to conduct coordination among the officials under the jurisdiction of each administrative department.

- In May 2015, the Act on Special Measures concerning the Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tokyo in 2020 (hereinafter, "Special Measures Act") was enacted to accelerate government-wide effort for achieving successful Tokyo 2020 Games.

- In June 2015, following the enactment of the Special Measures Act, the Headquarters for the Promotion of the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games was established with the Prime Minister as its head, based on the Special Measures Act.

- In November 2015, the Cabinet approved the Basic Policy for Promoting Measures related to Preparations for and Management of the Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tokyo in 2020, based on the Special Measures Act, to promote the measures related to the smooth preparation for and the management of the Tokyo 2020 Games.

Cooperation with related organisations and agencies

- Building the momentum to host the Games with "All-Tokyo" and "All-Japan" approaches in cooperation with municipalities, local governments nationwide and the Government of Japan to support smooth management of the Tokyo 2020 Games is necessary to bring success to the Games.

- To this end, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, in cooperation with related organisations and agencies, conducted fine and careful efforts to build the momentum widely rooted in each community in each area.

Background of the review of the division of roles

- The Candidature File that the Committee for Bidding to Host the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tokyo submitted to the IOC in January 2013 contained the record of only basic elements required by the IOC to make a comparison among the Candidate Cities easy, and there was an imminent restriction in it. In addition, after the election of the host city, several issues became apparent, such as soaring material and labour costs, increasing global terrorist threats, and increasing seriousness in cyber terrorism. On top of this, some Olympic sports for the competition were added to the schedule, significantly changing the environment surrounding the Games.

- For this reason, in March 2016, a three-party meeting with the Governor of Tokyo Masuzoe Yoichi, Minister for the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games Endo Toshiaki, and President Mori of the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee. In light of the environmental change surrounding the Tokyo 2020 Games, the three participants agreed to review the ways to share the roles in preparing for the Games.

Sharing of the roles (expenses) for the Games and cost management/execution structure

1. Basic direction of the sharing of the roles (expenses) for the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020

- At the second meeting of the liaison council with relevant local governments and other organisations for the Tokyo 2020 Games held on 31 May 2017, the four parties consisting of the TMG, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, the Government of Japan, and local governments with competition venues located in their area (hereinafter, “relevant local governments”) agreed on the basic direction of the division of roles and sharing of expenses for the Tokyo 2020 Games (hereinafter, the “general agreement”).

(1) General agreement

- The four parties of the TMG, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, the Government of Japan, and the relevant local governments agreed to make efforts to secure necessary financial resources to implement smooth preparation for the Games, while further working to reduce costs and improve efficiency as well as contribute to the budget (V2) that the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee aimed to prepare by the end of 2017 and to the implementation of the Games. The four parties also agreed to verify the division of roles and sharing of expenses, based on the following basic direction. Details of the relevant local governments’ duties were based on the Candidature File and the Games Foundation Plan, and they were to be scrutinised going forward.

- To achieve the success of the Games, it was agreed that the four parties would make efforts to share and publish relevant information and work closely with each other.

(2) Division of roles (expenses)

Body	Division of roles (expenses)
1 TMG	<p>Fulfills the responsibility as the host city of the Games</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Of the Games expenses, the TMG bears the venue-related budget, which consists of temporary construction in the facilities owned by the TMG and other local governments, energy and technology infrastructure, rent, etc. - Of the Games expenses, the TMG bears the service budget regarding transport and security measures relevant to the areas surrounding the venues in Tokyo to minimise the impact on the regular functions of the city and the lives of the citizens of Tokyo during the Games. - Of the Games expenses, the TMG bears the amount equivalent to one fourth of the expenses for the Paralympic Games (*). - The TMG conducts necessary development of new permanent facilities and the renovation of existing facilities owned by the TMG.
2 The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee	<p>Takes on the role as the main body of the Games operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Of the Games expenses, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee bears the venue-related expenses regarding overlay architecture and temporary construction at private and state-owned (including JSC) facilities, energy and technology infrastructure, rent, etc. Note that regardless of expense sharing, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee takes on the role of implementing overlay architecture, temporary construction, etc., and the development of energy and technology infrastructure. - Of the Games expenses, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee bears the service budget including expenses necessary for transportation, security, Games operation, and other items, and takes on the roles of the overall services. - The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee makes every effort to increase revenue and aims to secure the required revenue. - While trying to reduce expenses and improve efficiency, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee strives to scrutinise and understand the entire expenses.
3 The Government of Japan	<p>Implements relevant measures to realise smooth preparation for and the operation of the Games based on the Basic Policy (Cabinet decision in November 2015).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Of the Games expenses, the Government of Japan bears the amount equivalent to one fourth of the expenses of the Paralympic Games*. The development of the New National Stadium will be advanced based on the existing policy. - Apart from the Games expenses, the Government of Japan steadily implements the measures that should be conducted by the national government, such as security measures and anti-doping measures, based on the above mentioned Basic Policy and other policies. - In addition, the Government of Japan conducts necessary cooperation and support to promote efforts in an “All-Japan” approach.
4 Relevant local governments	<p>Cooperate to implement smooth preparation for and operation of the Games</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The relevant local governments conduct duties that should be conducted by local governments with areas where the Games competitions are taking place, such as transport and security measures to minimise the impact on the regular functions of the city and the lives of citizens during the Games. - The relevant local governments conduct necessary, permanent renovation of the Games venue facilities owned by the respective governments, while at the same time developing equipment that will continue to be used by the respective communities and residents after the end of the Games as part of facility renovation.

*The items to be covered by the expenses of the Paralympic Games will be sorted and scrutinised going forward.

(3) Joint Project Management Committee

- Based on the general agreement on 31 May 2017, the TMG, the Government of Japan, and the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee established the Joint Project Management Committee in September 2017 to appropriately carry out and manage joint projects (projects conducted by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee using the funds borne by the TMG, the Government of Japan and other stakeholders). As lower-level organisations, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Working Group, Paralympic Working Group, and COVID-19 Infections Countermeasures Working Group were established.

2. The Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020

Burden of additional expenses for the Games

- On 4 December 2020, based on the interim summary prepared by the Multi-Party Leader’s Meeting, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, the TMG, and the Government of Japan agreed on the steady implementation of necessary measures. In doing so, the three parties were in concord over the responsibilities and fulfilment based on their respective roles taken by each party in implementing the measures. The burden of additional costs to be required was also agreed.

3. Handling of the Expenses of the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020

- On 21 December 2021, regarding the Games expenses, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, the TMG, and the Government of Japan agreed on the sharing of rules (expenses) among these three parties. This agreement was reached in light of the progress so far in which the budget had been allocated based on the general agreement in May 2017 and the agreement on additional expense burden reached in December 2020, and based on the situation since the V5 budget decision was made including the COVID-19 countermeasures and the number of spectators to be handled in light of the emergence of new COVID-19 variants.

4. Formulation and announcement of the Games expenses

- The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee formulated and published the cost of the Games from 2016 (V1) to 2020 (V5), and also revealed the estimate of the total cost in December 2021.

Activities by the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly

Initiatives towards the Tokyo 2020 Games

1. Reviews and deliberations at the Special Committee

- At the stage of the bidding process for the 2016 Games, which then led to the Tokyo 2020 Games, the Special Committee for the Olympic Bid was established in October 2006, aiming to conduct reviews and deliberations as well as other necessary activities, and 13 meetings were held by June 2008. The Special Committee was renamed the “Special Committee for the Olympic and Paralympic Bid” in June 2008. By June 2010, 16 meetings were held, and in September 2008, the Special Committee made an inspection tour to the Beijing 2008 Games.
- Following this, in December 2011, the same Committee was re-established for the bid to host the 2020 Games in Tokyo. By December 2013, 21 reviews and deliberations were held, and an inspection tour of the London 2012 Games was also conducted in August 2012.
- After the decision on the election of the Tokyo 2020 Games in September 2013, the “Special Committee for the Promotion of the Olympic and Paralympic Games” was established in October of the same year, and 27 meetings were held by December 2015. In December 2015, it was renamed the “Special Committee for the Promotion of the Olympic and Paralympic Games etc.”, and 25 meetings were held by June 2017.
- In August 2017, the Special Committee for the Promotion of the Olympic and Paralympic Games and the Rugby World Cup was established, and 36 meetings were held by March 2020. In March 2020, it was renamed the “Special Committee for the Promotion of the Olympic and Paralympic Games”,

and seven meetings were held by June 2021.

- In August 2021, the Special Committee for the Olympic and Paralympic Games was established, and five meetings were held as of February 2022.
- Each of these Committees conducted reviews and deliberations on a number of initiatives for holding the Games such as the host city planning and other initiatives at the bidding stage, development status of the competition venues and other facilities, Games operations including transportation and security for the Games, building of the momentum for the Torch Relay, live-viewing sites and other events, countermeasures against COVID-19, and the Games expenses. Discussions were also conducted repeatedly on various proposals.

2. Enactment and revision of ordinances

- In view of holding the Tokyo 2020 Games, ordinances to be applied in various scenes of city activities were enacted and revised.
- In October 2018, with the aim for Tokyo to become a city where the philosophy of respect for human rights stipulated in the Olympic Charter, which does not allow discrimination of any kind, is more widely understood by its residents, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Ordinance Seeking Realisation of the Principle of Respect for Human Rights Outlined in the Olympic Charter was enacted.
- In March 2019, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Ordinance regarding the Maintenance of Buildings that are Easy for the Elderly and People with Impairments to Use was revised, and the maintenance criteria for all guest rooms other than the rooms for wheel chair users at an accommodation facility were stipulated in an ordinance for the first time in Japan. In addition, the ideas in the Tokyo

2020 Accessibility Guidelines were reflected into the Tokyo Metropolitan Welfare Town Development Ordinance. Specifically, the revision was made regarding adding the consideration of a sight line from the stands or spectator’s seats for wheelchair users to the maintenance criteria. As a result, the environment has been improved to make it comfortable for everyone to live in regardless of whether they have impairments or not.

- In June 2018, the Tokyo Metropolitan Ordinance to Prevent Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke was enacted to prevent the negative effect of passive smoking on citizens’ health. On 1 April 2020, both the revised Health Promotion Act and the Tokyo Metropolitan Ordinance were fully enforced to advance the measures for the prevention of passive smoking, including the prohibition of indoor smoking in all facilities used by two or more people as a general rule, and of setting up outdoor smoking areas on the premises of primary, intermediate and secondary schools (obligation to make efforts).
- In addition, in March 2020, the Tokyo Metropolitan Ordinance on Storage and Succession of Documents, etc., Regarding the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 was enacted for the purpose of taking necessary measures for appropriate storage and succession of all the documents retained by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee and enhancing the trust of the residents in Tokyo to the Games, in order to inherit the historical value of the Tokyo 2020 Games and verify the cost of hosting the Games.

3. Resolutions regarding the Games

- In October 2011, the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly made the Resolution on the bid to host the Games of the XXXII Olympiad and the 16th Paralympic Games in Tokyo as an expression of intention to make every effort to win the Tokyo 2020 bid.
- In October 2013, following the decision on the selection of Tokyo as the host city of the 2020 Games, the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly made the Resolution on the success in hosting the Games of the XXXII Olympiad and the 16th Paralympic Games in Tokyo to work with full force to achieve success in the Tokyo 2020 Games in close cooperation with the TMG, the host city of the Tokyo 2020 Games. In November 2014, the Resolution on the request for including baseball, softball, and karate in the Tokyo 2020 Games was made for the spread and development of the Olympic sports.
- Furthermore, in light of the first-ever postponement of one year from the original date due to the COVID-19 infections, the Resolution on the holding and success of the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 was made in October 2020. This resolution was made in the hope that the Tokyo 2020 Games be held successfully, the Games that represent the country’s recovery for Japan and the post-COVID Games for the world.

4. Submission of an Opinion

- The Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly submitted two Opinions to the Government of Japan. One was the Opinion on the Success for the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020, submitted in October 2014, to build an even closer cooperation structure between the TMG and the Government of Japan, and the second one, the Opinion on the request for including baseball, softball, and karate in the Tokyo 2020 was submitted in November of the same year to realise the inclusion of baseball, softball, and karate in the Tokyo 2020 Games.

5. Activities by the Assembly Members' League

- From June to August 2012, the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly Members' League for Bidding to Host the Olympic and Paralympic Games, established in February 2006 with cross-party members, visited 46 prefectures and 20 ordinance-designated cities nationwide and requested their cooperation to raise the momentum in Japan for hosting the Olympic Games. As a result, 38 prefectural assemblies and 18 ordinance-designated city assemblies passed a resolution to host the Tokyo 2020 Games. From September 2012, the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly also conducted various support activities such as a signature-collecting campaign calling for the bid to host the 2020 Games in Tokyo at various organisations and bodies to increase the momentum for the 2020 Games bid, and collected signatures from 1.8 million people, which greatly exceeded the target of one million people.

- Later, in September 2013, the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly Members' League for Bidding to Host the Olympic and Paralympic Games was renamed the "Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly League towards Successful Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020", along with the decision on the selection of Tokyo as the host city of the 2020 Games. The League members were active in the symposiums for local governments in Japan, and also conducted various activities to achieve successful Games such as visiting the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 new permanent facilities and test events to inspect and check the accessibility maintenance status and management method at the facilities.

6. Research on overseas cities

- Visits to Athens, London, and other cities were conducted to learn the implementation status of measures in the former host cities and other overseas cities.

Structure of the TMG

Bureau of Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 Preparation

- In July 2010, the TMG established the Bureau of Sports to comprehensively promote Tokyo's sports administration. Subsequently, following the decision to host the Tokyo 2020 Games in September 2013, the Bureau was reorganised as the Bureau of Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 Preparation on 1 January 2014 to ensure the preparation for the Games and further promote the TMG's sports administration.

Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 Preparation Council

- Following this, the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 Preparation Council was established as the cross-governmental meeting body of the TMG to facilitate close cooperation with relevant bureaus and systematically, efficiently and smoothly implement the preparations for the Tokyo 2020 Games. This meeting conducted consultations and discussions on cooperation

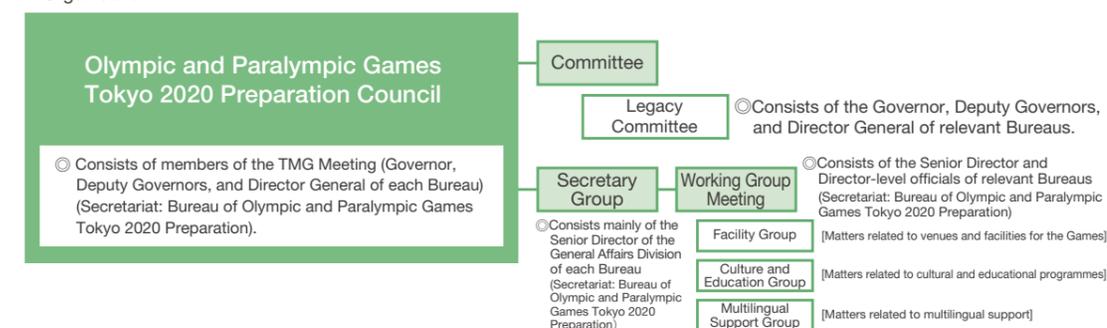
with relevant bureaus associated with the cross-governmental issues and preparation for the Tokyo 2020 Games as well as cooperation structures and other related matters with relevant organisations.

Host City Headquarters

- On 1 July 2021, immediately before the opening of the Tokyo 2020 Games, the Host City Headquarters was established as a TMG-wide structure, with the Governor as the head, to ensure more smooth and swift coordination with the COC and relevant bureaus and other offices within the TMG. At the same time, full-scale preparations as the host city were put in place for the works outside the scope of COC's responsibility of communication and coordination, such as projects to be promoted using the momentum of the Games, by centralising information.

- For details, refer to the sections "Host City Headquarters" (P.56) and "City Operations" (P.59).

<Organisation>

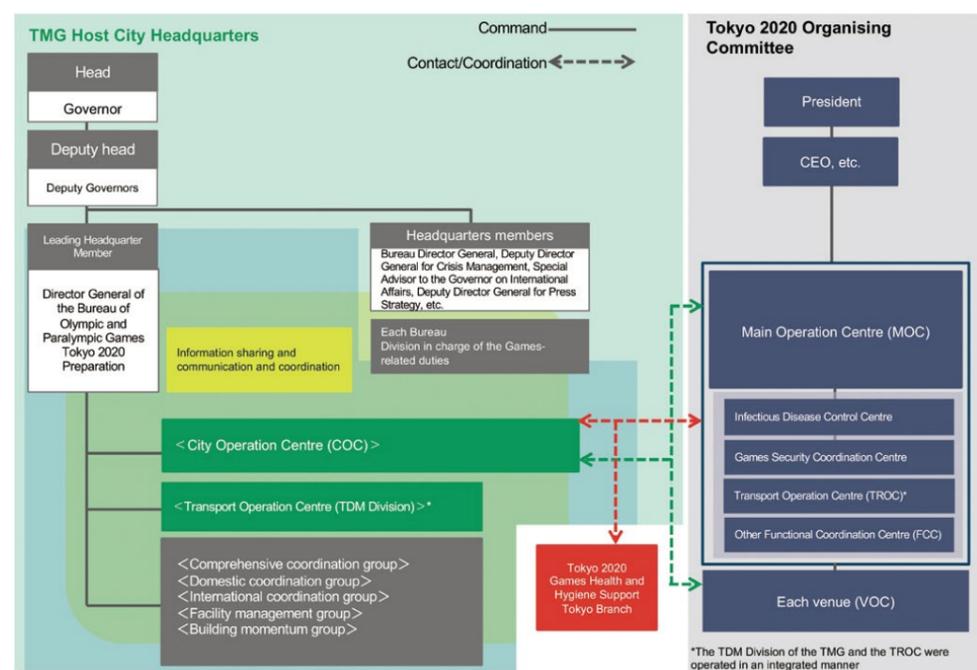


Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 Preparation Council

Host City Headquarters

1. Overview of the Host City Headquarters

- The Tokyo Metropolitan Government-wide structure was established, with the Governor as the head, to ensure smooth and swift coordination with relevant bureaus and other offices.
- Seven groups such as the COC and the Comprehensive Coordination Group were set up within the Bureau of Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 Preparation.



2. Initiatives towards the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020

[Host City Headquarters Meeting]

- On 1 July, the Host City Headquarters was established and the first Headquarters Meeting was held on 16 July. The systems and operations during the Games were confirmed. The head of the Headquarters gave instructions for ensuring safety and security and the TMG-wide support system.

- The Secretary Group held five meetings and shared the information about the Games-related projects at each bureau and the status of the Games operation such as information related to COVID-19 infections among the Games stakeholders, responses to typhoons and transportation situations.

[Back-up staff from various internal bureaus, etc.]

- During the Games, it was necessary to build a special personnel system to accommodate the responses specific to the Games period to cover night time and holidays, such as the last-mile operation, responses to facility management onsite, communication and coordination with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee. For this reason, back-up staff were requested by each bureau in the TMG.
- In light of the situation of each bureau at the time of the Games in relation to COVID-19 countermeasures, the total number of back-up staff requested was minimised as much as possible by streamlining the operation of the last-mile operation and other activities. The number of back-up staff from each bureau was decided with careful coordination based on the full understanding of the individual circumstances at each bureau to ensure the balance with their Games-related duties and COVID-19 countermeasures duties during the Games.
- Following the decision to have no spectators at the venues in Tokyo, the number of back-up staff was significantly reduced from the last-mile operation and other areas.
- On the other hand, the bureaus were again asked to provide support for issues that arose during the actual operation of the Games to ensure a flexible response. Thereafter, an emergency support staff list was created to allow a swift response in the event that emergency support was required.

3. Initiatives towards the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games

(1) Initiatives during the transition period

[Host City Headquarters Meeting]

- During the transition period, the second Headquarters Meeting was held on 20 August, in which reports on the progress of Tokyo's initiatives for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 and the spectator project in collaboration with schools for the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games were made.
- The Head of the Headquarters instructed the following two points: 1. Making use of the experience gained during the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, the TMG must work on the operation and cooperate across all bureaus to respond to issues based on the characteristics of para athletes; 2. Regarding the spectator project in collaboration with schools, the entire TMG must work together to ensure that children can watch the competitions safely and securely. These points were then dealt with.

[Back-up staff from various internal bureaus, etc.]

- In response to the decision on no spectators at the venues of the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games and the implementation of the spectator project in collaboration with schools, the placement plan of back-up staff was reviewed. It was decided that back-up staff would not be allocated to the last-mile operation but would increase the number of staff for medical support.

(2) Initiatives during and after the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games

[Host City Headquarters Meeting]

- The Secretary Group Meeting was held twice during the Games, and the information on the Games operation and the spectator project in collaboration with schools was shared. A request for cooperation regarding the effort towards the promotion of self-restraint of watching Paralympic marathon races from the roadside was made to relevant bureaus.
- The third Headquarters Meeting was held after the Games on 17 September, in which reports on the status of Tokyo's initiatives for the Tokyo 2020 Games and the implementation status of the spectator project in collaboration with schools were made.

[Main projects of each bureau]

Office of the Governor for Policy Planning	Tokyo Media Centre, Online briefing
Bureau of Citizens and Cultural Affairs	Cultural programmes "Tokyo Tokyo FESTIVAL", and the "TOKYO CULTURE LIVE STUDIO" website
Bureau of Industrial and Labor Affairs	Promotion of the charms of the industries in Tokyo, promotion of areas all over Japan "Tokyo Tokyo ALL JAPAN COLLECTION".
Bureau of Urban Development	The Olympic and Paralympic Village areas presentation project
Office of Education	Barrier-Free VR Spectating "Reserve Seat for the Future Stars", let's deliver everyone's voice to athletes.
Bureau of Citizens and Cultural Affairs, Office of Education	Spectator project in collaboration with schools at the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games

City Operations

Overview of the City Operation Centre (COC)

- At the Tokyo 2020 Games, the TMG was responsible for making efforts to reduce the impact of the Games on the lives of citizens of Tokyo, in addition to providing support for smooth operation of the Games. Therefore, the COC was established to deal with comprehensive communication and coordination related to the operation of the Games and to deal with spectators in the area around competition venues and other facilities.
- The COC conducted information sharing and communication and coordination among the organisations involved in the operation of the Games, in cooperation with the Main Operation Centre (hereinafter "MOC") established by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, various bureaus of the TMG, and relevant organisations in the cities where competition venues were located.
- The COC implemented the operations to maintain the safety of the areas around competition venues, prevent the occurrence of accidents and

other incidents, and swiftly respond to cases when they occur.

Initiatives at the preparation stage

1. Formulation of the COC Operational Plan

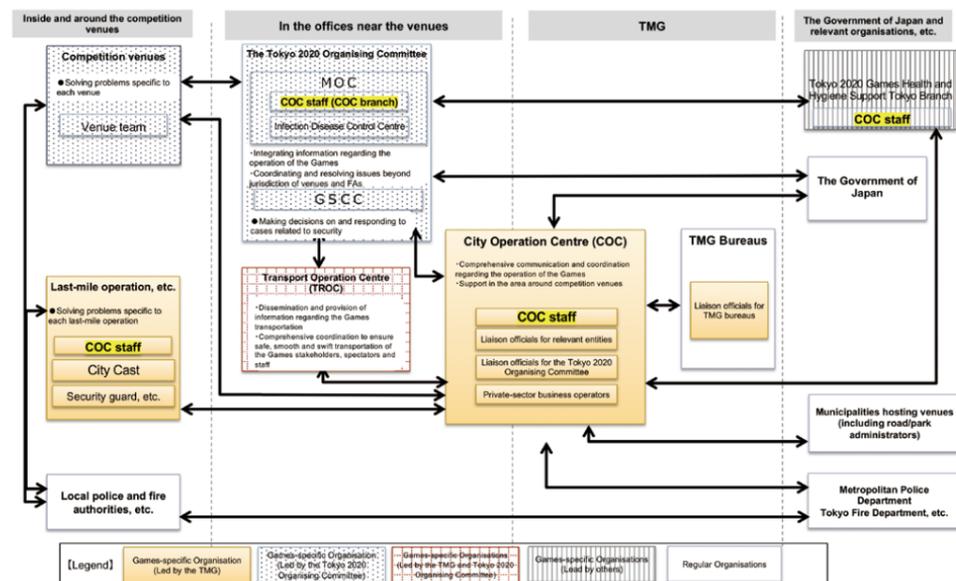
- The decision to establish the COC was made based on the Basic Policy Concerning City Operations during the Tokyo 2020 Games (published in March 2018), and the Operational Plan for the Tokyo 2020 Games City Operation Centre, which stipulated the organisational structure, functions and operations, was formulated and published in March 2019.
- The initial plan was revised and the Operational Plan for the Tokyo 2020 Games City Operation Centre ver.2 was formulated in March 2020, based on the verification of the organisational system, communication system, and judgment criteria through on-the-job training utilising test events.

2. Implementation of verification using test events

- When considering initiatives in city operations, trials and verification of the last-mile operation using test events were carried out and reflected on the Operational Plan.
- Specifically, the following were verified in cooperation with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee: the verification of the collection, sharing and dissemination of the information required for the last-mile operation and the cooperation with the Organising Committee, the verification of the placement of medical doctors and nurses in first-aid stations and effective first-aid station placement methods, and the verification of the flow lines in and outside of the competition venues and the accessibility to spectator's seats and lavatories.



COC Headquarters



Cooperation system with relevant organisations involved in city operations

- A test event after the postponement of the Tokyo 2020 Games was conducted without spectators considering the COVID-19 infection situation, but the verification conducted included infectious diseases countermeasures assuming spectators. Specifically, the collaboration system was verified using assumed cases, such as the occurrence of patients suspected of being infected with COVID-19 in the last mile and problems on the transportation route, as well as liaising and coordination between the person in charge of the COC at the venue and the assumed station for spectator use, and between the COC and the Transport Operation Centre (“TROC”).

3. COVID-19 countermeasures in the areas around competition venues

- In order to ensure the safety and security of both spectators passing through the last mile and local residents and businesses in the area, COVID-19 countermeasures in the last mile were examined in collaboration both inside and outside the venue.

[Details of examinations]

- >> Preparation and dissemination of the spectators’ rules and manners at the last mile (e.g. prevention of droplet infection, avoidance of “three Cs” (closed spaces, crowded places, close-contact

- settings), limitation of flow of people)
- >> Enforcement of rules for spectators and environmental arrangements to prevent infection (e.g. thorough alerting spectators in crowded areas, thorough disinfection of equipment used by unspecified numbers of people, etc.)
- >> Response when someone becomes ill (e.g. formulation of a first-aid flow for a person feeling unwell, etc.)

4. Cooperation system regarding COVID-19 infections

- For a smooth implementation of the collection, communication and coordination of information related to COVID-19 infections during the Games, a close cooperation system was created among the COC, the Infectious Disease Control Centre of the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, the Health and Hygiene Branch, and the Bureau of Social Welfare and Public Health.

5. Implementation of training and exercises, etc.

- To ensure the smooth functioning of the COC during the Games, training, exercises and site visits were organised for staff to familiarise them with the specific operational procedures during the Games and how to respond to incidents.

Initiatives during the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020

1. The COC system and cooperation with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee and other organisations

[Cooperation system between the headquarters and branch]

- Both the headquarters and branch operated on a 24-hour basis. ICT tools such as COC terminals were utilised to ensure seamless information aggregation and coordination on the status of responses by the COC headquarters and the TMG divisions, as well as the status of responses within the MOC.
- Information was shared within the COC through joint line meetings three times a day and constant videophone connections between the headquarters and branch to discuss responses.

[Cooperation system with the MOC]

- COC staff were deployed to the MOC 24 hours a day to collect information on meetings held in the MOC. Information on individual situations at each venue was collected as necessary and shared with the COC headquarters and branch. (e.g. confirmation of response/damage status at each venue caused by typhoons, etc., judgment on competition implementation due to the water quality at Odaiba Marine Park, etc.)

[Coordination with the Health and Hygiene Branch]

- COC staff were deployed within the Health and Hygiene Branch to collect and monitor information on new positive cases and the number of people receiving treatment at recovery accommodation facilities, in order to monitor the impact on the local medical and recovery treatment system and to coordinate information with the relevant bureaus.

[Information gathering and cooperation with the TROC and other relevant organisations]

- The COC swiftly grasped the presence or absence of impact on the implementation of the competitions by quickly obtaining accident information and traffic jam information on major roads in Tokyo. In addition, information that affects transportation such as road closure due to a burst water pipe was shared through the COC branch.
- Regarding cybersecurity measures, information sharing was conducted in cooperation with the Government of Japan, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee and other relevant organisations.

2. Information aggregation/reporting duty

[Aggregation and sharing of city operation information]

- Information on city operations (e.g. information related to COVID-19 infections, lifelines, public and environmental hygiene, public safety, etc.) and City Cast activities was collected from relevant bureaus and organisations, and shared with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee.

[Collection and sharing of the Games operation information]

- The COC collected the Games operation information on a regular basis from the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee. In addition, information on the changes to competition schedule and flow of people, etc., caused by random and unexpected events was collected through liaison staff at the COC branch, Health and Hygiene Branch, the Metropolitan Police Department, and the Tokyo Fire Department. Information on the status of facility management of the competition venues owned by the TMG and transportation was also collected from the relevant bureaus, and reported internally within the TMG and shared with other relevant organisations.
- Information on the infection situation among the Games stakeholders and the number of people hospitalised and in a recovery condition was aggregated, shared with relevant bureaus at the TMG on a daily basis, and reported in monitoring meetings.

[Response to typhoons]

- When a typhoon approaches, the latest typhoon information was continually collected as necessary through the COC's liaison staff of the Disaster Prevention Division, Bureau of General Affairs, while information on the impact on the competitions was collected from the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, and the TMG took actions including analysis of the impact of typhoons on city operations, safety measures at the metropolitan competition venues for the Games, and decisions on whether to maintain or cancel City Cast activities.

[Response to heat stroke, etc.]

- In cooperation with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee liaison staff deployed within the COC, information was collected on incidents of heat stroke and infectious diseases that occurred at venues and other locations. Furthermore, information on such cases was analysed by the emergency and disaster medical experts in the COC headquarters, and the causes of heat stroke and countermeasures were shared within the COC headquarters and branch, while City Cast were thoroughly encouraged to hydrate frequently and refrain from activities if they were not feeling well. As the host city, information was shared with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee through the COC branch to prevent heat stroke among the staff involved in the operation of the Games.
- Number of cases of heat stroke and weather information (e.g. heat index) in Tokyo were reported daily to the Host City Headquarters.

3. Measures around competition venues

[Response to local residents]

- The COC headquarters received reports from the cities where the competition venues were located and identified and investigated any nuisance behaviour (e.g. unauthorised parking of bicycles/vehicles on private property) by Games stakeholders around the venues, and then shared the details with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee to ensure that they are alerted to prevent any recurrence.

[Response in the TWFC* area]

- Two COC staff were stationed at the TWFC base to confirm the status of the Olympic Promenade operated by the TWFC Team of the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee and waterfront area, and to take necessary measures.
*Tokyo Water Front City is an area where seven competition venues and the Games-related facilities are clustered around the cauldron.

[First-aid station during triathlons]

- For the area around Odaiba Marine Park during the triathlon competition, which is a road race, a first-aid station was set up (26 and 31 July), as spectators were expected to gather along the roadside and to verify the medical and first-aid support for the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games.

Initiatives during the transition period

- Even during the transition period, information on city operations (e.g. information related to COVID-19 infections, lifelines, public and environmental hygiene, public safety, etc.) and City Cast activities was collected from relevant bureaus and organisations, and shared with the MOC.
- Continuously from the start of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, COC staff were deployed in its branch to collect information on the entry and exit of stakeholders and the state of preparations for the Tokyo 2020 Games.
- The COC staff continued to be deployed in the Health and Hygiene Branch, and information related to COVID-19 such as the infection status of the Games stakeholders and the number of those hospitalised and in a recovering condition was aggregated, thereby monitoring the impact on local medical and recovery treatment system, and conducting information cooperation with relevant bureaus in the TMG.

Initiatives during the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games

- In addition to the collection, aggregation, and sharing of the information on city operations and the Games operations, measures around the competition venues, and cooperation with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee and others, which were carried out during the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, the following measures were also implemented.

1. Spectator project in collaboration with schools

[Measures at the Headquarters]

- The COC headquarters provided information on changes in competition times and weather information as needed to the Office of Education and the Bureau of Citizens and Cultural Affairs to support the operation of the spectator project. In addition, to ensure that local COC staff and others could respond appropriately in the event of injuries or illnesses, information on neighbouring medical institutions was shared among COC experts in emergency and disaster medicine, and preparations were made for a support system at the headquarters in the event of multiple injuries or illnesses.

[Measures around the competition venues]

- COC staff and the City Cast were placed in the vicinity of the following nine competition venues to patrol and guide people from bus stops to the venues and to deal with incidents around the venues.
 - >> Olympic Stadium: 27-29 August, 1-5 September
 - >> Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium: 28 August, 3 September
 - >> Yoyogi National Stadium: 25-29 August, 1-5 September
 - >> Nippon Budokan: 27 August
 - >> Musashino Forest Sport Plaza: 25-29 August
 - >> Ariake Arena: 26 August, 4 September
 - >> Ariake Gymnastic Centre: 31 August
 - >> Ariake Tennis Park: 29 and 30 August
 - >> Yumenoshima Park Archery Field: 28 August
- Temporary lavatories were set up and operated in the area around the Ariake Arena, Ariake Gymnastic Centre, and the Musashino Forest Sport Plaza.
- As a measure against the heat, in cooperation with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, air-conditioned tents and other facilities were set up for pupils and students watching the Games as part of the spectator project in collaboration with schools, and heat-protection goods (e.g. cooling towels) and drinks were distributed.



Heat-protection goods (spectator project in collaboration with schools)



Calling for refraining from watching the races from the roadside.

2. Paralympic marathon

[Prior notice of refraining from watching the Games on roadside]

- In cooperation with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, railroad operators, and relevant bureaus, the following respective media were used to disseminate prior notice of the self-restraint from watching the Games.

>>TMG website, TMG website Twitter, and social networking services by the respective TMG bureaus.

>>TV commercial, newspaper advertisement, digital signage in Tokyo, and various social networking services.

>>Distribution of leaflets, etc., to municipalities in the vicinity of the marathon course.

>>Train announcements, station announcements, and digital signage in train stations.

[Roadside measures]

- COC staff and City Cast were deployed in priority areas where spectators were likely to be concentrated, in collaboration with the COVID-19 patrol staff, guidance staff and security guards deployed along the route by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, to call on spectators to refrain from watching the Games and to take measures against infectious diseases (not shouting, not being close together), using handheld panels and other means.



Setting up a first-aid station.

- First-aid stations were set up and appropriate measures were taken for the injured and sick at an early stage. In operating first-aid stations, the necessary system was established in a way that did not interfere with the local medical system, such as by preparing transport vehicles, taking into account the infection situation of COVID-19.



Advertisement for self-restraint of watching Paralympic marathon from the roadside.

Picture text:

Let's watch Paralympic marathon at home!

From the perspective of avoiding unnecessary outings, please refrain from cheering along the marathon route on Sunday 5 September and watch the marathon at home.

Volunteering

Types of volunteering

- Volunteers supporting the Tokyo 2020 Games are divided into two types, "City Volunteers" and "Games Volunteers". The City Volunteers are operated by the TMG and relevant local governments in areas where competition venues are located and, as the representative of the host city, act as guides for spectators in the surrounding areas of the competition venues during the Tokyo 2020 Games.
- The "Games Volunteers" are operated by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee and engage in a range of activities to support the Games operation at facilities related to the Games, such as the Games venues and the Olympic and Paralympic Village.
- Names for each type of the volunteers were selected by voting of the applicants for the volunteers with "City Cast" for the City Volunteers and "Field Cast" for the Game Volunteers.



City Cast



Field Cast

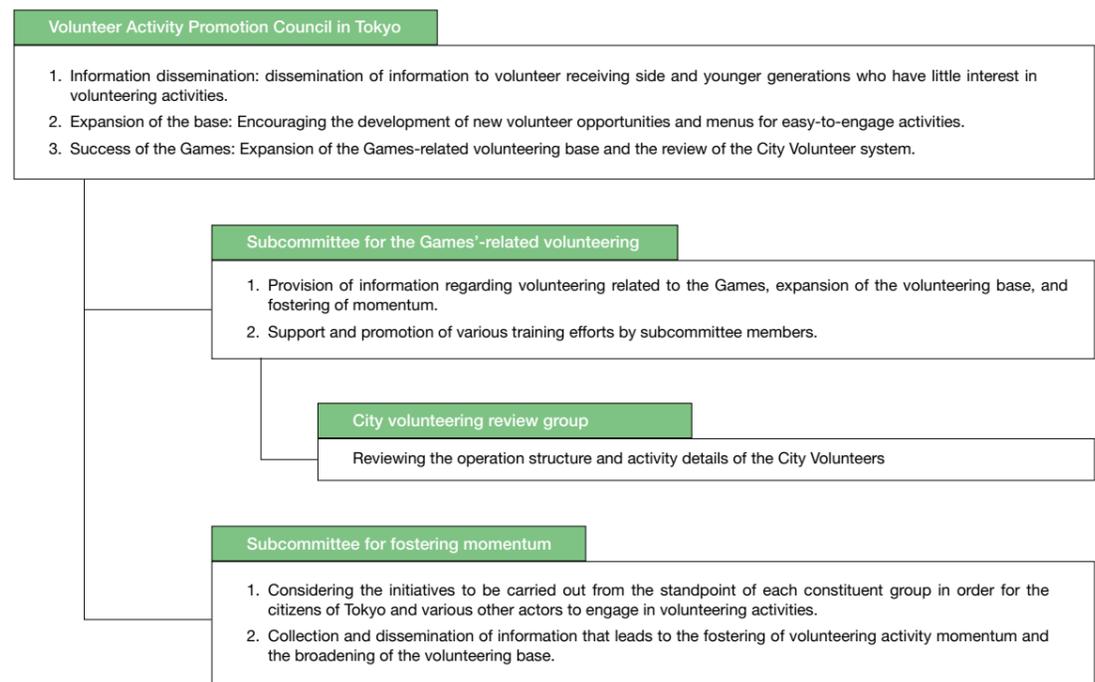
The role of the TMG

- Of the volunteer management, the TMG worked on the fostering of participation momentum, recruitment, interviews and training in a unified manner as much as possible with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee based on the Volunteering Strategy of the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 (formulated in December 2016).

Fostering of participation momentum	Holding of symposiums to promote the charms of volunteering at the Games and the operation of a website for information dissemination. Implementation of PR events in cooperation with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee.
Recruitment	Various forms of PR during the recruitment period (holding of recruitment briefing sessions, distribution of application forms at various events, adverts on the Internet, poster displays, etc.)
Interviews and briefing sessions	Holding of briefing sessions to provide explanations on the City Cast's activity details and upcoming training, etc. Implementation of interviews to confirm the details of activities that participants wish and matters that they request consideration on.
Training	Provision of information necessary for activities as the City Cast such as the philosophy and overview of the Tokyo 2020 Games and the attitude as a volunteer.
Placement	Based on the wishes of the participants, roles, activity areas, activity shifts (date, time and place) were decided.
Operation	Implementation of activities by the City Cast during the Games. Provision of a safe and secure activity environment.
Post-Games initiatives	Initiatives to support the continuation of volunteering activities, and the maintenance and continuation of the participation momentum based on the intention of the participants.

Establishment of the Volunteer Activity Promotion Council in Tokyo

- In September 2015, various entities such as administrative and private organisations gathered and established the Volunteer Activity Promotion Council in Tokyo. The Council worked on the fostering of participation momentum, broadening the volunteering base, and the promotion of volunteering activities for achieving the success of the Tokyo 2020 Games.



Pre-Games Initiatives

1. Fostering of participation momentum

- The Volunteer Symposium for the Upcoming Tokyo 2020 Games was held annually from 2016 to 2018 to introduce the information and attractive points about volunteering at the Games, in order to foster momentum and broaden the base of the Tokyo 2020 Games volunteers.
- On 31 March 2016, the Tokyo Metropolitan Volunteerism Navigation Website was launched to disseminate the information about volunteering at the Tokyo 2020 Games. Volunteering information at past Games as well as at the Tokyo 2020 Games were published.
- In March 2018, the “IDEA for TOKYO” contest for university students, technical and vocational college students, and secondary school students was held. Participants in the contest competed over their ideas of hospitality to be carried out by the city volunteers.
- On 24 July 2018, two years before the opening of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, an event called the Volunteer PR Event was held as part of the 2 Years To Go to the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 – Countdown Event. Charms of volunteering activities were conveyed through talk sessions with Olympians, Paralympians, experienced volunteers, and guests.

2. Recruitment

- In June 2018, application guidelines were released. Between August and November of the same year, 20 recruitment briefing sessions were held in which Olympians, Paralympians and experienced Games volunteers delivered talks, and persons in charge of the Games volunteers from the TMG and the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee provided explanations about the details of volunteering activities and responded to consultations and questions from participants. Along with those briefing sessions, officials of the TMG conducted visiting briefing sessions in cooperation with universities and companies.
- Prior to the applications of volunteers, which started in September 2018, recruitment PR was carried out through various means such as the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Official Video Channel, digital billboard adverts for trains, digital signage at train stations, broadcasting of PR videos in web advertisement, and displaying posters in 62 municipalities within Tokyo, at universities nationwide, and at train stations in Tokyo.
- Through these efforts, the City Cast received 36,649 applications and the Field Cast received 204,680 applications.

3. Interviews and briefing sessions

- From February to July 2019, briefing sessions regarding the activity details of the City Cast and upcoming training were held.
- During the briefing sessions, interviews were conducted with the participants to confirm the details of activities that they wish to engage in and any matters that required consideration. 31,597 people participated in the briefing sessions.

4. Test event

- In the test events held between July and August 2019, in cooperation with approximately 50 City Cast applicants who had past experience of being a leader, trial activities such as spectator guidance were conducted, and the effective operation of the City Cast and the measures against heat were verified.
- Based on the results of the verification, the TMG decided that maximum continuous activity time be one hour, and the volunteers take a break in an air-conditioned waiting room between each activity time.

5. Training

- From October 2019 through to February 2020, common training was conducted at the National Olympics Memorial Youth Center. The training provided basic information necessary for volunteer activities including the attitude as volunteers and the philosophy and overview of the Tokyo 2020 Games. While the training scheduled to take place after 22 February 2020 was postponed to prevent the spread of COVID-19 infections, it was resumed in August 2020 as online training to enable participants to take it safely and securely.
- In May 2021, online leadership training was held for the 3,176 City Cast members who were appointed as leaders.
- From June 2021, training by role and location started at the Tokyo Residents' Castle (tentative name). Online training was also provided to those who were unable to take the training during the training period. Volunteer equipment such as uniforms were distributed to the training participants.

6. Maintaining the momentum for participation

- In July 2019, the TMG and the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee jointly held an event to unveil the uniforms of the City Cast and Field Cast.
- Volunteering information and Games-related information were disseminated through the e-mail magazine regularly sent to the City Cast, and an online bulletin board was set up and operated where information could be exchanged freely between the City Cast volunteers.
- Training sessions (voluntary) that provided

information useful for spectator guide activities such as sign language, and exchange events in which participants shared their passion for the Games (before the postponement of the Games: four in-person training sessions, after the postponement: nine online sessions) were held.



Unveiling event for the Field Cast's and City Cast's uniform

7. Initiatives associated with the postponement of the Games

- In August 2020, a survey questionnaire on the Tokyo 2020 Games after the postponement was conducted with the City Cast, and 13,480 responses were received. Most respondents indicated that they were working on building physical strength and improving skills such as language skills, expecting their activities during the Games, while 80% answered that they were worried about the COVID-19 situation.
- In March 2021, the TMG prepared an infection prevention manual that set various specific measures, based on the summary by the Coordination Meeting and the knowledge of experts to provide a safe and secure activity environment. In June, the manual was revised and efforts such as the implementation of tests and provision of vaccination opportunities were added.

Initiatives during and after the Games

1. Main activities during the Games

- Due to the decision on no spectators at the Games venues and cancellation of live-viewing sites, activities to guide spectators became difficult to carry out. According to an opinion survey on the volunteering activities during the Games, respondents answered, "I want to engage in activities onsite", "I want to convey supportive messages", and "I want to carry out my activities online", etc.
- The main role of the City Cast was to support spectators in the area around the Games venues along the last mile, at major stations, and at live-viewing sites. However, considering the opinions mentioned above, the City Cast volunteers were called for participation in activities related to "providing support to the Games", "providing the Games information", "promoting the charms of Tokyo and local areas", and "supporting safe and secure Games".
- After 15 July, as soon as the details of these activities were finalised, relevant information was disseminated amongst the City Cast living in Tokyo, and members of the Cast were invited to participate. As a result, 11,913 people participated and engaged in the activities 20,676 times in total throughout the Games (for activities containing online elements, recruited participants included those living outside Tokyo).
- In addition to the activities onsite, online activities were also conducted (such as sending out support messages for the Games). At the Tokyo Sports Square, remote visitor guides using tablet devices and remote-controlled robots were also implemented.
- Initiatives were made for those City Cast who wished to experience parent-child volunteering activities, and 231 pairs of parents and children participated in these activities (24 to 31 August and 4 to 5 September / Tokyo Sports Square) *Children refer to primary school-age children.
- Finely tuned responses were implemented according to the details and impairment characteristics of participants that requested consideration, to enable people to participate in volunteering activities with peace of mind

regardless of whether they had an impairment or not. (e.g. activities with caregivers, attendance and being talked to by the Secretariat, and explanations through sign language or written communication).

- To provide a safe and secure volunteering environment, the following measures were implemented in cooperation with the City Cast.

(1) Infectious disease countermeasures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An initiative in which a saliva test kit was sent to participants' homes, etc., to conduct a test before engaging in activities was implemented. Those who wished were also given a chance to receive a vaccination at the vaccination centre in Tokyo. - When engaging in activities, measures such as temperature and physical condition checks, distribution of masks, frequent hand disinfection (distribution of portable disinfectant), and securing of social distancing were thoroughly carried out based on the infection prevention manual for the City Cast.
(2) Measures against heat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maximum continuous activity time was set as one hour, and air-conditioned waiting rooms were prepared to be used between each activity time. - Cold drinking water, neck cooling wraps with ice packs, and salt supplements, etc., were distributed. In outdoor activity locations, an umbrella hat was lent to those who desired. - Volunteers were reminded that they should remove their masks in the shade away from people and frequently rehydrate themselves.

Activity details	Activity venues	Activity dates
Visitor guide, provision of the Games information (including online guiding)	Tokyo Sports Square	19, 20 and 23 July - 5 September
Public recording (Promotion of Tokyo and local areas, etc.)	Tokyo Sports Square	19 July - 8 August, 24 August - 5 September (alternate-day)
Welcoming and guiding athletes and others	Haneda Airport	18 - 23 July, 16 - 23 August
Sending off and greeting athletes	Haneda Airport	1 - 11 August, 4 - 6 September
Media-related personnel guide	TMC, etc.	21 July - 8 August, 24 August - 5 September
Calling to visitors (reminders about infectious diseases and the heat) etc.	Around the cauldron, etc.	24 July - 8 August, 11 August - 5 September*
Visitor guide, calling to visitors	TMG building (areas near the Games-related exhibitions)	30 July - 19 August, 22 August - 4 September
Support at the Tokyo 2020 Support Channel recording and distribution venue.	Hibiya Open Air Concert Hall	23 - 25 July, 1, 7, 8 August
	TMG building	31 July
Visitor guide, venue operation support, etc.	Paralympic Gallery Ginza	30 July - 19 August, 21 August - 5 September
Creating support messages for the Paralympic sports and para athletes.	National Olympic Memorial Youth Centre	19 - 29 August
Visitor guide at the Flame Gathering Ceremony and the lighting ceremony for the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Torch Relay in Tokyo, distribution of heat-protection goods, etc.	Around the TMG building	20 August
	Yoyogi Park	24 August
Guiding pupils and students heading to the venue for the spectator project in collaboration with schools.	Around the Games venues	25 - 29 August, 1 - 5 September
Visitor guide, distribution of heat-protection goods, etc.	Areas near the Paralympic sports experience facilities	26 August - 4 September
Calling for refraining from watching Paralympic marathon races along the road.	Around the roadside	5 September
Posting support messages to the Games from the website.	(Online)	After 23 July (continued to post messages after the Games)
Promoting the charms of Tokyo and local areas through the website.	(Online)	After 23 July (continued to post messages after the Games)

*On 27 July, activities in the area near the cauldron were cancelled all day due to a typhoon.



Spectator support using a tablet-type device



Activity support by the Secretariat

2. Post-Games Initiatives

- In appreciation of the City Cast' cooperation, a video message from Governor Koike was posted on 7 September after the Games closed. In October, a certificate of appreciation presentation ceremony was held, and a certificate of appreciation was sent to all of the participants of the volunteering activities.
- On 17 September, an opinion survey asking about the future intention of the Games volunteers showed 96% of the respondents indicated that they would like to continue to be involved in volunteering activities.
- Information about the use of the Tokyo Volunteer Legacy Network, which provides a variety of volunteering information, and the TOKYO Para Spo & Support, which connects parasports and those who support them, were provided to the City Cast and the Field Cast. Various volunteering information is continuously provided through these portal sites to support people who wish to continue their volunteering activities.

3. Activities by volunteers



Welcoming athletes at Haneda Airport.



Calling to spectators around the cauldron



Calling for refraining from watching Paralympic marathon races along the road.



Information on Games-related exhibitions at the TMG building.



Guiding pupils and students participating in the spectator project in collaboration with schools.



Operational support for public event recording venues



Parent-child volunteering experience



Promotion of Tokyo and local areas' charms (public recording)



Certificate of appreciation presentation ceremony

Conclusion

- Despite the unavoidable changes to the originally planned activities, approximately 12,000 people participated in newly set activities by creating a system that enables people to participate in volunteering activities regardless of the age, gender, and whether they have an impairment or not, holding training sessions aimed to deepen participants' understanding of the Games philosophy and the significance of volunteering, and efforts to maintain and continue the momentum for participation.
- Participants engaged in the activities were highly motivated, and their participation rate on the day exceeded 90%, including that for the Paralympic marathon races, which started early in the morning at 4 a.m.
- Results of an opinion survey conducted with activity participants indicate that 80% of the respondents answered that they were satisfied with the activities involved. Some individual opinions include, "I was happy to be involved in the Games. I would like to participate in volunteering activities again", "I was delighted when I guided overseas athletes who were pleased with me", and "Through the participation in the City Cast, I was able to develop my understanding of the Games philosophy and the idea of diversity".
- City Cast's activities and their hospitality received numerous appreciation and praises including "thank you" messages posted on social media from overseas Games stakeholders who had interacted with the City Cast.
- To ensure a safe and secure activity environment, thorough efforts were made to prevent infectious diseases and heat-related illnesses during activities. As a result, there were no reported cases that City Cast volunteers tested positive while participating in the activities or were diagnosed with heat stroke.

Security

Initiatives at the preparation stage

1 Building a Crisis Management System for the Safety and Security of the Tokyo 2020 Games

- It was necessary to make the best use of the current system and plan set by the TMG, in order to reduce the impact of the Games on the lives of the citizens of Tokyo and cope with the new challenges required by the concentration of visitors from Japan and overseas, such as the expected large number of spectators, at competition venues.
- For this reason, Tokyo, as the host city, proceeded to make a cross-sectional examination within the metropolitan government, and in March 2018 formulated the Measures for Ensuring the Safety and Security of the Tokyo 2020 Games (hereinafter, "the Measures"), which envisioned the risks associated with various crisis situations during the Games.
- Furthermore, the Measures were revised in April 2019 based on verifications made during map training and practical training in collaboration with relevant organisations such as the Government of Japan, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, municipal governments, and important infrastructure organisations, and with the knowledge of experts in various fields. Thereafter, verifications and reviews were continued through experience at test events and at the Rugby World Cup 2019™, and practical training was conducted in collaboration with relevant organisations using actual competition venues.
- Even after the Games were postponed in March 2020, efforts such as cooperation and information sharing with relevant organisations and preparation of various manuals continued in order to further improve the crisis management system.

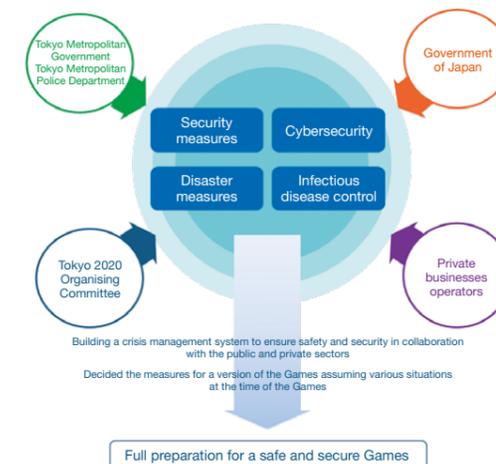


Image: Building a crisis management system

2 Tokyo Metropolitan Council for the Promotion of Safe and Secure Tokyo 2020 Games

- In July 2018, the Tokyo Metropolitan Council for the Promotion of Safe and Secure Tokyo 2020 Games (hereinafter, "Promotion Council") was established in order to create a framework of collaboration and cooperation between the TMG bureaus, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, municipal governments, and important infrastructure organisations, and to strengthen the crisis management system responsible for safety and security together in conjunction with the public and private sectors. The Promotion Council was also tasked with an expanded examination of security measures.
- The Promotion Council met a total of six times from when it was first set up in July 2018 to before the start of the Games. During this period, two practical trainings and symposiums regarding terrorism and earthquake response measures were also held.
- Four subcommittees created within the Promotion Council took separate perspectives on assumed crisis situations to regularly examine response policies in various fields and conduct map training.



Structure of the Promotion Council

3 Main activities of the Promotion Council

[Implementation of practical training, etc.]

- >> Practical training on counterterrorism
- In November 2018, training was conducted assuming an explosion in front of the competition venue PSA (baggage inspection centre) around Tokyo Stadium and the discovery of suspicious objects inside the train station, and verified how to disseminate information to spectators and rescue injured people.



Review of disaster measures practical training at the headquarters



Rescue operations during a practical training on counterterrorism

>> Safety and security symposium for the Tokyo 2020 Games

- In February 2019, a symposium on security and disaster measures was held at the National Olympic Memorial Youth Centre, at which Governor Koike gave a keynote speech, and panel discussions and an exchange of ideas among experts were conducted.



Panel discussions

- >> Disaster measures practical training
- In December 2019, training was conducted around the TMG Building and Ariake Gymnastics Centre, assuming the occurrence of an M7 class earthquake directly beneath the Tokyo metropolitan area. During the training, the initial activities of the emergency response headquarters including the participation of Governor Koike, the rescue of injured people by the Tokyo Fire Department and the Japan Ground Self-Defense Force at competition venues, evacuation guidance for visitors, including foreigners and people with impairments, and information coordination with relevant organisations, were verified.

[Continuous efforts towards the Games]

- >> Implementation of map training
- In order to verify the effectiveness of the sections of the Measures and manuals, a total of 25 map trainings were conducted, centred around the subcommittees on security measures, cybersecurity, disaster measures and infectious disease control.
- During the training, TMG bureaus, as well as the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, security agencies, health and medical institutions, etc., participated, the functions and division of roles of each organisation were confirmed, and the methods for sharing information collected by relevant organisations and specific procedures for cooperation such as support requests were verified.



Map training assuming a cyber attack

- >> Consideration of measures against heat and infectious diseases during an evacuation
- In the event of a disaster-related evacuation, measures were prepared against hot weather when guiding and evacuating people to temporary evacuation zones and provisions of drinking water and other emergency supplies to competition venues were arranged.
- After the Games were postponed, it became necessary to consider infection prevention measures. Thus, recommended “3C” (closed spaces, crowded places, close contact) measures were described in the disaster measures section of the Measures, and provisions of sanitary supplies such as hand disinfectant and other preparations were arranged.

Initiatives during the Games

1 Personnel system for safe management of the Games

- The security system directly related to the management of the Games at venues for the competition events at the Tokyo 2020 Games was centred on a voluntary

security system consisting of approximately 300,000 private security guards belonging to security joint ventures, etc. Police officers, firefighters and fire corps volunteers, Japan Self-Defense Force personnel, etc., conducted security and alert activities to ensure the safe management of the Games.

[Scale and main roles]

- Private security guards
 - >> Scale: A maximum of approximately 14,000 people per day
 - >> Roles: Security checks at competition venues such as at entrances for spectators and stakeholders and vehicle entrances, and street security and guidance in and around venues as well as at athletic competitions on public roadways, etc.



Private security guard activities at venues

- Police
 - >> Scale: Approximately 36,000 (Metropolitan Police Department and prefectural police officers)
 - >> Roles: Security in and around the competition venues in Tokyo, etc.



Police activities around venues

- Firefighters and fire corps volunteers
 - >>Scale: Approximately 11,000 people (Tokyo Fire Department, Inagi City Fire Department and fire corps volunteers)
 - >>Roles: Fire prevention and safety measures, fire extinguishing activities, emergency services, etc., at the competition venues in Tokyo
- Self-defense officials
 - >>Scale: Approximately 7,600 personnel (Ministry of Defense, Self-Defense Forces)
 - >>Roles: Support security at entrances for stakeholders and vehicles, support the management of athletic competitions on public roadways, etc.
- Relevant organisations such as the Metropolitan Police Department and the Japan Coast Guard also engaged in security and related work around competition venues in Tokyo, along road transportation networks, and on bodies of water near the Olympic Village and other venues.

2 Utilisation of advanced technology, etc.

- For the first time at the Games, a facial recognition system was used at all Games venues to verify the identity of people when entering the venues. In addition, the use of X-ray and other inspection equipment prevented the introduction of hazardous items during baggage inspections and other types of screening.



Control of access using facial recognition systems

- Thorough security measures were taken, including centralised management at the security command centre of information from cameras and sensors installed around venues.



Venue Security Coordination Centre (VSCC)

- Regarding measures against infectious diseases, body temperature measurements and hand disinfection, etc., at the time of admission in pedestrian inspection areas were carried out for stakeholders, and social distancing was implemented as part of thorough measures to control close human contact.



Social distancing verification testing

Conclusion

- Through preparations for the Games, crisis management systems operation and hardware/software know-how were accumulated, and relationships of cooperation were built with relevant organisations such as the Government of Japan and the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee.
- During the Games, there were no cases of terrorism, and there were no verified cyber-attacks affecting the operation of the Games or disasters caused by a large-scale earthquake. Hence, a safe Games was achieved.

Accessibility

Ensuring accessibility

- The TMG, in collaboration with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, took steps to ensure accessibility so that all people would be able to easily participate in the Tokyo 2020 Games, regardless of whether a person had an impairment.
- The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, together with the participation of relevant national government agencies, the TMG, relevant local governments, organisations for people with impairments and others, created and publicised the Tokyo 2020 Accessibility Guidelines for areas where accessibility considerations were required at competition venues, accessible routes that serve as traffic lanes to those areas, means of transportation, information distribution and display signs.
- Based on this, the TMG promoted the development of metropolitan-area competition venues and worked to make access routes managed by public transportation companies and local public organisations barrier-free.

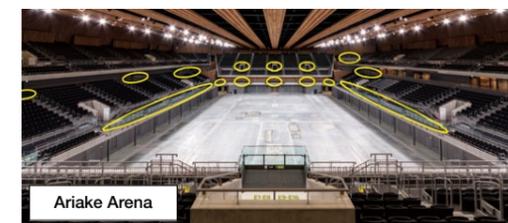
Accessibility at competition venues

- Based on the Tokyo 2020 Accessibility Guidelines formulated by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, the TMG arranged accessibility workshops consisting of people with impairments, academic experts and others. These workshops had the goal of making the Games facilities easy for everyone to use after the Games ended. Workshop results were incorporated into the development and renovation of the 11 competition venues in the Tokyo metropolitan area.
- In line with this, a review was undertaken on various items such as spectator seats, lavatories, signs, etc., and a development policy was compiled based

on the specific opinions expressed, which was reflected in the development of the new facilities and the renovations of existing facilities.

[Facilities example]

>> Wheelchair-user seating is distributed horizontally and vertically so that wheelchair users can watch the game from different vantage points.



Wheelchair-user seating areas (encircled in yellow)

>> Lavatories are distributed and located according to such usage conditions as wheelchair-accessibility and child-friendliness.

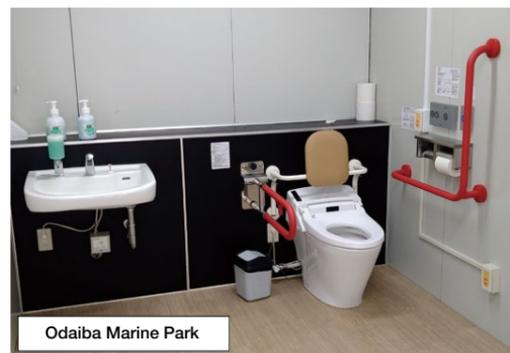


Lavatory for infants and small children

- The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee installed temporary entrances, ramps to various facilities, spectator seating for wheelchair users, multi-functional lavatories, lavatories for assistance dogs, etc., at the venues for the Games.



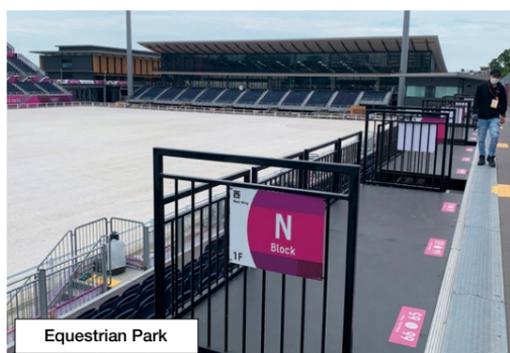
Sea Forest Waterway
Wheelchair seating (temporary spectator seats)



Odaiba Marine Park
Multifunctional lavatory (interior)



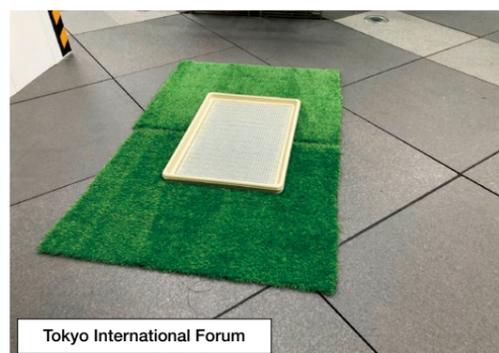
Ariake Urban Sports Park
Ramp



Equestrian Park
Wheelchair seating (temporary spectator seats)



Oi Hockey Stadium
Multifunctional lavatory (exterior)



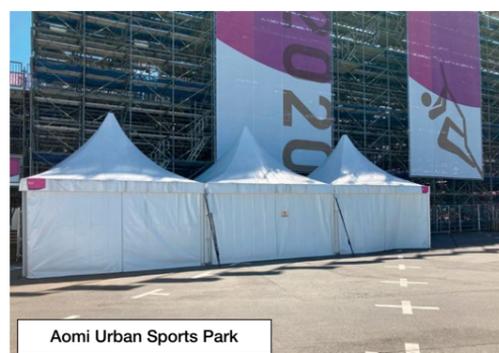
Tokyo International Forum
Lavatory for assistance dogs



Tokyo Aquatics Centre
Wheelchair-accessible lavatory



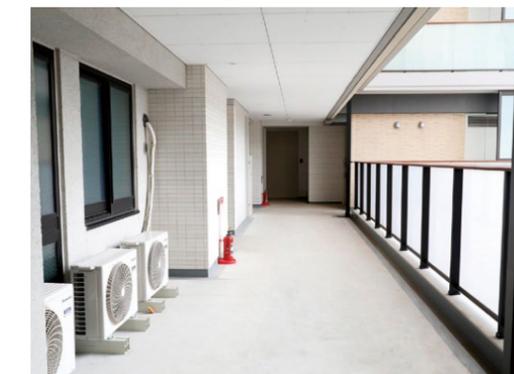
Tokyo International Forum
Venue entrance (wheelchair accessible)



Aomi Urban Sports Park
Rest area

Wheelchair accessibility at the Olympic and Paralympic Village

- From the design stage, the facilities at the Olympic and Paralympic Village were made wide enough to be safely used by wheelchair users and athletes and staff with various impairments, and ramps and handrails were installed.
- Wheelchair-accessible bathrooms were installed in some of the rooms.



Common corridor of accommodations



Wheelchair-accessible bathroom

Accessibility of transportation

1 Transportation for Games stakeholders

- Buses with wheelchair lifts (260) and a fleet of accessible shuttles (150) were deployed, and temporary ramps were pre-installed so that wheelchairs can get on and off at the bus stops for athletes in the Olympic and Paralympic Village and at competition venues.
- During the Games, various requests were received, such as athletes sitting in their own seats in cars, transferring them from a wheelchair to a sitting position and locking wheelchairs in place when boarding vehicles. Requests were responded to in detail to realise safe and smooth mobility.



Fleet of accessible shuttles



Transport buses for athletes (with wheelchair lifts)



Temporary ramps at bus stops for athletes



Transport buses for athletes (with ramps)

2 Roads and railway stations

- At railway stations, elevators were improved and other measures were taken to establish routes without different footpath levels to enable people to move from station platforms to station exits. At more than 95% of stations, different footpath height levels were eliminated. In addition, platform doors were installed at more than 350 stations, mainly at major stations around competition venues and airport access stations.
- Different sidewalk height levels were eliminated, street gradients were improved and tactile blocks were installed to help guide the visually impaired, along approximately 90km of metropolitan roads, so that everyone, including the elderly and impaired, could move smoothly, mainly around competition venues and tourist facilities.



Installation of platform doors



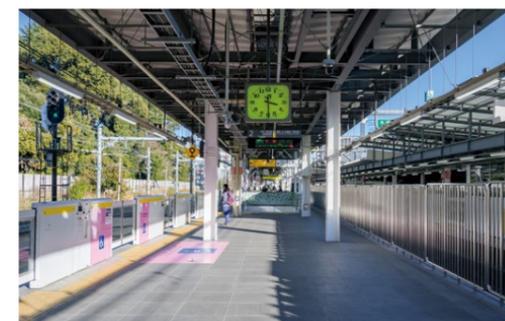
Elimination of different height levels on metropolitan roads (sidewalks), etc.



Sendagaya Station before



Tama Station before



Sendagaya Station after



Tama Station after

Providing volunteer support

- During the training of City Cast volunteers, participants deepened their understanding of various impairment issues, and professional instructors used demonstrations to explain how to support spectators who need special care such as visually impaired people and wheelchair users.
- Based on the opinions of training participants, online training was provided so that those who wanted to learn various methods of support in greater depth received instruction in simple sign language such as greetings, communication by writing, proxy reading and writing for people with visual impairments and more.
- Although there were few opportunities for City Cast volunteers to provide support due to the absence of spectators at venues, at some venues those with sign language training used their skills to provide assistance while those without training used gestures. In addition, when a visually impaired City Cast volunteer was present, voice communication was used with nearby volunteers during volunteer activities.



Demonstration of how to support wheelchair users



Explanation of simple sign language (online training)

Information barrier free

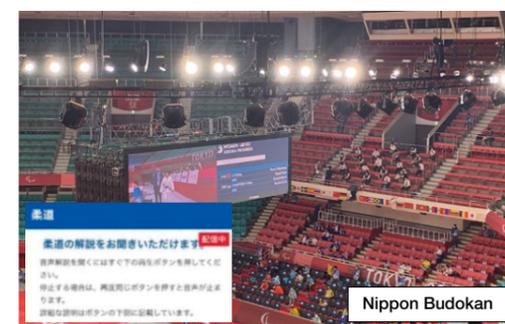
- In the interest of accessibility, the guidance signs at venues were displayed using a single-colour background, pictograms and bilingual text (UD font) so that everyone could easily view and understand them.
- The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee prepared audio descriptions for some competitions for the benefit of the visually impaired. On the day of the spectator project in collaboration with schools during the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, audio descriptions were provided via the Internet at Nippon Budokan (judo venue) and via FM radio at Makuhari Messe (goalball venue).
- In addition, regarding the announcements and speeches at the opening and closing ceremonies of the Tokyo 2020 Games, sign language interpreters and text information were projected onto jumbo screens inside the venue for the benefit of hearing-impaired people.
- The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, working with the TMG and receiving technical cooperation from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, took into consideration those who do not understand Japanese or have hearing impairments. Apps were used to distribute announcements and other information in multiple languages (Japanese, English, Chinese [traditional/simplified], Korean, French and Spanish) to the 38 venues of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 and the 21 venues of the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games. For details, refer to the Multilingual Support section (page 178).



Guidance sign: Overall view of a venue



Sign language interpreter for the opening ceremony of the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games



Internet audio description

Making accommodation facilities barrier-free

- For the first time in Japan, barrier-free standards for general-purpose guest rooms were enacted, and the subsidy system for supporting barrier-free accommodation facilities was expanded in Tokyo. During the three years prior to the start of the Games, 3,200 accessible rooms were secured, a seven-fold increase over the original number of 460

rooms. In addition, information was disseminated by posting barrier-free information on the TMG portal sites.



Public awareness logo for highlighting accessible accommodation facilities



Example of accessible guest room (Keio Plaza Hotel)

Conclusion

- Many athletes and stakeholders from Japan and overseas, including people with impairments and foreign visitors, participated in the Tokyo 2020 Games. The TMG worked with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee to ensure the accessibility of the Games, in terms of both tangible and intangible infrastructure, so that everyone could enjoy the Games regardless of their impairments.
- In particular, when transporting athletes and stakeholders during the Games, safe and smooth mobility was achieved by responding to the diverse needs of people with impairments, such as by providing buses with lifts, a fleet of accessible shuttles and special transportation boarding locations.
- Based on efforts in support of accessibility as the legacy of the Games, the creation of a universal design for cities will be promoted to make possible a high-quality barrier-free environment in both tangible and intangible ways, where people with impairments, the elderly, foreign visitors and others can live in peace and comfort.

Sustainability

Toward realising a sustainable Games

- The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, the TMG, the Government of Japan and others cooperated to promote the realisation of a sustainable Games, based on the Overview of the Tokyo 2020 Games Sustainability Plan (Second Edition) for the Tokyo 2020 Games.
- The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee established a management system that complied with ISO20121, an international standard that specifies the requirements for sustainability of events.

Achievements related to major initiatives, etc.

1 Climate change

- Achieved a carbon negative Games that went beyond carbon neutrality.
 - >> Implemented CO₂ reduction measures such as utilisation of existing venues, energy-saving actions and use of low-emission and fuel-efficient vehicles.
 - >> As a result of recalculating CO₂ emissions based on the actual values obtained after the end of the Games, emissions were found to be 1,962,000 tons-CO₂.
 - >> Throughout Tokyo and Saitama Prefecture, CO₂ reduction credits of 4.38 million tons-CO₂, provided by 217 businesses subject to the Tokyo Cap-and-Trade Program, were used to offset Games emissions.
- In Tokyo, Tokyo Zero Carbon 4 Days in 2020, which eliminated all CO₂ emitted in Tokyo for a total of four days during the opening and closing ceremonies of the Tokyo 2020 Games, was realised with credits (720,000 tons-CO₂) provided by businesses subject to the Tokyo Cap-and-Trade Program.

- Achieved 100% renewable energy for the Games' operating power.
 - >> Electricity was generated from renewable energy by receiving renewables-based electricity from electric power companies, using electricity from the venue's renewable energy power generation facility, and adding environmental value such as use of Renewable Energy Certificates.
 - >> At four venues in Tokyo, energy contracts were switched to an electric power company that used renewable energy at a higher rate than other power companies.

2 Resource management

- The amount of food loss was reduced by utilising ICT and other measures.
 - >> Various measures were implemented utilising ICT and other technology at the Olympic and Paralympic Village main dining hall.
 - >> A lunch box programme for staff and others involved in the Games was created and efforts were made to reduce the amount of unconsumed food items. Among surplus food, slightly less than 1,000 servings of bread with a relatively long expiration date were provided to food banks.
 - >> For food waste, efforts were made to produce feed and recycle biogas.
- More than 99% of procured items were reused or recycled.
 - >> Rental and leasing was used as much as possible, and the reuse and recycling of purchased items was prioritised.

- >> In order to promote sports, 76 sets of equipment for competitions using Japan's Sports Promotion Lottery subsidy will be presented to the 34 municipalities that had been publicly invited and selected, so that they could be effectively used at local sports fields even after the Games.
- >> As a result of securing strategic post-Games destinations and conducting a total of nine mediations with TMG bureaus and local governments in Tokyo, approximately 5,600 resource items were transferred.
- Approximately 62% of waste from the Games operations was reused or recycled.
 - >> Efforts were made to improve the recycling rate by methodically sorting recyclables, using easy-to-understand pictograms, outreach to the Games stakeholders before they began, and raising awareness of the importance of sorting recyclables by disseminating information at venues.
 - >> Efforts were also made to recover heat from waste that was difficult to recycle.

3 Atmosphere, water, greenery, biodiversity, etc.

- Severe heat stroke was reduced using effective direct and indirect methods.
 - >> 214 people suffered heat stroke during the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 and 66 during the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games. As a result of cooperation between the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, the Government of Japan, and the TMG, and taking comprehensive preventive measures according to the type of person who might become ill and situations learned from trials at test events, the occurrence of severe heat-related illness was minimised.
- The number of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) certifications obtained nationwide has increased.
 - >> As a result of the Government of Japan and the TMG promoting efforts to implement GAP and expand GAP certification in order to realise sustainable agriculture, forestry and fishery practices and provide food ingredients to the Games, the nationwide number of GAP-certified management bodies as of March 2021 was approximately 8,000, an approximate 1.8-fold increase during the four years after the establishment of food procurement standards.

4 Human rights and labour, fair business practices, etc.

- Maximum consideration was given to Diversity and Inclusion (D&I) across various aspects of the Games.
 - >> "Diversity and harmony" were reflected in the management of the Games, by ensuring accessibility, establishing the Women Athletes Specialisation at the Olympic Village general health clinic, and providing meals that take into account religious customs and diverse dietary practices.
 - >> Additional efforts were made, such as the launch of a Gender Equality Promotion Team and an initiative called Tokyo 2020 D&I Actions - toward a society where everyone is free to live as who they are.

5 Participation and collaboration, information dissemination

- The Tokyo 2020 Participation Programme led to the participation of many people, reaching a total of 170 million people.
 - >> Events and businesses carried out by various organisations and groups were certified in order to foster participation in the Games, build momentum and create a legacy after the Games.
 - >> Since the start of 2016, 170 million people participated in a total of 160,000 actions, and approximately 22,000 sustainability actions were implemented.
- Tokyo 2020 Medal Project
 - >> A national participation project was launched, sponsored by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, to produce the medals used at the Tokyo 2020 Games from recycled metals collected from all over the country. 100% of the required amount of metal was collected.
 - >> Prior to the start of the project, the TMG started accepting small electronic devices at the Tokyo Metropolitan Government building in February 2017 with the cooperation of Shinjuku City. As Tokyo's cooperation with the project continued, the number of metals collection locations was gradually expanded. The final number of collections made at the Tokyo Metropolitan Government building was 145,934.



Tokyo 2020 Medal Project
A ceremony was held at the collection centre at the Tokyo Metropolitan Government building to celebrate more than 100,000 contributions received

6 Sustainable procurement

- The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee formulated and administered a Sustainability-Friendly Procurement Code (hereinafter, the “Procurement Code”) that defined sustainability and other standards for the procurement process for the Games.
- In order to ensure strict compliance with the Procurement Code, a whistle-blower reporting line was created to respond promptly and appropriately to information about non-compliance from external parties.
- The Procurement Code formulated by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee was applied to 7,500 procurement projects managed by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee and to 128 licensee companies.
- More than 1,000 suppliers and licensee companies prepared checklists and some individual interviews were conducted to promote understanding of sustainability and sustainability efforts.
- Certification was used in the procurement of many products, such as wood, paper, agriculture/livestock/fishery products, and palm oil. The certification system steadily expanded in the last few years.

7 Venue maintenance

- At each stage of the Games, from the planning of venue construction to the conclusion of the Games, maximum consideration was given not only in terms of compliance with relevant laws and regulations and environmental concerns, such as energy saving, resource management and conservation of the natural environment, but also to sustainability, such as the accessibility of buildings and occupational safety and health at construction sites.
- Even after the Games, Games venues have been used effectively as valuable property for citizens in Tokyo and elsewhere in Japan.

Competition Venues and Facility Management

Initiatives at the preparation stage

1 Re-examination of the competition venues

- At the second regular session of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly, held on 10 June, 2014, then-Governor Masuzoe Yoichi announced that he would reconsider the plan for the venue for the Games. As a result, among 10 facilities that the TMG had been planning to newly develop, three facilities were cancelled and a decision was made to use existing facilities.
- In addition, at the second regular meeting of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Reform Office held on 29 September, 2016, Governor Koike received a proposal for construction of new permanent facilities from the research team of the Reform Office. In response, Governor Koike announced a review of three facilities: the Sea Forest Waterway, Olympic Aquatics Centre and Ariake Arena. As a result of multiple comprehensive studies, the TMG estimated that costs for the three facilities could be reduced by 40 billion yen.

2 New National Stadium

- On 17 July, 2015, Prime Minister Abe Shinzo announced a review of the initial stadium development plan. At the fourth meeting of the Ministerial Council for the Further Consideration of the New National Stadium Construction Plan (hereinafter the “Ministerial Council meeting”) held on 28 August, 2015, the New National Stadium construction plan was decided.
- Based on this construction plan, the Japan Sport Council, an operator of the Stadium, started an open bidding to recruit construction companies and decided on the priority negotiation rights holders on 22 December, 2015. The basic design for the new

national stadium was completed in June 2016. Construction of the main section of the stadium started in December of the same year and was completed at the end of November 2019.

- Regarding the financing for the development of the new national stadium, the TMG and the Government of Japan held discussions based on the New National Stadium construction plan. An agreement was reached at a three-party meeting of Governor Masuzoe, Minister for the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games Endo Toshiaki and Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Hase Hiroshi on 1 December, 2015, and at the fifth Ministerial Council meeting held on 22 December, a decision was made on the financial burden for the construction of the New National Stadium.

3 Change of Tokyo 2020 Olympic Marathon and racewalking venue

- On 16 October, 2019, the IOC announced the Plans to Change the Marathon and Racewalking Venues of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 (change to Sapporo).
- In a four-party discussion between IOC Coordination Commission Chairman John Coates, Governor Koike, Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee President Mori Yoshiro and Minister for the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games Hashimoto Seiko held on 1 November, 2019, Governor Koike stated that given the host city's importance in making the success of the Games possible, the TMG could not agree to the IOC's decision to change the venue, but stated that the city would not interfere with the decisions made by the IOC, which has final decision-making authority.

4 Construction of venues

- The TMG constructed and refurbished a total of 11 facilities, including six new permanent facilities and five existing facilities (including Musashino Forest Sport Plaza and Ariake Tennis Park) as competition venues for the Tokyo 2020 Games.
- The TMG worked on the construction of facilities in collaboration with the IOC, IPC, IFs, and NFs to make the best possible competition environment for all athletes participating in the Games.
- In the construction process, environmental considerations were taken into account, by actively introducing renewable energy such as solar power panels, geothermal heat utilisation equipment and other green measures.
- Based on the Tokyo 2020 Accessibility Guidelines, the TMG took steps to ensure accessibility by listening directly to people with impairments at accessibility workshops and reflecting their ideas in facility designs. See the attached table for details on major accessibility measures at each facility.
- After the Tokyo 2020 Games ended, the TMG decided to maximise the newly created appeal of facilities at the Games, beginning with the competition facilities, and make them places where Tokyo residents could gather for various activities centred on sports.
- As with the new permanent facilities, the use of the existing facilities (Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium, Tatsumi Water Polo Centre, Ariake Tennis Park, Musashino Forest Sport Plaza and Tokyo Stadium) was based on the Tokyo 2020 Accessibility Guidelines and the ideas expressed at accessibility workshops were reflected in facility features to ensure accessibility.
- At the same time, at the Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium, Tatsumi Water Polo Centre, Ariake Tennis Park and Tokyo Stadium, facility functions were improved through renovations of aging equipment, installing LED lighting for competitions and other actions.
- The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee developed temporary facilities at each venue in accordance with a general agreement. The TMG determined the necessity of construction, design specifications, unit prices and other matters in conjunction with the Joint Implementation Project Management

Committee, and paid part of the expenses related to the temporary infrastructure at facilities owned by the TMG and other municipalities outside Tokyo and part of expenses for the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games.

[Overview of new permanent facilities (six facilities)]

***Facility name at the time of the Games**

(1) Tokyo Aquatics Centre



- The world's highest level swimming pool, which has become the centre of Japanese swimming
 - >> Holds major domestic and international competitions
 - >> Expands the field of swimming and trains athletes for world competitions
- Completed in February 2020
- Main facilities
 - >> Main pool: 50m x 25m, depth: 3m, 10 lanes, movable wall & movable floor
 - >> Diving pool: 25m x 25m, depth: 5m, adjacent to dry land
 - >> Spectator seats: Approximately 15,000 (approximately 5,000 seats after the Games)
 - >> Sub pool: 50m x 25m, depth: 3m, 10 lanes, movable wall & movable floor
- *All pools have been certified as international standard pools.

(2) Ariake Arena



- A new sports and cultural hub in Tokyo
 - >> Managed and operated based on concession method
 - >> Events utilising cutting-edge technologies such as 5G and XR can also be held
- Completed in December 2019
- Main facilities
 - >> Main arena: Approximately 4,100 square metres (approx. 76m x 54m, height: 22m)
 - >> Spectator seats: Approximately 15,000 (including temporary seating)
 - >> Sub arena: Approximately 1,400 square metres (approx. 41m x 34m, height: 13m)

(3) Sea Forest Waterway



- International standard regatta venue for rowing and canoeing, which has become the centre of water sport competitions in Asia
 - >> Expands the field of aquatics by providing opportunities for aquatic sports experiences
 - >> Also used as a unique venue or event venue
- Completed in May 2019

- Main facilities
 - >> Competition course length: 2,000m
 - >> Grandstand building: Approximately 2,000 seats
 - >> Boathouse building, finish tower and many other structures

(4) Kasai Canoe Slalom Centre



- A facility for enjoying various water sports and leisure activities using the first artificial slalom course built in Japan.
 - >> Strengthens and trains athletes in a dedicated competitive environment
 - >> Provides various water sports and water leisure opportunities
- Competition course completed in May 2019
- Administration building completed in December 2019
- Main facilities
 - >> Competition course length: Approximately 200m
 - >> Warming up pool
 - >> Finish pool
 - >> Administration building

(5) Oi Hockey Stadium



- Multipurpose field for ball games that can be used for various sports including field hockey
 - >>A comprehensive sports and recreation venue in collaboration with other facilities in Oi Central Seaside Park
 - Completed in June 2019
 - Main facilities
 - >>North pitch: Approximately 2,600 seats, short pile artificial turf ground, watering equipment, scoreboard, lighting, etc.
 - >>South pitch: Approximately 500 seats, short pile artificial turf ground, watering equipment, lighting, etc.
- *All pitches are officially recognised by the International Hockey Federation

(6) Yumenoshima Park Archery Field



- Used for various purposes, mainly archery
 - >>Various uses as a lawn plaza, providing a place of relaxation for the Tokyo residents together with the adjacent Yumenoshima Park
- Completed in February 2019
- Main facilities
 - >>Lawn open space: Approximately 18,000 square metres
 - >>Shooting area: 21 lanes (maximum)
 - >>Sunshade roof (rest house): Approximately 130m in length, Width approx. 4 m, height approx. 9 m
 - >>Warehouse

[Main schedule (planned) for new permanent facilities, etc.]

- The main schedule from development to the reopening of the competition venues newly prepared by the TMG for the Games is as follows.

Main schedule (planned) for development of facilities by the TMG

Name of facility*1	Development cost*2	Schedule*3									
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Tokyo Aquatics Centre	567	Basic design consigned (Mar. 2016 - Feb. 2020)	Implementation design/construction (design/completion batch ordering method) (Mar. 2016 - Feb. 2020)						Used before the Games	Post-Games construction	Reopening business (Around Apr. 2023)
Sea Forest Waterway	303	Basic design consigned	Implementation design/construction (design/completion batch ordering method) (Mar. 2016 - May. 2019)						Used before the Games	Post-Games construction	Reopening business (Around Apr. 2023)
Ariake Arena	370	Basic design consigned	Implementation design/construction (design/completion batch ordering method) (Mar. 2016 - Dec. 2019)						Used before the Games	Post-Games construction	Opening (Around Aug. 2022)
Kasai Canoe Slalom Centre	78	Basic design consigned (Mar. 2015 - May. 2016)	Implementation design consigned (Apr. 2016 - Mar. 2017)	Competition course construction (Jun. 2017 - May. 2019)				Administration building construction (Jan. 2019 - Dec. 2018)	Used before the Games	Post-Games construction	Reopening business (Around Apr. 2023)
Oi Hockey Stadium	48	Basic design consigned (Dec. 2015 - Jul. 2016)	Implementation design consigned (Dec. 2016 - Jul. 2017)	Construction (Dec. 2017 - Jun. 2019)				Used before the Games	Post-Games construction	Reopening business (Around Jun. 2022)	
Yumenoshima Park Archery Field	9	Embarkment design consigned (Apr. 2015 - Mar. 2016)	Embarkment construction (Apr. 2016 - Mar. 2018)	Facility design consigned (Jan. 2017 - Mar. 2018)	Facility construction				Used before the Games	Reopening business (Oct. 2021)	
Ariake Tennis Park	102	Basic design consigned (Sep. 2015 - May. 2016)	Implementation design consigned (Jul. 2016 - Jun. 2017)	Construction of short courts, indoor courts, etc. (Oct. 2017 - Jul. 2019)				Outdoor court / indoor court surface construction (Jan. 2018 - Mar. 2020)	Used before the Games	Post-Games construction	Coliseum, short courts resume use of indoor courts (in sequence from around Mar. 2022)
Musashino Forest Sport Plaza	351	Construction (- Mar. 2017)		Opening							

*1 The facility name is the name at the time of the Games
 *2 Expected development cost as of Dec. 2019
 *3 During the period from the completion of each facility to the start of the Games, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee installed temporary construction for the Games and they were used before the Games.
 *4 Partial construction is scheduled to continue (part of building work, etc.)

[Appended table: Main accessibility support for Tokyo metropolitan competition venues, etc.]

	Tokyo Aquatics Centre	Ariake Arena *2	Sea Forest Waterway	Kasai Canoe Slalom Centre *3,4	Oi Hockey Stadium *3 North pitch	Oi Hockey Stadium *3 South pitch	Ariake Tennis Park Coliseum *5	Ariake Tennis Park Show courts
Total number of seats	15,000 seats (Spectator seats: 2F-4F)	15,000 seats (Spectator seats: 1F-4F)	2,000 seats (Spectator seats: 1F and 2F)		2,600 seats (Spectator seats: 2F and 3F)	500 seats (Spectator seats: 2F and 3F)	9,700 seats (Spectator seats: 1F-3F)	3,000 seats (Spectator seats: 1F and 2F)
Wheelchair user seating (number of seats)	Total 158 seats (1.1%) (Placement) Placed in 2F-4F seating	Total 150 seats (1.0%) (Placement) Placed in 1F-4F seating	Total 24 seats (1.2%) (Placement) Placed in 1F and 2F seating		Total 26 seats (1.0%) (Placement) Placed in 2F and 3F seating	Total 5 seats (1.0%) (Placement) Placed in 2F seating	Total 98 seats (1.0%) (Placement) Placed in 1F and 2F seating	Total 36 seats (1.2%) (Placement) Placed in 1F and 2F seating
Companion seating (number of seats)	Total 158 seats (1.1%) (Placement) Placed in 2F-4F seating	Total 150 seats (1.0%) (Placement) Placed in 1F-4F seating	Total 24 seats (1.2%) (Placement) Placed in 1F and 2F seating		Total 26 seats (1.0%) (Placement) Placed in 2F and 3F seating	Total 5 seats (1.0%) (Placement) Placed in 2F seating	Total 98 seats (1.0%) (Placement) Placed in 1F and 2F seating	Total 36 seats (1.2%) (Placement) Placed in 1F and 2F seating
Priority seating (Additional amenities seating) (number of seats)	Total 156 seats (1.0%) (Placement) Placed in 2F and 3F seating	Total 157 seats (1.0%) (Placement) Placed in 2F-4F seating	Total 24 seats (1.2%) (Placement) Placed in 1F and 2F seating		Total 26 seats (1.0%) (Placement) Placed in 2F and 3F seating	Total 5 seats (1.0%) (Placement) Placed in 2F seating	Total 102 seats (1.0%) (Placement) Placed in 1F and 2F seating	Total 36 seats (1.2%) (Placement) Placed in 1F and 2F seating
Hearing induction loop seating (number of seats)	Total 1,504 seats (Placement) Placed in 2F-4F seating	Total 1,562 seats (Placement) Placed in 2F-4F seating	Total 850 seats (Placement) Placed in 1F and 2F seating (FM system)		Total 260 seats (Placement) Placed in 2F seating	Total 80 seats (Placement) Placed in 2F seating	Total 1,234 seats (Placement) Placed in 2F-4F seating	Total 270 seats (Placement) Placed in 2F and 3F seating
Separated by lavatory functions (including for spectators and related parties)								
Number of wheelchair-accessible lavatories installed	23	25	16	3	9	4	15	6
Number of unisex lavatories installed	5	14	2	3	4	2	4	2
Number of lavatories with handrails *1	30	86	33	8	25	6	39	27
Number of ostomate-compatible lavatories installed *1	16	15	2	1	3	4	10	2
Number of lavatories for infants *1	23	11	6	1	13	16	33	9

*1 Also, may be installed in a wheelchair-accessible lavatory or a unisex lavatory.
 *2 The number of spectator seats includes temporary seats.
 *3 Not planned to be used as a Paralympic venue. Used only as an Olympic venue.
 *4 The Kasai Canoe Slalom Centre was not equipped with spectator seating because the spectator seats were temporarily installed during the Tokyo 2020 Games.
 *5 The Ariake Coliseum is an existing facility, but it is listed in this table because it is an integral part of the construction of the new Ariake Tennis Park tennis facility.
 *6 Yumenoshima Park Archery Field was a qualifying venue at the time of the Tokyo 2020 Games, and there were no spectator seats. (Temporary spectator seats were provided at the adjacent athletics stadium, which was the venue for the main competition)

Note: Tokyo 2020 Accessibility Guidelines (overview of seating ratios)

Wheelchair user seating: Olympic venue ⇒ 0.75% Paralympic venue ⇒ 1.0-1.2%
 Companion seating: Installed in the same ratio as wheelchair seating Priority seating: 1% was desired

	Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium (Main arena)		Tatsumi Water Polo Centre*		Tokyo Stadium* (Stadium building)		Musashino Forest Sport Plaza (Main arena)	
	Pre-renovation	Post-renovation	Pre-renovation	Post-renovation	Pre-renovation	Post-renovation	Pre-renovation	Post-renovation
Total number of seats	6,030 seats (Spectator seats: 2F and 3F)	5,308 seats (Spectator seats: 2F and 3F)	3,633 seats (Spectator seats: 2F and 3F)	3,589 seats (Spectator seats: 2F and 3F)	49,930 seats (Spectator seats: upper/lower stands)	48,013 seats (Spectator seats: upper/lower stands)	6,662 seats (Spectator seats: 3F and 4F)	5,933 seats (Spectator seats: 3F and 4F)
Wheelchair user seating (number of seats)	Total 29 seats (Placement) Placed in 2F seating	Total 55 seats (1.03%) (Placement) Placed in 2F seating	Total 20 seats (Placement) Installed in 2F seating	Total 36 seats (1.00%) (Placement) Placed in 2F seating	Total 394 seats (Placement) Placed in the lower stands	Total 336 seats (0.69%) (Placement) Placed in the lower stands	Total 1 seat (Placement) Placed in 3F seating	Total 72 seats (1.21%) (Placement) Placed in 3F seating
Companion seating (number of seats)	Not installed	Total 55 seats (1.03%) (Placement) Placed in 2F seating	Not installed	Total 36 seats (1.00%) (Placement) Placed in 2F seating	Not installed	Total 328 seats (0.68%) (Placement) Placed in the lower stands	Not installed	Total 58 seats (0.97%) (Placement) Placed in 3F seating
Priority seating (Additional amenities seating) (number of seats)	Not installed	Total 12 seats (0.22%) (Placement) Placed in 2F seating	Not installed	Total 14 seats (0.39%) (Placement) Placed in 2F seating	Not installed	Total 72 seats (0.14%) (Placement) Placed in the lower stands	Not installed	Total 62 seats (1.04%) (Placement) Placed in 3F and 4F seating
Hearing induction loop seating (number of seats)	Not installed	(FM system installed)	170 seats (FM system)	Total 176 seats (Placement) Placed in 2F seating (FM system)	Total 224 seats (Placement) Placed in the lower stands	Total 198 seats (Placement) Placed in the lower stands	Total 138 seats (Placement) Placed in 3F seating	Total 92 seats (Placement) Placed in 3F seating
Separated by lavatory functions (including for spectators and related parties)								
Number of wheelchair-accessible lavatories installed	11	11	5	10	15	26	9	9
Post-renovation In order to ease crowding in wheelchair-accessible lavatories, "handrail", "ostomate", "baby chair" and "diaper changing table" apparatuses were distributed as much as possible in men's and women's lavatories. Since it was difficult to install "unisex lavatories with opposite sex assistance" due to the unavailability of space, wheelchair-accessible lavatories were able to be used as unisex lavatories, with curtains installed to ensure privacy.								

* In addition to the above, a changing room/shower for para athletes such as wheelchair users, an appropriate site line from the wheelchair user's seat, calm down/cool down areas, voice guidance equipment, etc., were provided based on the characteristics of the facility and the competition event.

5 Environmental assessments

- In the planning stage for candidacy, an initial stage environmental impact assessment was conducted for all competition venues. By FY2017, environmental assessments were made of the construction of all permanent facilities and evaluation reports and follow-up plans were prepared.
- In FY2018, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee started environmental assessments of some of the temporary facilities, taking into consideration the outline of construction and scale at each venue.
- Subsequently, follow-up surveys were conducted according to the preparation status of the Games and follow-up reports were prepared. In addition, appropriate assessment materials were also prepared for temporary facilities by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee.
- At the same time, environmental assessments related to the competition and overall plan for the Tokyo 2020 Games was conducted.

6 Sustainable procurement

- The TMG respected the Procurement Code and proceeded with preparations for the Games by using sustainable wood products when constructing competition facilities.
- As the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee set up a whistle-blower reporting line, the TMG also set up a contact line for receiving reports if the Procurement Code was being ignored or there was a suspicion of non-compliance.
- As much as possible, the TMG procured building materials and equipment for temporary facilities through renting and leasing, in order to reduce waste-related emissions at the time of facility removal.
- After the Tokyo 2020 Games ended, the TMG decided to maximise the newly created appeal of the facilities of the Games, beginning with the competition facilities, and make them places where Tokyo residents could gather for various activities centred on sports.

7 Securing venues due to the postponement of the Games

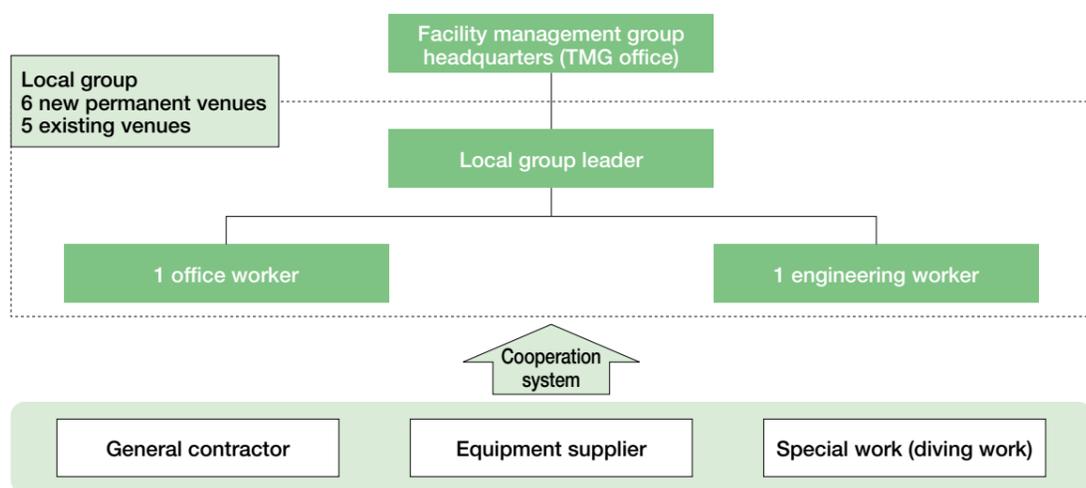
- After the decision was made to postpone the Games due to the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, it became an urgent necessity to resecure the competition venues.
- The TMG coordinated with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, designated managers for each venue, venue users and others, and held various discussions to ensure that the Games could be held on a new schedule. It was expected to be difficult as some facilities already had reservations for other events. However, due to cancellations and adjustments to changed schedules, approximately 80% of venues were secured as of June 2020. It was expected that all competition venues to be used would be secured by the following month.

8 Initiatives to build systems of cooperation during the Games with related parties

- In order to maintain a good competition environment at facilities owned by the TMG among the competition venues, a system was established to promptly repair any problems or damage, in cooperation with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee and facility managers.
- In the event of a problem with or damage to any of the accommodation buildings in the Olympic and Paralympic Village, the TMG established a system to coordinate repairs and restorations with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee and designated builders.
- In addition, staff were assigned to Tokyo Sports Square, which was renovated by TMG authorities, and a system was established to prepare for any problems involving the facilities.

9 Facility management system at the Games

- The TMG office assigned a "headquarters" that oversaw each facility at a main office, a "local team" that responded at each venue and a "mobility team" that was dispatched from the TMG office to each venue in an emergency. Furthermore, in order to respond to emergencies, the TMG built a system of cooperation with businesses involved in facility construction.



Structure of the facility management group (common to the Tokyo 2020 Games)

Initiatives during the Games

1 Competition venues, etc., managed by the TMG

Competition venues	Sports (Olympic Games Tokyo 2020)	Sports (Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games)
Yumenoshima Park Archery Field	Archery	Archery
Sea Forest Waterway	Canoe (Sprint), Rowing	Canoe, Rowing
Kasai Canoe Slalom Centre	Canoe (Slalom)	—
Oi Hockey Stadium	Hockey	—
Ariake Arena	Volleyball	Wheelchair Basketball
Tokyo Aquatics Centre	Aquatics (Swimming, Diving, Artistic Swimming)	Swimming
Ariake Tennis Park	Tennis	Wheelchair Tennis
Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium	Table Tennis	Table Tennis
Tatsumi Water Polo Centre	Aquatics (Water Polo)	—
Tokyo Stadium	Football, Modern Pentathlon, Rugby	—
Musashino Forest Sport Plaza	Badminton, Modern Pentathlon	Wheelchair Basketball

2 Regular activities

- For the entire schedule of competition events at each venue, staff were assigned to venues from two hours before the start of the competition to the end of the competition to conduct patrol inspections of the facilities and respond to any problems.
- From the pre-opening day to the closing day of the Olympic and Paralympic Village, the TMG cooperated with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee and designated builders to carry out patrol inspections and troubleshooting of facilities, and discussed and made adjustments in regard to maintenance and damage repair related to legacy areas and restoration to the original state.
- During the period of transition to the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, repairs were made for problems where emergency measures had been taken to address minor repair issues that occurred during the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020.

3 Response to typhoons

- In regard to typhoons 8 and 10, which were expected to approach the Kanto (greater Tokyo) region, a Special Response Headquarters was set up within the Facility Management Group to respond.
- In cooperation with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee and designated managers, the TMG took advance measures to prevent damage such as rainwater leaks and flying debris. Furthermore, the TMG asked businesses related to the Games to arrange emergency response measures for use if necessary.
- Thanks to these initiatives, there was no damage that would affect the operation of Games.

[Specific responses]

- >> Inspection and cleaning of drainage basins
- >> Installation of sandbags and water stop boards
- >> Installation of drainage pumps
- >> Prevention of outdoor equipment and temporary construction from becoming flying debris
- >> Removal of tent curtains
- >> Taking care of start pontoons (Sea Forest Waterway)

[Quick recovery responses in the event of damage]

- >> Staff on standby from night or early morning
- >> Divers on standby (Sea Forest Waterway)



Waterproofing of outdoor elevator doors



Measures to prevent temporary construction from becoming flying debris

Conclusion

- Regarding venue management, while there were many parties involved in facility construction such as the TMG, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, facility managers and businesses, sufficient discussions were held and plans were coordinated in advance to organise the division of roles and build an information gathering and communication system, so that parties concerned could respond immediately in an emergency.
- This made it possible to take the initiative in maintaining each competition venue and the Olympic and Paralympic Village accommodations in good condition throughout the Games. As a result, the Games concluded without any facility problems that would have affected the management of the Games and the accommodation of athletes.
- The experience of facility management learned during the Games will be applied to future facility management endeavours and facilities will be effectively utilised as a legacy of the Games.



Illuminated Ariake Arena



Tokyo Aquatics Centre decorated by the “Flower Lane Project”

Olympic and Paralympic Village

Initiatives at the preparation stage

1 Construction

- The Olympic and Paralympic Village for athletes was situated on the west side of Harumi Wharf, and was developed utilising the metropolitan land of Harumi 4-chome and Harumi 5-chome in the Chuo City of Tokyo. The total area was approximately 44ha.
- The accommodation buildings and other structures of the Olympic and Paralympic Village were planned as a temporary lease of residential buildings under construction by designated builders as part of an urban redevelopment project implemented by the TMG.
- After the Games, equipment and temporary interior construction was removed from buildings. After the buildings were returned to the state of structural frames, designated builders completed construction of new housing, etc., which were sold and leased as condominiums, rental homes and other types of housing.
- Temporary facilities such as the main dining hall and village plaza were developed by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee. Also, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee procured the fixtures installed in facilities, including beds, tables and chairs.

2 Sustainability-oriented initiatives

- After the Games, the interiors of the accommodation buildings in the Olympic and Paralympic Village were constructed utilising the building skeleton. These buildings became permanent housing for sale and rent by private companies. Regarding the equipment that had been installed, in addition to actively encouraging rental and leasing, the 3Rs were practiced by introducing recyclable corrugated cardboard fittings into living spaces.
- The Village Plaza was built using approximately

40,000 pieces of domestic timber provided by local governments from around Japan, with plans to return the timber to each local government after the Games for use as legacy works in public facilities. The TMG provided wood materials from the Tama area, which were to be used later for interior materials and benches for public schools and sports facilities.

3 Urban development after the Games

- It was decided that after the Games, the know-how of private businesses would be utilised and the TMG would take advantage of location features that are open to the sea near Tokyo’s city centre to promote community development of places where diverse groups of people, such as child-rearing families, the elderly and foreign residents, can interact and lead active lives. In addition, by utilising new technologies such as hydrogen energy, efforts were made toward the realisation of an urban setting that would serve as a model for environmentally advanced cities.

Initiatives during the Games

1 Overview

- Inside the Olympic and Paralympic Village, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, which was the main management body for the Games, provided an environment in which athletes could live safely, securely and comfortably during the Games.

[Olympic Games Tokyo 2020]

>>Held for a total of 30 days from 13 July to 11 August, 2021

[Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games]

>>Held for a total of 23 days from 17 August to 8 September, 2021



Full view of the Olympic and Paralympic Village



Accommodation buildings



Rooms



Main dining hall

2 Main initiatives

- Accommodation buildings (21 buildings)
 - >> At the time of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 18,000 beds secured
 - >> At the time of the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games 8,000 beds secured
 - >> The bed frames of the bedding installed in living spaces were made of cardboard and were 100% recyclable.
 - >> Blackout curtains were installed in all bedrooms so the athlete's sleep would not be disturbed.
 - >> Closets were designed with a height that took into consideration use by wheelchair users.
- Main dining hall
 - >> Open 24 hours
 - Maximum number of meals: 45,000 meals/day

- >> Number of seats:
 - Approximately 3,000 seats at the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020
 - Approximately 2,400 seats at the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games
- >> The cooking staff served the food.
- >> Salads, etc., were divided into small servings in advance and served in a format where athletes could collect them.
- >> A hand sanitiser solution was placed at entrances and in the food serving lines.

Complex facilities

- >> Approximately 600 equipment items were installed in the fitness centre, including aerobic and weight machines.
- >> Boccia gameplay experience, massage chairs, mascots, robot bicycle simulators, etc., were installed for recreation.
- Outpatient care for people with fevers
 - >> Medical treatment was provided to patients suspected of having infectious diseases, and PCR tests, etc., were carried out. Specimen analysis was performed inside the facilities.
 - >> An isolation space was set up until the test results were made known.
 - >> Inspection of close contacts of infected people was conducted in close contact examination areas.
 - >> When a positive infection result was found, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee cooperated with the Infectious Disease Control Centre and the Health and Hygiene Branch.
- Village Plaza
 - >> Wood was borrowed at no cost from 63 local governments nationwide from Hokkaido to Kyushu.
 - >> Official shops, internet lounges & cafes, hair salons, Japanese culture corners, post offices, banks, etc., were set up to support the lives of athletes and make relaxation spaces available.
- Olympic Truce Mural & Paralympic Mural
 - >> The Olympic Truce Mural is a monument that athletes could sign to demonstrate their prayer for a peaceful world. The Paralympic Mural could be signed by athletes to show their support for the rights of persons with impairments and the realisation of a sustainable inclusive society.
 - >> The TMG built five Olympic monuments and three Paralympic monuments using wood from the Tama area, which were installed in the Olympic and Paralympic Village during the respective Games.
 - >> The Olympic Truce Mural held an inauguration ceremony on 19 July, 2021, and the Paralympic Mural held an inauguration ceremony on 21 August.

>> In the wake of the Games, the murals are being considered for use in metropolitan facilities as a monument to peace and inclusivity and as a memorial to the athletes who participated in the Games.



Complex facility



Olympic Truce Mural Inauguration Ceremony



Outpatient care for people with fevers



Paralympic Mural Inauguration Ceremony



Village Plaza

Transportation

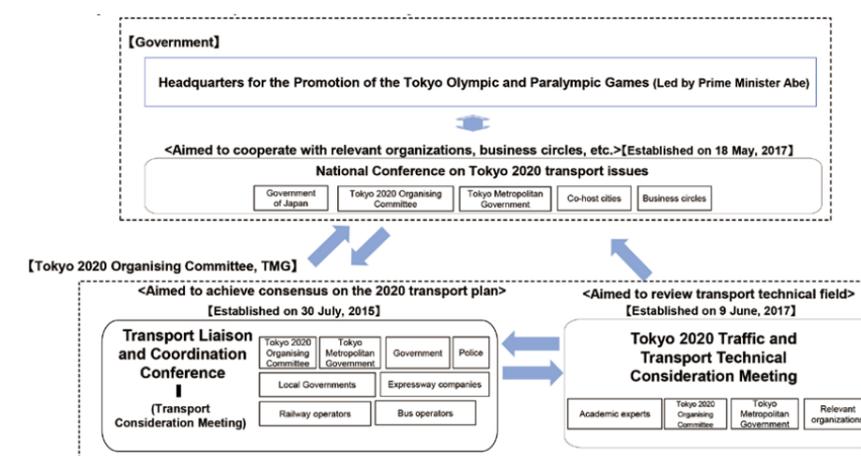
Initiatives at the preparation stage 1 Promotion system for transportation

- In holding the Olympic and Paralympic Games in the Tokyo metropolis, it was necessary not only to realise safe and smooth transportation for the Games stakeholders and spectators, but also to maintain a stable urban living environment, including logistics, and economic activities.
- Therefore, in regard to the study of traffic and transportation, information was widely shared and consensus was achieved at the Tokyo 2020 Traffic and Transport Technical Consideration Meeting and the Transport Liaison and Coordination Conference, sponsored by the TMG and the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, and the National Conference on Tokyo 2020 transport issues, established by the Japanese government.

2 Games Routes

[Games stakeholders transport routes]

- In order to transport athletes and Games stakeholders, the TMG set up the Olympic Route Network and the Paralympic Route Network (ORN/PRN). In setting the routes, the TMG aimed to provide safe, smooth and reliable transportation services to all stakeholders. To reduce the impact on the lives of Tokyo citizens and urban activities, the TMG called on the general public to cooperate in reducing the number of times they used cars, change the timings when they used their cars, and refrain from parking.
- On these routes, the TMG created cherry-coloured traffic markings and signboards to indicate that the route is for vehicles related to the Games.
- In addition, a vehicle depot was set up to store and manage buses (approximately 2,000) and a fleet of shuttles (approximately 3,800) used to transport Games stakeholders.



Promotion system for transportation in the Tokyo area



Olympic Route Network (ORN)



Traffic markings and signboards installed on transportation routes

[Spectators and Games staff transport routes]

- The Spectator Transport Route (Last Mile) was set as a route for spectators and staff to pass between competition venues and the train stations that spectators were expected to use during the Games.
- Likewise, based on the Tokyo 2020 Accessibility Guidelines, accessible routes, which are accessibility-friendly flow lines for spectators, were created at each venue.
- Furthermore, for venues with steep slopes or differences in footpath levels on the walking route to each venue, plans were made to operate a reservation-based transportation service using universal design (UD) taxis, welfare taxis, and bus vehicles.
- Regarding railway operations during the Games, specific details about the running of special trains mainly during the spectator's usage time, such as an increase in the number of trains to alleviate

congestion and operating during late-night hours, were announced, but the plans were cancelled due to the decision to hold the Games without spectators.



Spectator transportation route (Olympic Stadium)

3 Traffic management implementation plan

[Necessity of traffic management]

- During the Games, from July to early September, the annual traffic volume on the roads is high and Games-related vehicles drive on the roads. If no measures were taken, it was thought that congestion on expressways would be almost double the current level, and on railways, due to the use of spectators, congestion was expected to occur mainly on lines running around the venues.
- Furthermore, since the number of logistics vehicles and general vehicles was expected to increase, citizens and the business community were called on to cooperate in achieving safe and smooth transportation at the Games and maintaining urban life, including goods delivery. As for road traffic and public transport, it was necessary to manage traffic in order to reduce it by a certain amount.

[Traffic management goals]

- In road traffic, in order to realise a good traffic environment, the goal was set to reduce general traffic by 10% of the pre-Games traffic volume. For general traffic and the Metropolitan Expressway traffic in areas where competition venues are concentrated in the city centre, the goal was to reduce the pre-Games traffic volume by up to approximately 30%, and for the Metropolitan Expressway to achieve good traffic conditions on a par with those of holidays.
- For public transportation (railway), the goal was the same level of safety and smooth operation as during normal (current) operations.

[Traffic management plan]

- In order to achieve goals related to road traffic, Travel Demand Management (hereinafter, "TDM"), which aimed to reduce traffic volume with the cooperation of many companies and citizens, and Traffic System Management (hereinafter, "TSM"), such as closing the entrance to Metropolitan Expressways and imposing lane restrictions based on traffic volume, were implemented. Regarding public transportation, it was decided that the effective combination of three initiatives - "securing transportation capacity (increasing the number of trains running when usage is expected to increase etc.)", "dispersing and levelling spectator demand (dispersing spectator usage time etc.)" and "dispersing and curbing demand from general users (telework, calls for staggered work times etc.)" - would ensure safe and smooth transportation for spectators of the Games.
- In the summer of 2019, a test run to alleviate traffic congestion was conducted based on goals similar to actual Games conditions, in order to understand the traffic volume reduction effect of TDM and reflect that understanding in the plans for the Games.
- As a result, it was found that calling on TDM had a certain effect on reducing the traffic volume on Metropolitan Expressways, which is the main transportation route for people involved in the Games. However, it was also found that it tends to be harder to lower traffic compared to general roads. Since it is important to sufficiently reduce a wide range of traffic volume in order for TSM to

function effectively, it was decided to implement toll measures as an additional measure to reliably reduce the traffic volume on Metropolitan Expressways.

4 TDM up to the Games

[Travel Demand Management (TDM)]

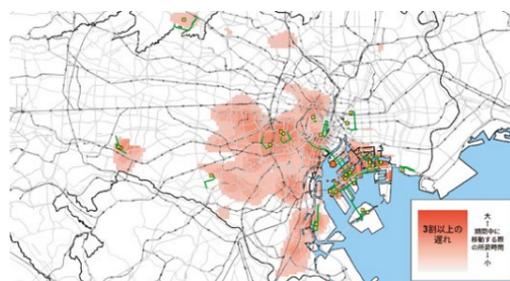
- In order to maintain a balance between the activities of the Games and economic activities, it is important to control and disperse transportation demand. As a TDM initiative, many companies and citizens were called on to provide understanding and cooperation in terms of the flow of people and the flow of goods.
- In August 2018, the TMG launched the 2020 TDM Promotion Project together with the Government of Japan and the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, as well as the Japan Business Federation, the Japan Association of Corporate Executives, the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry and other economic organisations. Companies that mainly operate in Tokyo were called on to formulate and implement business continuity plans in consideration of traffic congestion at the time of the Games, including inside and outside the central area of Tokyo and other prefectures. In addition, 16 districts in the Metropolitan area of Tokyo were designated as high-priority areas, because they had such characteristics as "having a concentration of competition venues" and "having heavy traffic passing through congested road and railway areas".



TDM high-priority areas (16 districts in green)

Requests were made to reduce and disperse transportation demand. For high-priority areas, the TMG held an intensive round of briefing sessions on TDM efforts based on the characteristics of each area and engaged in personal consulting, and responded in detail according to the situation of each organisation/company.

- After the Games were postponed, online briefings and seminars were held in light of the spread of COVID-19. Since 2018, approximately 600 briefing sessions and seminars had been held, sometimes co-hosted by economic organisations, and individual consulting was held approximately 3,800 times.
- In addition, in order for companies and other businesses to prepare for avoiding traffic congestion during the Games, an Impact Map of Games Transport to show what kind of traffic conditions would occur with no traffic measures in place during the Games was prepared. A Time & Route Searching System was also provided to show how long it would take compared to normal times if an arbitrary departure point/destination and time of day were specified under circumstances where traffic is restricted during the Games.



Impact Map of Games Transport

- Furthermore, in order to gain the understanding of many companies and citizens, the TMG conducted publicity using posters, leaflets, videos, e-mail magazines etc., as well as on the TMG website. While providing information in time for the summer 2019 test run, the TMG worked with the Government of Japan and other relevant organisations to provide information on traffic measures to be taken during the Games and to call for the alleviation of congestion.

- In addition, the TMG compiled its own TDM initiatives, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government 2020 Action Plan, including what kind of divisions made what kind of initiatives, who is in charge, and asked organisations and companies to make their 2020 action plans. As support for making these plans, the TMG announced the 2020 Action Plan Creation Support Simple Tools and provided guidance on individual consulting with experts, and called for cooperation.
- Similar to the TMG, the Government of Japan also showed the initiatives of ministries and agencies. Both the Government of Japan and the TMG called for a wide range of cooperation from companies.
- In addition, in order to minimise traffic congestion due to lane restrictions associated with construction work, an action policy was created and implemented to adjust ordering times for construction work ordered by the TMG and to reduce the number of construction vehicles. The TMG asked more than 70 organisations, including the Government of Japan and local governments, as well as companies ordering private construction and construction contractors to cooperate in the coordination of construction.

[Logistics TDM for small and medium-sized enterprises etc.]

- Surveys revealed that many sole proprietors and small and medium-sized enterprises were not giving enough thought to the flow of goods, which is one of the TDM initiatives, even while letters had been issued requesting cooperation related to logistics and briefing sessions had been held. According to the results of a summer test run conducted in 2019, approximately 40% of companies did not plan to implement logistics measures during the Games, and approximately 80% of these companies were small and medium-sized enterprises with 100 or less employees. Since it was necessary to further inform and promote TDM related to logistics to small and medium-sized enterprises and other businesses, the 2020 Logistics TDM Executive Council (hereinafter, "the Council"), composed of the Government of Japan, economic organisations, organisations such as tax accountants and labour and social security attorneys, the TMG, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, and others in charge of putting TDM into practice, was established in January 2020.
- The Council, while promoting efforts to convey traffic congestion information expected during the Games in an easy-to-understand manner, developed an integrated effort from public relations activities to dispatching consultants to implement specific countermeasures.
- In addition to distributing public relations materials and holding web seminars, under the catch phrase "Logistics to the Future", it certified and commended small and medium-sized enterprises that took advanced initiatives with an eye to the

future as part of an effort to promote the efficiency of logistics in the entire supply chain.

[Smooth Biz]

- The TMG promoted TDM and initiatives such as flexible telework and staggered work hours, collectively known as Smooth Biz, in an integrated manner.
- Smooth Biz set a period for promoting efforts starting from the year prior to the Games, such as increasing the ratio of company telework, etc., in cooperation with the telework days promoted by the Government of Japan. Around that time, the TMG highlighted the efforts of advanced companies and held events to commend excellent cases in the interest of boosting the promotion of company efforts leading up to the Games. In addition, Smooth Biz efforts were also seen as effective in countering COVID-19, and companies were called on to take action to advance their preparations for efforts related to the Games.



2020TDM Promotion Project



Council meeting



TROC



Temporary ramps at bus stops for athletes



Fleet of accessible shuttles

Initiatives and status during the Games

1 Transport Operation Centre (TROC)

- TROC was established as a department to comprehensively coordinate transport at the Games in order to realise safe and smooth transportation of the Games stakeholders, spectators and staff. The centre collected and shared information related to transportation in collaboration with external organisations related to the Games such as MOC and COC, which managed urban activities. In addition, it adopted a total of approximately 950 traffic managers and road managers as liaisons, and built an information sharing system for transportation.
- TROC operated from 7 July to 8 September, 2021, constantly monitoring traffic conditions 24 hours a day and adjusting transportation operations of the Games stakeholders, so that accidents, traffic jams or other problems would not interrupt the operations of the Games.
- Through these efforts, we were able to realise smooth transportation operations during the Games.

2 Transportation for the Games

- Transportation for the Games was provided from 7 July when athletes and Games stakeholders entered Japan, along with roundtrip transport to the opening and closing ceremonies, the Olympic and Paralympic Village and elsewhere, up until 8 September for departures from Japan.

- The number of buses related to the Games was a maximum of 2,160 at the time of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 and a maximum of 920 at the time of the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games. The fleet of shuttles which also provided transport services had 2,654 vehicles.
- At the time of the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, buses with lifts (260 units) and a fleet of accessible shuttles (150 units) were deployed in order to provide accessibility. The transport needs of athletes were met by installing temporary ramps at the Olympic and Paralympic Village and competition venues, which athletes used to directly board and disembark buses with a wheelchair.

3 Traffic measures around the venue

- Near the venues and other locations, a sequence of traffic measures was implemented. Specifically, there were no-entry areas that prohibited entry by anyone not involved in the Games, traffic-restricted areas that regulated traffic because of their proximity to venues, detour areas that encouraged detours because they were around the venues, and dedicated and priority lanes with posted sign regulations that specified the lanes for Games-related vehicles.

Traffic Control Measures Around the Venue

To reduce traffic congestion on local roads such as around competition venues, the following general traffic control measures are planned during the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020.

Category	Objectives	Methods	Notes
(A) No-entry area (Closed Perimeter)	Establishment of Competition Venues, etc.	Installing physical fencing, etc., surrounding the venue	Preventing passage by vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians other than Games stakeholders, etc.
(B) Traffic-restricted area (Traffic Management Measures)	Restrictions on passing through	Limiting passing through by installing restriction signage	No passing through* Pedestrians and bicycles can pass through in principle
(C) Detour area (Traffic Perimeter)	Elimination of passing through	Using the line of guidance signage and publicly prompt vehicles attempting to travel near the venue area to detour around it	Detour to other* Pedestrians and bicycles can pass through in principle
(D) Dedicated lanes and Priority lanes (Lanes for only Games vehicles or for priority vehicles)	To ensure that Games vehicles arrive on time	Identifying Games vehicle lanes by installing restriction signage, etc.	Dedicated lanes, lanes for other than Games vehicles Priority lanes. Available to other vehicles used for Games activities *Residents, relevant commercial vehicles, the vehicles of facility users and others on Games business can pass through in principle *Lightly carrying emergency personnel

(*) No-entry area (Closed Perimeter):
Physical facilities surrounding the venue. Vehicles other than Games vehicles are not permitted to enter this area.

(**) Traffic-restricted area (Traffic Management Measures):
Limiting passing through by installing restriction signage.

(***) Detour area (Traffic Perimeter):
Using the line of guidance signage and publicly prompt vehicles attempting to travel near the venue area to detour around this area.

(****) Dedicated lanes (Lanes for only Games vehicles):
Priority lanes (lanes for priority vehicles).
Identifying Games vehicle lanes by installing restriction signage, etc.

Image of traffic measures around the venue

4 Traffic management initiatives

[Intensive public relations during the Games]

- Originally, the TMG intended to send out messages to spectators to get them excited about the Games. However, PR messaging was mainly redirected to calling for the control of the flow of people to prevent the spread of COVID-19 infections. Intensive public relations were carried out using various media such as TV commercials, Internet and newspaper ads, posters, etc., centred on telework and remote viewing of the Games.
- In addition, the TMG promoted efforts to set periods for smooth biz and telework days in collaboration with the Government of Japan and economic organisations, and lobbied the business community to curb the flow of people.
- According to the results of a survey of efforts made by corporations, almost all companies registered with the 2020 TDM Promotion Project implemented such programmes as telework and staggered work hours related to the flow of people. As for the flow of goods, approximately 70% of companies also made efforts to change or reduce delivery dates and times.

- As for the status of citizen efforts, more than 70% of people implemented efforts to avoid congestion such as telework, off-peak commuting and used safe drop deliveries and delivery boxes. Furthermore, more than 90% of the people taking these actions indicated their intention to continue them.



Poster distributed in public

[Congestion Forecast for Tomorrow]

- During the Games, the TMG provided real-time Tokyo traffic congestion status reports and the first next-day congestion forecasts for the Games on its website using maps and pictograms. Daily traffic regulation information and requests for cooperation in efforts to prevent the spread of COVID-19 were delivered through e-mail newsletters and social media sites. In addition, information about road regulations was provided to car navigation systems and road traffic information was distributed through websites.



Information dissemination on "Congestion Forecast for Tomorrow"

- In the TDM high-priority areas (16 districts), the flow of people during the Games decreased compared to that of early July before the Games began.

Residential population in the TDM high-priority areas [compared to before the Games (early July)]		
	Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 period	Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games period
Weekday commuting time	Approx. 3% decrease	Approx. 4% decrease
Weekday daytime hours	Approx. 8% decrease	Approx. 11% decrease
Non-work day commuting time	Approx. 1% decrease	Approx. 2% decrease
Non-work day daytime hours	Approx. 9% decrease	Approx. 9% decrease

Flow of people (TDM high-priority areas: 16 districts)

[Action plan]

- The Tokyo Metropolitan Government office implemented actions to alleviate congestion based on the Tokyo Metropolitan Government 2020 Action Plan. The telework implementation rate for staff during the Games was approximately 70% (daily average of staff at the TMG office). Also, due to the change of the delivery times for equipment, copy paper, etc., and the promotion of paperless administration, the number of deliveries during the period of the Games and the amount of waste carried away from the TMG office was reduced by approximately 40%.

[Construction coordination]

- Regarding construction work ordered by the TMG, for approximately 80% of the work efforts were made to reduce the number of times vehicles came to work sites (delivery of materials, etc.) and suspend the work.

[Initiatives at Tokyo Port]

- To ensure smooth port logistics during the Games, the cargo loading and unloading time at container terminals at Tokyo Port was extended on weekdays during the Games from the usual time of 8:30-16:30 to a maximum length of 7:30 to 4:00 the next day so that users of the port could visit container terminals during times when congestion could be avoided. As a result, approximately 20% of the total number of container terminal gate processing avoided peak hours, and processing was done during the expanded early morning and night-time hours.

[Toll Rate Setting on Metropolitan Expressway]

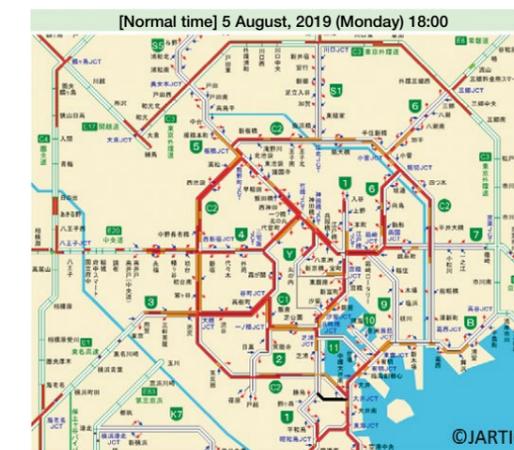
- In order to promote spreading out the use of vehicles on Metropolitan Expressways, which was the basis of the ORN and PRN plans for the Tokyo area, tolls were discounted at night and added during the daytime hours.
- Public transportation vehicles, delivery vehicles, vehicles transporting persons with impairments, welfare vehicles, etc., which cannot easily be switched to other forms of transportation, were excluded from the additional tolls.

[Traffic System Management (TSM)]

- The TMG implemented TSM on a flexible basis according to traffic conditions, mainly during peak hours in the morning and evening, to maintain smooth traffic conditions on transportation routes.
- On expressways, main lane restrictions and entrance closures were enforced. On general roads, dedicated lanes for the Games and priority lanes were set up in some places, and parking measures, traffic light adjustments and prohibitions of vehicle traffic around venues were implemented based on local situations.

5 Traffic volume during the Games

- At the time of the Games, due to the combination of TDM, toll measures, and TSM, the traffic conditions of the Games stakeholders transport routes centred on the Metropolitan Expressways were almost the same as holiday traffic conditions. There was almost no traffic congestion on Games-related official routes throughout the period of the Games - a good result. On other routes, traffic conditions were generally good, except for TSM effects in some local areas.



Highway traffic conditions during the Games

- The traffic volume on expressways and general roads (generally inside the outer ring) both decreased compared to 2018.

Highway traffic (generally inside the outer ring) [compared to 2018]		
	Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 period	Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games period
Weekdays	Approx. 12% decrease	Approx. 15% decrease
Non-work days	Approx. 32% decrease	Approx. 32% decrease

Traffic volume on general roads (generally inside the outer ring) [compared to 2018]		
	Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 period	Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games period
Weekdays	Approx. 3% decrease	Approx. 4% decrease
Non-work days	Approx. 7% decrease	Approx. 7% decrease

Average cross-sectional traffic on highways and general roads

Conclusion

- By reducing the traffic volume with the cooperation of citizens and companies, traffic management (TDM, toll measures, TSM) functioned properly. As a result, athletes and Games stakeholders were provided with extensive transportation services that functioned smoothly.
- Safe and smooth movement was achieved for various users, such as those who can sit on their own by using a bus with a lift, a special boarding area, or an accessible shuttle, those who can sit in seats in vehicles, and those who ride with a wheelchair secured in place.
- The results and knowledge obtained at the Games will be shared in such areas as traffic management, greater promotion of telework and efforts to improve logistics efficiency with bureaus, and these results will be utilised for future measures.



Smooth Biz poster

Competition

Olympic Games Tokyo 2020

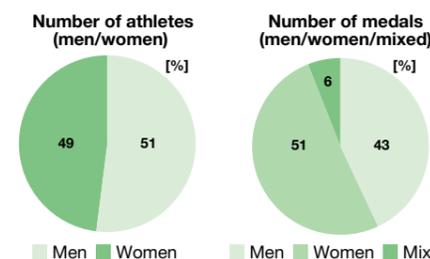
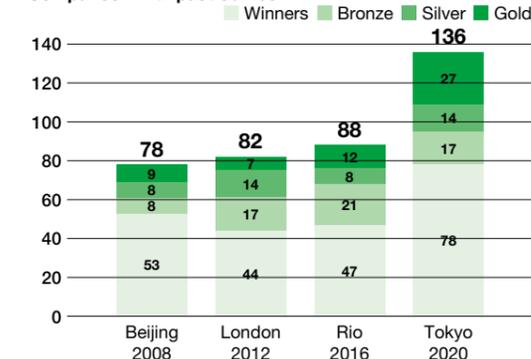
1 Overview

- Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, 11,417 athletes from 205 countries/regions and IOC Refugee Olympic Team participated and demonstrated high levels of performance (26 new world records).
- As additional events proposed by Tokyo, 18 events were held in five sports: Baseball/Softball, Karate, Skateboarding, Sport Climbing and Surfing.
- As urban sports for young people, 3x3 Basketball, Skateboarding, Cycling BMX Freestyle and Sport Climbing were held (new events).
- Taking gender equality into consideration, mixed gender events were added (Swimming, Archery, Athletics, etc.)

2 Performance of the Japan Olympic Team

- The Japan Olympic Team achieved records in both total medals and gold medals won, the highest result ever.
 - >> Achievements based on NF efforts through the government's competitiveness improvement budget* and strengthening measures such as the JOC Elite Academy
 - *8.1 billion in 2016 → 10.1 billion in 2020 → 10.3 billion in 2021
 - >> Active participation of women athletes (women athletes won more medals)
 - >> Number of Japanese winners: 136 (gold: 27, silver: 14, bronze: 17, 4th-8th: 78)

Comparison with past Games



>> Japan placed third in the country medal ranking (number of gold medals)

Ranking	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	United States of America	39	41	33	113
2	People's Republic of China	38	32	18	88
3	Japan	27	14	17	58
4	Great Britain	22	21	22	65
5	ROC	20	28	23	71
6	Australia	17	7	22	46
7	Netherlands	10	12	14	36
8	France	10	12	11	33
9	Germany	10	11	16	37
10	Italy	10	10	20	40

- Key topics

- >> Gold medal for Softball and Baseball (all games won)
(In Softball, Japan won consecutive golds, in Baseball Japan won gold for the first time in 37 years)
- >> Women's first three Table Tennis medals
(Mixed: Gold, Group: Silver, Singles: Bronze)
- >> At 13 years old, the youngest gold medal winner in history
(Women's Street Skateboarding: Nishiya Momiji)
- >> Women's first two Swimming gold medals
(Swimming women's 400m/200m individual medley: Ohashi Yui)
- >> Women's first Boxing gold medal
(Feather 54-57kg: Irie Sena)

3 Performance of athletes affiliated with Tokyo

- The TMG set a goal of having 100 athletes recruited, trained and strengthened by the TMG to participate in the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020. As a result, 60 athletes participated (of which, nine won medals)
- In addition, 32 athletes who were enrolled in Tokyo schools (intermediate school/secondary school) and engaged in competitive sports activities also participated and performed brilliantly (of which, 11 won medals).

[Results for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020]

Player name	Sports	Event	Ranking
Otoguro Takuto*	Wrestling	Men's Freestyle 65kg	Gold
Susaki Yui*	Wrestling	Women's Freestyle 50kg	Gold
Mukaiida Mayu	Wrestling	Women's Freestyle 53kg	Gold
Arai Chizuru*	Judo	Women's -70kg Mixed Team	Gold Silver
Aaron Phillip Wolf	Judo	Men's -100kg Mixed Team	Gold Silver
Ono Shohei	Judo	Men's -73kg Mixed Team	Gold Silver
Kikuchi Ryosuke	Baseball/ Softball	Baseball	Gold
Kondo Kensuke	Baseball/ Softball	Baseball	Gold
Suzuki Seiya	Baseball/ Softball	Baseball	Gold
Yamasaki Yasuaki	Baseball/ Softball	Baseball	Gold
Horigome Yuto	Skateboarding	Men's Street	Gold
Okoye Monica*	Basketball	Women	Silver
Motohashi Nako*	Basketball	Women	Silver
Hirano Miu	Table Tennis	Women's Team	Silver
Tashiro Miku	Judo	Mixed Team	Silver
Tonaki Funa*	Judo	Women's -48kg	Silver
Inami Mone	Golf	Women's Individual Stroke Play	Silver
Nonaka Miho*	Sport Climbing	Women's Combined	Silver
Murakami Mai*	Artistic Gymnastics	Women's Floor Exercise	Bronze
Harimoto Tomokazu	Table Tennis	Men's Team	Bronze

*Tokyo-affiliated athletes

4 Changes in competition times, venue, etc.

- In addition to reports from the MOC on the response to typhoons and heat, the actual situation was checked with each venue team of the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee as appropriate, and accurate information was reported in a timely manner.
- In response to weather conditions, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee consulted with the IOC and IFs on changes to the event session schedules and venues. The process going from decision-making to communication to stakeholders was rapid.
- The following schedule changes were implemented due to typhoons.

[Archery]

- >> 27 July morning session was spread over 28 to 29 July

[Rowing]

- >> 26 and 27 July events were spread over 24 to 25 July and 28 to 30 July, respectively

[Surfing]

- >> 28 July → Held ahead of schedule on 27 July
- *Good waves came due to strong winds

- The following schedule changes were implemented due to heat.

[Tennis]

- >> 29 July
(Centre court and courts 1-3)
11:00 to 20:00 → 15:00 to 24:00
*One more court than originally planned
- >> 30 July
(Centre court and court 1)
12:00 to 20:00 → 15:00 to 23:00
- >> 31 July
(Centre court and court 1)
12:00 to 20:00 → 15:00 to 23:00
- >> 1 August
(Centre court)
12:00 to 20:00 → 15:00 to 23:00

[Women's Soccer (final match)]

- >> 6 August, starting at 11:00 [Olympic Stadium]
→ Started at 21:00
[International Stadium Yokohama]

[Women's Golf]

- >> 6 August
7:30 to 16:00 → 7:30 to 14:00
- >> 7 August
7:30 to 16:00 → 6:30 to 13:00

[Athletics women's Marathon]

- >> 7 August
Start at 7:00 → Start at 6:00

Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games

1 Overview

- Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, 4,403 athletes from 161 countries/regions and the Refugee Paralympic Team participated and demonstrated high levels of performance (158 new world records).
- Badminton and Taekwondo were held as two new competitive sports at the Tokyo 2020 Games.

2 Performance of the Japan Paralympic Team

- Comparison with past Games
 - >>Results followed the Athens 2004 Games (total medals)
 - >>Results exceeded the past three Games in the number of gold, silver, and bronze medals won

Year Games held	Host city	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
2018	Beijing	5	14	8	27
2012	London	5	5	6	16
2016	Rio de Janeiro	0	10	14	24
2020	Tokyo	13	15	23	51

- Key topics

- >>Number of Japanese winners: 158 (Gold: 13, Silver: 15, Bronze: 23, 4th-8th: 107)
- >>Japan placed 11th in the country medal ranking (number of gold medals)

Ranking	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	People's Republic of China	96	60	51	207
2	Great Britain	41	38	45	124
3	United States of America	37	36	31	104
4	RPC (Russian Federation)	36	33	49	118
5	Netherlands	25	17	17	59
6	Ukraine	24	47	27	98
7	Brazil	22	20	30	72
8	Australia	21	29	30	80
9	Italy	14	29	26	69
10	Azerbaijan	14	1	4	19
11	Japan	13	15	23	51
12	Germany	13	12	18	43
13	Islamic Republic of Iran	12	11	1	24
14	France	11	15	28	54

3 Performance of athletes affiliated with Tokyo

- The TMG set a goal of having 25 athletes recruited, trained and strengthened by the TMG to participate in the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games. As a result, 62 athletes participated in the Games, greatly exceeding the target.
- In addition, four representative athletes were chosen for the first time to participate in the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games from among those who started competitive training following the recruitment of Tokyo athletes (Athletics: Matsumoto Takeru, Rowing: Ichikawa Tomomi, Ariyasu Ryohei, Kimura Yui).

[Results for the Tokyo 2020 Games]

>>16 out of 62 athletes won medals.

Name of athlete	Sports	Event	Ranking
Yamazaki Yuma	Badminton	Women's Doubles WH1-WH2	Gold
		Women's Singles WH2	Bronze
Takahashi Kazuki	Boccia	Mixed Pairs BC3	Silver
Tomita Uchu	Swimming	Men's 400m Freestyle - S11	Silver
		Men's 100m Butterfly - S11	Silver
		Men's 200m Individual Medley - SM11	Bronze
Akaishi Ryuga	Wheelchair Basketball	Men	Silver
Sawada Uran	Athletics	4 x 100m Universal Relay	Bronze
Hirose Takayuki	Boccia	Mixed Team BC1/BC2	Bronze
Temma Yuki	Goalball	Women	Bronze
Ito Maki	Table Tennis	Women's singles Class 11	Bronze
Yoneoka Satoru	Triathlon	Men's PTVI	Bronze
Ike Yukinobu	Wheelchair Rugby	Mixed	Bronze
Ogawa Hitoshi	Wheelchair Rugby	Mixed	Bronze
Kurahashi Kae	Wheelchair Rugby	Mixed	Bronze
Nakamachi Shunya	Wheelchair Rugby	Mixed	Bronze
Norimatsu Seiya	Wheelchair Rugby	Mixed	Bronze
Hasegawa Yuki	Wheelchair Rugby	Mixed	Bronze
Sugeno Koji	Wheelchair Tennis	Quad Doubles	Bronze

4 Activities of Tokyo Parasports Staff

- Of the 98 people certified by the TMG as Tokyo Parasports Staff, 34 participated in the Tokyo 2020 Games as staff members for the Japan Paralympic Team.
 - *Parasports staff: Staff who support athletes, such as guide runners and other competition partners, prosthetists and other supporters.
- A competition assistant in Boccia and a guide runner in Athletics participated with the athletes and won medals. At the opening ceremony, many staff members took oaths as representatives of coaches and referees, and performed other activities.

[Main activities]

- >>Boccia / Taoda Yuushiro: Won a silver medal as a competition assistant for Takahashi Kazuki
- >>Athletics / Shiokawa Ryuhei: Won a bronze medal as a guide runner for Sawada Uran
- >>Athletics (prosthetist) / Usui Fumio: Served as a torchbearer at the opening ceremony
- >>Wheelchair Fencing / Azuma Nobuyuki: Took oath on behalf of referees at the opening ceremony
- >>Swimming / Taniguchi Yumiko: Took oath on behalf of coaches at the opening ceremony

5 Changes in competition schedules, etc.

- In addition to reports from the MOC on the response to heat and rain, the actual situation was checked with each venue team of the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee as appropriate, and accurate information was reported in a timely manner.
- The following competition times and locations were changed due to heat and rain.

[Wheelchair Tennis]

- >>27 and 28 August (outdoor court)
 - From 11:00 to 20:00 → Start at 17:15
- >>29 August (outdoor court)
 - From 11:00 to 20:00 → Start at 15:30
- >>30 August (outdoor court)
 - From 11:00 to 20:00 → Start at 17:30
- >>1 September
 - From 11:00 to 20:00 → One match was postponed to the next day due to rain (outdoor court). Part of the match was held on centre court (centre court)

- >>2 September
 - 12:00 to 20:00 → 10:00 to 23:00 (centre court)
 - *All matches were held on centre court due to rainy weather
- >>3 September
 - 12:00 to 18:00 → 10:00 to 20:00 (centre court)
- >>4 September
 - 12:00 to 18:00 → 10:00 to 20:00 (centre court)

[Archery]

- >>31 August, 17:30 → 21:20
 - Postponed to 9:00 - 12:50 the next day due to a forecast of thunderstorms

- Major changes in management of competitions
 - >>Wheelchair Basketball: Since the average competition time was longer than expected, the finishing time was moved back. (Extended for 15 minutes from 31 August to 5 September, extended for 30 minutes on 4 September only)
 - >>Boccia: The starting time was postponed due to the decrease in the number of matches in response to players declining to participate. 31 August, 9:30-14:20 → 10:45-14:20



Tokyo 2020 Games Appreciation Ceremony

Water quality measures at Odaiba Marine Park

- As a measure for the water quality of Odaiba Marine Park at the Tokyo 2020 Games, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee installed triple underwater screens and a water flow generator that could lower the temperature of the water in the competition area. As a result, both the triathlon and marathon swimming events had water quality that met IF standards, and the Games ended without any problems.

Ceremony for medallists and social gathering for medallists and children

- Tokyo Medals of Honor and Tokyo Residents Sports Awards were presented to the 33 gold medallists affiliated with Tokyo in the Tokyo 2020 Games, and Tokyo Residents Sports Awards to the 26 silver medallists and 33 bronze medallists.
- The awards ceremony for both awards was held on 26 October, 2021.
- After the awards ceremony for both awards, a social gathering was held for medallists (three each from the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 and Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games) and Tokyo elementary school students (approximately 130 children).

Conclusion

- Although the Games were held amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, athletes from many countries and regions gathered and demonstrated high levels of athletic performance.
- During the Games, events were held under various weather conditions such as typhoons, thunderstorms, rain and heat. However, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee consulted with the IOC/IPC and IFs on changes to the event session schedules and venues. The process going from decision-making to communication to stakeholders was rapid.
- At the 42 venues of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 and the 21 venues of the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, venues were operated in a generally smooth manner without any major problems.

Torch Relay

Overview

1 Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay

- Schedule
 - >> 25 March-23 July, 2021
- Tokyo 2020 Torch Relay Official Ambassadors
 - >> Nomura Tadahiro, Taguchi Aki, Ishihara Satomi, Sandwich man (Date Mikio, Tomizawa Takeshi)
- Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch



Colour: Sakura and gold

Photo by Tokyo 2020

- On 1 June, 2019, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee announced the relay implementation district municipalities and the venue for celebrations (ceremonies to celebrate the arrival of the torch at each day's final destination), and on 17 December, 2019, the route details were announced.
- On 28 September, 2020, after the decision to postpone the Tokyo 2020 Games and the Torch Relay, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee decided on a new Torch Relay implementation schedule and announced that preparations and relay planning would be simplified, such as slimming down the torch relay procession and revising the decorations and equipment for ceremonies.
- On 15 December of the same year, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee again announced the relay implementation municipalities and the celebration venue, and on 2 March, 2021, the revised route details were also announced.

- The Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Multi-Party Leaders' Meeting met on 10 April, 2018, and the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee announced the concept of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay, "Hope Lights Our Way".
- On 12 July of the same year, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee announced an overview of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay. The host city, Tokyo, would be responsible for the last 15 days of the 121 days of the Relay.

2 Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Torch Relay

- Schedule
 >> 12-24 August, 2021
- Tokyo 2020 Torch Relay Official Ambassadors
 >> Same as the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay (page 117)
- Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Torch

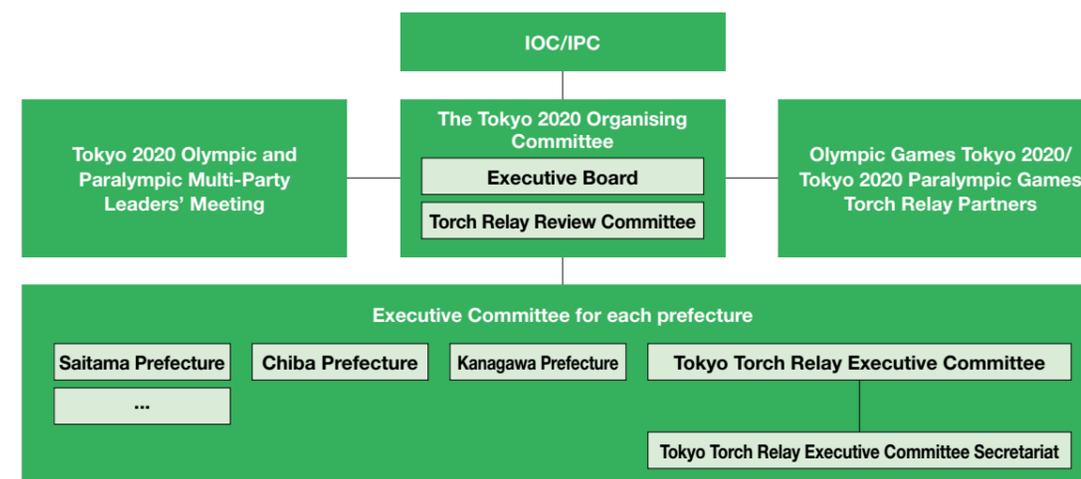


- On 28 September, 2020, after the decision to postpone the Tokyo 2020 Games and the Torch Relay, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee decided on a new Torch Relay implementation schedule, and as with the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay, it was announced that preparations and implementation details would be simplified.
- On 31 March, 2021, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee again announced the relay implementation municipalities, celebration venues and other relay information, and on 28 May, 2021, announced the route details.

- On 21 December, 2018, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee announced the concept of the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Torch Relay, “Share Your Light”.
- On 25 March, 2019, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee announced the outline of the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Torch Relay, which was held during the transition period from the end of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 to the opening ceremony of the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, a total of 13 days, the last five of which were held in Tokyo. In addition, in the interest of promoting an inclusive society, in principle “three people who meet for the first time” were to come together as teams of torchbearers during the relay.
- On 22 November of the same year, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee announced the relay implementation municipalities and celebration venues.

3 Management system

- In July 2018, the Tokyo Metropolitan Torch Relay Executive Committee (hereinafter, the “Executive Committee”) was set up in Tokyo to study and prepare various plans for the implementation of the Torch Relay in cooperation with relevant organisations such as municipal governments. The membership of the Executive Committee consisted of the TMG and the Metropolitan Mayor’s Council, the Tokyo Association of Mayors, the Tokyo Town & Village Association, the Tokyo Sports Association, the Tokyo Metropolitan Sports Association for Persons with Disabilities, the Tokyo Athletics Association, the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department and the Tokyo Fire Department.



Main initiatives during the preparation period
1 Rehearsal

- On 15 February, 2020, the Executive Committee, together with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, rehearsed the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay in the cities of Hamura, Kokubunji and Hachioji, in a way that matched actual relay operations. The platooning of torchbearers and celebrations were practiced on public roads.
- At the rehearsal, a total of 22 torchbearers, including Ishihara Satomi and Taguchi Aki, the official ambassadors of the Tokyo 2020 Torch Relay, held a real unlit torch and ran in actual uniforms. With the cooperation of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department, traffic restrictions were also implemented along the relay route.

2 Formulation of security plans and dissemination of traffic regulations

- In the Torch Relay, in addition to torchbearers, operating vehicles, vehicles belonging to the Tokyo 2020 Torch Relay Partners and police and firefighting vehicles travelled on public roads in a platoon of approximately 1km in length. In addition, each municipality held ceremonies such as departure ceremonies, mini-celebrations and regular celebrations. The Executive Committee created road traffic restrictions, as well as a security plan to ensure safety along the routes and at ceremony venues.
- Regarding traffic regulations, it was decided to inform road users by creating leaflets and installing advance notice signs, and providing necessary explanations to transportation companies through industry groups.

3 Schedule changes due to the postponement of the Games

- Greece, which lit the Tokyo 2020 Olympic flame on 12 March, 2020, suspended relays inside Greece due to the spread of COVID-19. It was continued by the host country, Japan, on 19 March.
- On 20 March, the Olympic flame arrived at the Japan Air Self-Defense Force Matsushima Air Base in Higashi Matsushima City, Miyagi Prefecture, and a flame arrival ceremony was held. Until 25 March, the flame was exhibited as the “Flame of Recovery” to symbolise the wish for recovery from the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake in the three affected prefectures of Miyagi, Iwate, and Fukushima.
- On 24 March, the postponement of the Tokyo 2020 Games was announced, and on the same day, the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay and the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Torch Relay were also postponed.
- For this reason, it was necessary to reconsider the implementation schedule of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay announced in July 2018 and the implementation schedule of the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Torch Relay announced in March 2019. The prior schedule was as follows.
 - >>Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay
26 March-24 July, 2020
 - >>Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Torch Relay 13-25 August, 2020

4 Building momentum

- From 10 July to 25 August, 2019, one year before the start of the Torch Relay in Tokyo, the torch was exhibited at the Olympic and Paralympic Flag Exhibition Corner on the second floor of the Tokyo Metropolitan Main Building No. 1. The exhibition, which was held for the purpose of fostering excitement for hosting the Games, attracted more than 88,800 people in 47 days.
- After the announcement of the new Torch Relay schedule after the Games were postponed, a similar exhibition was held from 2 November to 10 November, 2020, to excite interest in the Tokyo 2020 Games. More than 1,600 visitors came to the exhibition over nine days.

- From 12 November, 2020, a travelling exhibition of the torch was held in all 62 municipalities of Tokyo. Starting in Setagaya City, after several postponements, the exhibition was held on 9 July, 2021, in the last municipality, Mikurajima Village.

5 Measures against COVID-19

- On 25 February, 2021, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee published guidelines on measures against COVID-19 infections for the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay and the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Torch Relay. As basic measures, the following six measures were decided, while specific measures were set for each relay venue and related parties.

- (1) Avoiding the 3Cs (closed spaces, crowded places and close contact)
- (2) Prevention of droplet infection and infection by human contact
- (3) Thorough sterilisation and disinfection
- (4) Thorough physical condition management and confirmation of infection status
- (5) Thorough public relations and publicity
- (6) Creation of a response plan when a positive person or a person with symptoms is discovered



- In addition, as an emergency response for the Torch Relay, in the event an emergency declaration was issued or a request made to refrain from unnecessary nonurgent travel outside the home, such measures as postponing running on public roads and no spectators at celebration venues (related persons would be excluded) would be taken as necessary when holding lighting ceremonies.
- The Executive Committee decided to expand viewing areas along the relay route and to conduct a lottery in advance for viewing at celebration venues as measures to prevent crowding along the route and at ceremony venues, and proceeded with preparations.

6 Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay in Tokyo

- In Tokyo, the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay was held in all 62 municipalities for 15 days from 9 to 23 July, 2021, the day of the opening ceremony.
- Starting from the Athletic Field of the Komazawa Olympic Park General Sports Ground in Setagaya City and Meguro City, which was the venue for the Tokyo 1964 Games, the first half of the Torch Relay was held mainly in the Tama area (western Tokyo) and the islands area near Tokyo. In the second half, the relay was held in the 23 cities and reached its goal at the TMG Building's Citizen's Plaza.
- From 1 July to 31 August, 2019, the Executive Committee recruited people affiliated with the city of Tokyo to serve Olympic torchbearers in Tokyo. From December of the same year, the names of selected torchbearers who agreed to being publicly announced were announced in sequence.
- On 29 June, 2021, the Executive Committee, in consultation with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee and based on the Government of Japan's application of semi-state of emergency COVID-19 measures inside Tokyo, decided to suspend the running on public roads in the municipalities of Tokyo, excluding the islands areas where the relay would pass through from 9 to 16 July, and to hold lighting ceremonies at each of the celebration venues. Also, on 6 July, the Executive Committee decided to suspend the running on public roads in the cities of Tokyo after 17 July and to hold lighting ceremonies at celebration venues.

- On 12 July, it was announced that the Torch Relay in the islands area near Tokyo, which was supposed to run on public roads, was partially revised based on COVID-19 infection conditions. Specifically, in regard to the torch relay in Oshima Town on 15 July, it was decided to suspend running on public roads and to hold a lighting ceremony at the celebration venue.

7 Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Torch Relay in Tokyo

- In Tokyo, the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Torch Relay was held in nine cities and 14 Metropolitan cities for five days from 20 to 24 August, 2021, the day of the opening ceremony.
- On 20 August, after holding the Flame Gathering Ceremony to integrate the flames lit in all 62 municipalities of Tokyo at the TMG Building's Citizen's Plaza, a torch relay was held. At night, the Flame Gathering Ceremony was held at the State Guest House, Akasaka Palace, to integrate the flames lit in 47 prefectures and Stoke Mandeville, the birthplace of the Paralympic Games. The relay continued from 21 August, with the goal of finishing at Yoyogi Park Athletic Stadium (Oda Field), which was used as the main venue for the Tokyo 1964 Paralympic Games.
- The Executive Committee recruited the Paralympic torchbearers who would run in Tokyo from 16 December, 2019, to 15 February, 2020. From March 2020, torchbearers were selected.
- On 10 August, 2021, in consideration of the fact that a COVID-19 emergency declaration was issued in Tokyo, the Executive Committee consulted with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee and decided to suspend all runnings on public roads and to hold lighting ceremonies at celebration venues. Also, on 16 August, the Executive Committee decided to choose lighting ceremony venues in municipalities the relay would pass through on 20 and 24 August, as these were days when no celebrations were due to be held, and so there were no venues.

Initiatives at the time of the relay events
1 Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay in Tokyo
 [Implementation status]

Relay day	Municipalities hosting the relay	Ceremony venues	Number of torchbearers	Number of spectators
Day 1 Friday, 9 July	—	Komazawa Olympic Park General Sports Ground, Athletic Field, Setagaya City (Torch unveiling ceremony)	—	—
	Setagaya City, Komae City, Inagi City, Machida City	Machidashibahiro, Machida City (Lighting ceremony)	104	388
Day 2 Saturday, 10 July	Tama City, Hino City, Akishima City, Hachioji City	Fujimori Park, Hachioji City (Lighting ceremony)	94	403
Day 3 Sunday, 11 July	Hinohara Village, Okutama Town, Hinode Town, Ome City, Mizuho Town	Mizuho view park field, Mizuho town (Lighting ceremony)	77	341
Day 4 Monday, 12 July	Hamura City, Akiruno City, Fussa City, Musashi-murayama City, Tachikawa City	TACHIKAWA STAGE GARDEN, Tachikawa City (Lighting ceremony)	80	321
Day 5 Tuesday, 13 July	Kunitachi City, Kokubunji City, Kodaira City, Higashiyamato City, Higashi-murayama City	National Sanatorium Tama Zenshoen, Higashi-murayama City (Lighting ceremony)	82	334
Day 6 Wednesday, 14 July	Kiyose City, Higashi-kurume City, Nishitokyo City, Koganei City, Fuchu City	Tokyo Racecourse, Fuchu City (Lighting ceremony)	98	353
Day 7 Thursday, 15 July	Miyake Village, Kouzushima Village, Niiijima Village (Niiijima), Niiijima Village (Shikinejima), Toshima Village	Running on public roads	19	1,373
	Oshima Town	Nakanohara Garden, Oshima Town (Lighting ceremony)	8	31
Day 8 Friday, 16 July	Mikura-jima Village, Hachijo Town, Aogashima Village, Ogasawara Village (Chichijima), Ogasawara Village (Hahajima)	Running on public roads	19	1,281
	Chofu City, Mitaka City, Musashino City	Musashino Sports Complex, Musashino City (Lighting ceremony)	61	309
Day 9 Saturday, 17 July	Suginami City, Nakano City, Nerima City	Nerima General Sports Ground park, Nerima City (Lighting ceremony)	75	308
Day 10 Sunday, 18 July	Toshima City, Itabashi City, Kita City, Adachi City	Metropolitan Central Wholesale Market Adachi Market, Adachi City (Lighting ceremony)	98	430
Day 11 Monday, 19 July	Katsushika City, Edogawa City, Sumida City, Arakawa City	Minamisenju Baseball Ground, Arakawa City (Lighting ceremony)	87	336
Day 12 Tuesday, 20 July	Taito City, Bunkyo City, Chiyoda City, Chuo City	Hamacho Park, Chuo City (Lighting ceremony)	130	533
Day 13 Wednesday, 21 July	Koto City, Ota City, Shinagawa City	Shinagawa Central Park (West Side), Shinagawa City (Lighting ceremony)	92	482
Day 14 Thursday, 22 July	Meguro City, Shibuya City, Minato City	Shiba Park, Minato City (Lighting ceremony)	101	416
Day 15 Friday, 23 July	Shinjuku City	Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Citizen's Plaza, Shinjuku City (Lighting ceremony and arrival ceremony in Tokyo)	40	167
Total			1,265	7,806

(1) Unveiling Ceremony for the Olympic Flame

- A flame unveiling ceremony was held at Komazawa Olympic Park General Sports Ground, Athletic Field, to inform citizens that the Olympic torch, which was lit in Greece and had passed through 46 Japanese prefectures, had arrived in Tokyo. Matsuoka Shuzo, the first torchbearer in Tokyo, and Taguchi Aki, the official ambassador for the Tokyo 2020 Torch Relay, participated.



Unveiling Ceremony for the Olympic Flame: Matsuoka Shuzo (left), Taguchi Aki (right)

(2) Lighting Ceremony

- At the lighting ceremony, the torch kiss was used to connect the torches lit by torchbearers at the celebration venues on each day. Attending the ceremony were the heads of each municipality, the families of the torchbearers and the support runners who had planned to run behind the torchbearers at ceremony venues. The representatives of the municipalities presented greetings and a commemorative photo of the torchbearers was taken.



Lighting Ceremony (National Sanatorium Tama Zenshoen, Higashi-murayama City)



Lighting Ceremony (Nerima General Sports Ground park, Nerima City) Nakagawa Shoko (right)



Lighting Ceremony (Fujimori Park, Hachioji City)

(3) Torch relay in the islands area

- Among the nine towns and villages of the 11 islands in the islands area, the torchbearers ran 11km through eight towns and villages on 10 islands, excluding Oshima Town, which suspended running on public roads due to the infection status of COVID-19. Using the main relay torch and supplementary torches, all the islands were connected by the Olympic flame.
- All travelling staff (Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, Executive Committee, Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department, etc.) were tested in advanced for COVID-19 infections and tests of travelling media were requested. There were no COVID-19 infections in the islands area due to the Torch Relay.



Running in Toshima Village

Photo by Tokyo 2020

(4) Arrival ceremony in Tokyo

- At the TMG Building's Citizen's Plaza, an arrival ceremony was held to inform the public that the Olympic torch had arrived at its final destination after a 15-day relay in Tokyo. Nakamura Kankuro, the final torchbearer in Tokyo, ran and lit a special celebration cauldron.



Arrival ceremony in Tokyo:
Nakamura Kankuro

(5) Utilisation of hydrogen torch

- For the first time in the history of the Games, hydrogen was used for the torches. The fuel used was hydrogen produced in the town of Namie in Fukushima Prefecture, where the world's largest facility for producing hydrogen derived from renewable energy is based. Six torchbearers ran with hydrogen torches in Tokyo.

**2 Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Torch Relay in Tokyo
[Implementation status]**

Relay day	Municipalities hosting relay	Ceremony venues	Number of torchbearers	Number of spectators
Day 1 Friday, 20 August	—	All 62 municipalities (flame lighting)	—	—
	—	Shinjuku City Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Citizen's Plaza (Flame Gathering Ceremony in Tokyo)	—	—
	Shinjuku City, Nakano City, Toshima City, Kita City, Bunkyo City	Kita City Tokyo Metropolitan Sports Centre for Persons with Disabilities (Lighting ceremony)	111	331
Day 2 Saturday, 21 August	—	Minato City The State Guest House, Akasaka Palace (Flame Gathering Ceremony)	—	—
	—	Adachi City Metropolitan Hanahata Gakuen (Tokyo Flame Visit)	—	217
Day 3 Sunday, 22 August	Chiyoda City, Taito City, Sumida City, Koto City, Edogawa City	Edogawa City Metropolitan Kasai Rinkai Park Parking Lot No. 3 (Lighting ceremony)	110	341
	Kunitachi City, Hino City, Tachikawa City, Higashiyamato City, Kokubunji City	Kokubunji City The Site for New Kokubunji City Hall (area on the east side of Izumi Plaza) (Lighting ceremony)	113	290
Day 4 Monday, 23 August	—	Nerima City Welfare Centre for the Physically and Mentally Handicapped (inside the Nakamurabashi Civic Centre), Nerima City (Tokyo Flame Visit)	—	154
	—	Musashino City Musashino Musashino Sports Complex (Tokyo Flame Visit)	—	65
	Nishitokyo City, Mitaka City, Fuchu City, Chofu City, Setagaya City	Setagaya City Tokyo Metropolitan Kinuta Park Silk tree field (Lighting ceremony)	126	315
Day 5 Tuesday, 24 August	Chuo City, Minato City, Shibuya City	Shibuya City Central Space, Tokyo Metropolitan Yoyogi Park (Lighting ceremony)	125	314
	—	Shibuya City Tokyo Metropolitan Yoyogi Park Athletics Stadium (Oda Field) (Arrival ceremony in Tokyo)		
Total			585	2,027

(1) Flame Lighting (ceremony) and Flame Visit by Municipalities

- All 62 municipalities in Tokyo lit Olympic flames using their own methods. The flames that were lit were sent to the Flame Gathering Ceremony in Tokyo on the day of the ceremony, even using virtual flames.
- Some local governments also held Flame Visit events to display the flame before it was sent to the Flame Gathering Ceremony, and to display the “Flame of Tokyo” that was completed at the Flame Gathering Ceremony in Tokyo.



Flame Lighting in Bunkyo City (Yushima Tenmangu)

(2) Paralympic Flame Gathering Ceremony

- A Flame Gathering Ceremony was held in Tokyo at the TMG Building’s Citizen’s Plaza. The flames lit in all 62 municipalities of Tokyo were collected by the Chairman of the Metropolitan Mayor’s Council, the Chairman of the Mayors’ Association, and the Chairman of the Town and Village Mayors’ Association, and became the “Flame of Tokyo”. Next, the flame was delivered to a lantern and handed over to Taguchi Aki, one of the first torchbearers in Tokyo.
- The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee held a Flame Gathering Ceremony at the State Guest House, Akasaka Palace. The flames of 47 prefectures and the flame lit in Stoke Mandeville, England, the birthplace of the Paralympic Games, were joined together and the “Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Flame” was born.



Flame Gathering Ceremony in Tokyo

(3) Lighting Ceremony

- At the lighting ceremony, the torch kiss was used to connect the torches lit by the torchbearers at the celebration venues each day, similar to the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay. During the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Torch Relay, as a general rule, three torchbearers teamed up for the torch kiss.



Lighting Ceremony (Kita-City, Tokyo Metropolitan Sports Centre for Persons with Disabilities): Ishihara Satomi (left), Taguchi Aki (right)

Photo by Tokyo 2020



Lighting Ceremony
The Site for New Kokubunji City Hall (area on the east side of Izumi Plaza), Kokubunji City

(4) Tokyo Flame Visit

- At three facilities in Tokyo that are affiliated with the Paralympic Games, lanterns were lit to exhibit the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Flame to related parties such as facility users.



Tokyo Flame Visit
(Musashino Sports Complex, Musashino City)

(5) Arrival Ceremony in Tokyo

- At the Tokyo Metropolitan Yoyogi Park Athletics Stadium, which was the main venue for the Tokyo 1964 Paralympic Games, an arrival ceremony was held to inform the public that the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Flame, which combines the flames of Japan’s 46 prefectures and Tokyo, had arrived at its final destination via a relay in Tokyo. Inagaki Goro, Kusanagi Tsuyoshi, and Katori Shingo, the final torchbearers, ran and brought the torch flame to a lantern. This venue was used as a training venue for athletes of the Tokyo 2020 Games.



Arrival Ceremony in Tokyo:
Inagaki Goro, Kusanagi Tsuyoshi, Katori Shingo (from left)

3 Remote viewing was encouraged

- At the Unveiling Ceremony, Flame Gathering Ceremony, Lighting Ceremony and Arrival Ceremony in Tokyo, no spectators were present. Only related parties were in attendance. The ceremonies were shown on the Internet, and remote viewing was recommended in the interest of taking measures against COVID-19. Videos of local municipality stage programmes scheduled for the day were also shown.
- At the end of each day, the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay was viewed by up to 15,000 people, and the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Torch Relay was viewed by up to 13,000 people.
- All videos shown were made available in an archive on the website.

Conclusion

- Except for some islands areas, the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay in Tokyo was not run on public roads due to the infection status of COVID-19. However, at the lighting ceremonies, the torch flames were connected by the torchbearers while the families of the torchbearers and other related parties watched in attendance. For the running on public roads in the islands area, the torchbearers travelled 11km through eight towns and villages on 10 islands, with the torch flame connecting all the islands.
- The running of the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Torch Relay in Tokyo was suspended on all public roads, but like the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay, the torch flames were connected at lighting ceremonies.
- The torch relay for the Tokyo 2020 Games in Tokyo was successfully completed over 15 days from 9 to 23 July, 2021, and over five days from 20 to 24 August, 2021.

Building momentum

Purpose

- In order to liven up the atmosphere of the Tokyo 2020 Games and promote the charms of Tokyo both domestically and internationally, the host city implemented various activities. In implementing these activities, Tokyo cooperated with organisations related to the Games, such as the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, TMG bureaus, municipalities in Tokyo, Japan's local governments, the JOC, the JPC, and sports federations, while giving consideration to safety and security. A variety of momentum-building projects were implemented so that all citizens of Tokyo and the rest of Japan could participate.

Initiatives for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 1 Initiatives before the Games

(1) Tokyo 1964 Games 50th Anniversary Project

- In October 2014, the TMG held the 1964 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic 50th Anniversary Project celebration in collaboration with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, the JOC and the JPC. The bureaus in the TMG and municipalities in Tokyo named 63 sponsored projects, commemorative goods were made and distributed at various event venues, and the celebration was widely publicised.

(2) Countdown events and ceremonies

- On 12 January, 2015, 2020 days before the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, the first countdown event, "Everyone's Start! 2020 Days to Tokyo 2020", was held at the TMG Building's Citizen's Plaza.
- On 24 July, 2015, five years before the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, "Everyone's Tokyo 2020 - 5 Years to Go!!" was held at a special venue at Yume no Hiroba (Symbol Promenade Park).

- On 24 July, 2016, four years before the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, "Everyone's Tokyo 2020 - 4 Years to Go!!" was held at Tokyo International Airport (Haneda Airport).
- 24 July, 2017, three years before the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, was celebrated as a milestone day at the Citizen's Plaza. A flag tour PR event was held for the Olympic and Paralympic flags.
- An event was held on 28 October, 2017, 1,000 days before the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, on Nihonbashi Chuo-dori in Tokyo's Chuo City.
- On 24 July, 2018, two years before the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, "Everyone's Tokyo 2020 - 2 Years to Go!" was held at Tokyo Skytree Town®.
- On 30 March, 2019, 500 days before the Tokyo 2020 Games, an event was held at Tokyo Station Marunouchi Central Plaza to celebrate the return of the Olympic and Paralympic flags to Tokyo, after a journey to 62 municipalities in Tokyo and 47 Japanese prefectures. Also, in commemoration of 500 days to go, the "500 Days to Go! Tokyo 2020 Caravan Give a Big Cheer Together" event was held.

- One year before the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, an event was held on 22 July, 2019 at Tokyo Stadium, which was also the venue for the Tokyo 2020 Games. In addition, on 24 July, one year before the opening of the Games, a ceremony was held at the Tokyo International Forum to celebrate that one year remained before the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020.
- On 24 January, 2020, half a year before the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, the Tokyo 2020 Year Memorial Ceremony was held along the Tokyo city waterfront, a place that came to symbolise the Tokyo 2020 Games.

(3) Countdown events after the decision to postpone the Games

- Following the decision to postpone the Games, on 23 July, 2020, one year before the start of the rescheduled Tokyo 2020 Games, a video presentation was held at the Olympic Stadium (Japan National Stadium) for the media that included a cheer for all the athletes aiming to participate in the Games and expressions of gratitude and reverence for all the people who support the Games. This video was sent to the world.
- On 14 April, 2021, 100 days before the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, the TMG and the summit of Mount Takao in Tokyo were connected online, and the mascot image for the Games (TMG) and the Olympic symbol (the summit of Takao) were unveiled to the media.

(4) Symposium for local assembly members and local government officials nationwide

- A symposium co-sponsored by the TMG and the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly was held every year from 2015 for local assembly members and local government officials nationwide in order to promote such efforts as building momentum across Japan toward the success of Olympic Games Tokyo 2020. At the 2020 symposium after the postponement of the Games was decided, online presentations were also made.



2 Years to go! Countdown Event



1000 days to go! Countdown Event



Tokyo 2020 Year Memorial Ceremony



Symposium being held (2020)

(5) Host city PR

- During the Rio de Janeiro 2016 Games, the previous Games, Tokyo 2020 JAPAN HOUSE was set up in Rio de Janeiro to demonstrate the charm of Japan and the host city, Tokyo. In addition, at the closing ceremonies of the Rio de Janeiro 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games, an Olympic flag handover ceremony was held in collaboration with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee.
- At the PyeongChang 2018 Games, Tokyo 2020 JAPAN HOUSE was set up in Gangneung Olympic Park, where indoor stadiums were located, to convey the appeal of the Tokyo 2020 Games and Tokyo.
- Similarly, in 2018 a PR event titled “Tokyo Days in Paris, see you in Tokyo in 2020!” was held at a major shopping complex in Paris, France, the next Games host city.

(6) Flag Arrival Welcome Ceremony/Flag Tour

- On 24 August, 2016, the Olympic flag handed over to Tokyo Governor Koike Yuriko at the closing ceremony of the Rio de Janeiro 2016 Olympic Games arrived in Tokyo. The welcome ceremony was held at Tokyo International Airport (Haneda Airport)
- On 8 October, the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Flag Tour started in Ogasawara Village, from where the flags toured the 62 municipalities of Tokyo, the three prefectures affected by the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake (Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima) and Kumamoto Prefecture. Furthermore, from 24 July, 2017, the flag tour passed through all of Japan’s prefectures, including the cities which would become the locations of competitions, along two divided routes, north and south. On 30 March, 2019, nearly three years after the start of the flag tour, the Olympic and Paralympic flags arrived at Tokyo Station. The end of the national tour was celebrated with a 500-days-to-go countdown event.

(7) Let's Do Radio Exercises Project

- The TMG created the Let's Do Radio Exercises project with the concept of “Making Japan one through Radio Exercises!” Priority was given to holding these traditional Japanese morning exercises during the important period of 24 July to 6 September, which is the period of the Tokyo 2020 Games, from 2017 to 2019. The TMG called on local governments and companies nationwide to hold radio exercises and create videos.
- Due to the postponement of the Games, in fiscal year 2020 the TMG continued to call on local governments and companies nationwide to hold radio exercises and make videos. Within the TMG, radio exercises were held every weekday, mainly during the period of the Tokyo 2020 Games. In fiscal year 2021, the year of the Games, the TMG continued to solicit radio exercise videos, and conducted radio exercises every weekday, mainly during the Games period.

(8) PR using emblems and mascots

- The official emblem for the Tokyo 2020 Games was announced on 24 July, 2015, but the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee announced on 1 September of the same year that it would be discontinued. The Tokyo 2020 Emblems Selection Committee was established on 29 September, and an open call for emblem design proposals was held from 24 November to 7 December. On 8 April, 2016, the number of finalists was narrowed to four, and on 25 April, a design by Tokolo Asao, called “Kumiichi Matsumon,” was selected as the new official emblem for the Tokyo 2020 Games.
- The TMG carried out Games PR using emblems, etc., and produced and distributed various public relations-related tools. In addition to decorating the TMG Building, the TMG held a decoration project to post decorations on outside walls based on wide cooperation from owners of private buildings in Tokyo.
- The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee opened the design of the Games mascot to the public. Based on 2,042 entries, only three final candidate designs were chosen, and on 28 February, 2018, the winning design was decided by a vote of elementary school students nationwide. On 22 July of the same year,

a debut event was held at Tokyo Midtown Hibiya to announce the mascot names. (Olympic: Miraitowa, Paralympic: Someity)

- The TMG has created public relations and PR tools such as posters and banners that utilise the design of the mascot. In addition to featuring and distributing the tools at events, mascot wrapping was used on public transportation (buses and trains).



(9) Tokyo 2020 Games TMG Portal Site

- On 24 March, 2021, the TMG opened a portal site to centrally disseminate information about the Tokyo 2020 Games and the city of Tokyo. The site was created in Japanese and English with a simple design for use on smartphones.
- On the site, the TMG divided information about viewing the Games and initiatives to ask for cooperation from the citizens of Tokyo into four categories: “games information”, “related information”, “traffic measures” and “measures against COVID-19 infections”.

2 Initiatives from before the Games to during the Games

(1) Games decorations in Tokyo-related facilities and private facilities

- Decorating buildings was promoted in collaboration with TMG bureaus and the private sector so as to build excitement about holding the Games.



Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building



Traffic information to Tokyo Port Management Office



The Toyosu Shijou



Asahi Breweries



Canon Marketing Japan



Tokyo Water Science Museum



Hinomaru Driving School

3 Initiatives during the Games

(1) Established a special website “Everyone’s Tokyo 2020 Support Channel” (from 21 July onward)

- The TMG prepared for measures against COVID-19 in its implementation of live sites. However, based on a five-party agreement between the IOC, the IPC, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, the TMG and the Government of Japan to cancel or reduce the scale of live sites as a measure against the flow of people other than spectators, the following revisions were made.
- From 21 July, 2021, the TMG opened a special website, Everyone’s Tokyo 2020 Support Channel, as a digital response to the review of spectator-attracting live sites and public viewing.

[Online Broadcast “Let’s Support together Oly x Para! Tokyo 2020 Highlight Broadcast Station”]

- Three live sessions were held on the theme of sports competitions common to both the Olympic and Paralympic Games (tennis, judo, basketball). As of 19 August, the total number of viewers was 256,000.



Everyone’s Tokyo 2020 Support Channel banner

[Online Broadcast “International Day Performance”]

- Groups recommended by the embassies of Laos, Mexico and other countries gave live performances of folk dances and singing. More than 100 people from each country watched these live on ZOOM and cheered the performances in chat rooms.



International Day

[Videos of performances by groups in Tokyo and disaster-affected areas]

- Videos of performances by 57 groups from Tokyo and disaster-affected areas were posted on the website. Many groups participated in providing performances of traditional arts, songs, dances, etc.



Performance of a Tokyo group

(2) Support for athletes affiliated with Tokyo

- “Tokyo’s Athletes in the 2020 Games” was set up in the Sports TOKYO Information website to introduce athletes affiliated with Tokyo (athletes discovered, trained, and strengthened by the TMG) who participated in the Tokyo 2020 Games and to encourage public support. Introductions of the participating athletes, the Games competition schedule and competition results were posted.
- When athletes affiliated with Tokyo (60 participants in the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020) appeared at competitions, Twitter was used to encourage support for them and to send congratulations to winning athletes.



TOKYO 2020

ピックアップ選手



A special website that introduces athletes affiliated with Tokyo

(3) Exhibition flight by Blue Impulse

- Based on a request made to Japan’s Ministry of Defense, on the opening days of the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020, the Air Self-Defense Force’s Blue Impulse flew over Tokyo in an aerobatics exhibition at the time of the Torch Relay arrival ceremonies.

(4) Lighting Ceremony at the Ariake Olympic cauldron (the cauldron for the competition period)

- In addition to PR for the first hydrogen fuelled Olympic flame in the history of the Games, the Lighting Ceremony for the Olympic cauldron was held in the following manner so as to leave a record of the Games:

>> Date: 23 July, 2021

From 24:45 to 24:50

>> Place: Tokyo waterfront Yume no Ohashi Ariake side

>> Lighting person: Takahashi Ayaka

(Rio de Janeiro 2016 Olympic women’s badminton doubles gold medallist)

- During the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, the Olympic flame was continuously lit. During this period, the area around the cauldron was surrounded by an iron fence in order to prevent COVID-19 infections, and guides were assigned to discourage crowding.



Lighting Ceremony at the Olympic cauldron for the competition period

Initiatives for the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games

1 Initiatives before the Games

(1) Tokyo 1964 Games 50th Anniversary Project

- Implemented in the same way as the initiatives for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 (page 129).

(2) Countdown events and ceremonies

- On 5 March, 2015, 2000 days before the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, “Everyone’s Start! 2000 Days to Go!!” was held at the Tokyo International School.
- On 25 August, 2015, five years before the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, “Everyone’s Tokyo 2020 - 5 Years to Go!!” was held at the Festival Square of DiverCity Tokyo Plaza.
- On 25 August, 2016, four years before the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, “Everyone’s Tokyo 2020 - 4 Years to Go!!” was held at Tokyo Metropolitan Fuchu Keyakinomori Gakuen and the Citizen’s Plaza.
- On 25 August, 2017, three years before the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, “Everyone’s Tokyo 2020 - 3 Years to Go!!” was held at Urban Dock LaLaport Toyosu.
- An event was held at Tokyo Skytree Town® on 29 November, 2017, 1000 days before the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games.
- On 25 August, 2018, two years before the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, “Everyone’s Tokyo 2020 - 2 Years to Go!!” was held at MEGA WEB in the Koto City of Tokyo.

- On 30 March, 2019, 500 days before the Tokyo 2020 Games, an event was held at Tokyo Station Marunouchi Central Plaza to celebrate the return of the Olympic and Paralympic flags to Tokyo, after a journey to 62 municipalities in Tokyo and 47 Japanese prefectures.
- 500 days before the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games Countdown Event was held on 7 April, 2019, at Mitsui Outlet Park Tama Minami Osawa and on 13 April at Urban Dock LaLaport Toyosu.
- On 25 August, 2019, one year before the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, a one-year-to-go countdown ceremony was held at NHK Hall.



3 Years to go! Countdown Event

(3) Countdown events, etc., after the decision to postpone the Games

- Following the decision to postpone the Games, on 23 July, 2020, one year before the start of the rescheduled Tokyo 2020 Games, a video presentation was held at the Olympic Stadium (Japan National Stadium) for the media that included a cheer for all the athletes aiming to participate in the Games and expressions of gratitude and reverence for all the people who support the Games. This video was sent to the world.
- In response to the decision to postpone the Games, on the milestone dates of one year before the Paralympic Games (24 August, 2020), 300 days before (26 October, 2020), 200 days before (4 February, 2021) and a half year before (24 February, 2021), an exhibition of parasports manga panels and other artwork was held at the TMG Building, and messages from para athletes affiliated with Tokyo, TMG Parasports and Barrier-Free ambassadors and people supporting parasports were delivered and posted, with the aim of “supporting para athletes and parasports!”
- On 16 May, 2021, 100 days before the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, the TMG unveiled the Paralympic symbol and broadcast it online.



1000 days to go! Countdown Event



Paralympic-100-days-to-go ceremony

(4) Symposium for local assembly members and local government officials nationwide

- Implemented in the same way as the initiatives for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 (page 130).

(5) Host city PR

- Implemented in the same way as the initiatives for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 (page 131).

(6) Flag Arrival Welcome Ceremony/Flag Tour

- The Paralympic flag arrived in Tokyo on 21 September, 2016, and a flag-raising event was held in front of the TMG Building.
- The Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 and Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games Flag Tour was held in the same way as the initiatives for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 (page 131).

(7) PR using the emblems and mascots

- Implemented in the same way as the initiatives for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 (page 131).

(8) Tokyo 2020 Games TMG Portal Site

- Implemented in the same way as the initiatives for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 (page 132).

(9) NO LIMITS CHALLENGE

- As an initiative aimed at raising awareness and promoting understanding of the Paralympic Games and Paralympic sports, from fiscal year 2015, in collaboration with the projects of the municipalities, and each bureau within the TMG, the Tokyo Paralympic Experience Program “NO LIMITS CHALLENGE” was carried out. By the end of fiscal year 2019, it was held in all municipalities in Tokyo, and the appeal of the Paralympic Games was widely disseminated.



NO LIMITS CHALLENGE

(10) NO LIMITS SPECIAL

- As a special edition of the “NO LIMITS CHALLENGE”, the “NO LIMITS SPECIAL” events were held to convey the appeal of the Paralympic Games and Paralympic sports through experiencing all 22 competitive events at the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, hands-on experience booths and demonstrations by athletes.
- In fiscal year 2016, “NO LIMITS SPECIAL GINZA & TOKYO” was held on 2 May at Ginza Chuo-dori (approximately 22,000 visitors). In addition, from 25 August to 21 September, a three-dimensional exhibition of the Paralympic Games, known as “NO LIMITS SPECIAL Oedo Station Stadium”, was held inside 22 stations along the Toei Oedo subway line.
- In fiscal year 2017, “NO LIMITS SPECIAL 2017 Ueno” was held on 6 and 7 May at Ueno Park (approximately 52,000 visitors).
- In fiscal year 2018, “NO LIMITS SPECIAL 2018 Tokyo Marunouchi” was held on 5 and 6 May at Tokyo Station Marunouchi Central Plaza and Gyoko-dori Avenue (approximately 55,000 visitors).
- In fiscal year 2019, “NO LIMITS SPECIAL 2020” was held on 11 and 12 January, 2020 at MEGA WEB in Aomi in the Koto City of Tokyo (approximately 46,000 visitors).

2 Initiatives during the Games

(1) Information dissemination using digital

- The TMG created a special website to provide information about the Games, competitions, athletes, etc., that was useful for watching the Games at home.

[Everyone's Tokyo 2020 Support Channel]

- On 24 August, 2021, the online distribution programme Let's Support together Oly x Para! Tokyo 2020 Highlight Broadcast Station was held live. As a "special just before the opening of the Paralympic Games", a boccia competition experience by eight Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 medallists was featured.
- Added 10 performance videos of groups in disaster areas were posted (videos for a total of 67 groups).



[TMG Paralympic Support Site]

- Opened a special website to support the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games.
- The TMG posted five videos of athletes participating in the Games, broadcast four videos of the online live distribution programme "Paralympic Highlights Special", and broadcast Paralympic marathon support and encouragement videos (from 24 August), enabling the Paralympic Games to be experienced on the Internet (11 competitions were broadcast using VR).

- The cumulative number of views of programmes and videos broadcast online via the Everyone's Tokyo 2020 Support Channel and the Tokyo Paralympic Support Site was approximately 3 million (20 July to 6 September). This level exceeded the expected 2.85 million number of visitors to live sites/public viewings in Tokyo.

[Paralympic experience programme "NO LIMITS CHALLENGE" WEB version enhancement]

- In addition to the Paralympic Games experience (11 competitions were broadcast using VR), a Paralympic Support Special Booth was created on the Internet.
- In addition to distributing videos supporting and encouraging the Paralympic Marathon, we distributed four competition experience and athlete dialogue videos (Wheelchair Basketball, Wheelchair Tennis, Football 5-a-side, Wheelchair Rugby, Archery).

(2) Communications and PR for the Paralympic Games [Opening of Paralympic Gallery Ginza]

- For 48 days from 20 July to 5 September, 2021, after taking measures against COVID-19, the gallery was opened as a place where one can actually see and experience Paralympic sports (on the Internet, a 360 degrees virtual gallery could also be enjoyed without visiting the gallery in person). The number of visitors reached 3,659.
- Boccia, wheelchair competitions, VR racers (cyber wheel), and IPC official game experiences were popular, especially with children. In addition, the boccia experience gained popularity, with waiting lines for a turn forming after the Japanese boccia team won medals.
- The gallery was also used as a venue for online live distribution. In addition, 290 City Cast volunteers were active during this period.



Paralympic Gallery Ginza



Inside the gallery

[TV commercials in support of the Paralympic Games]

- From 20 August to 5 September, 2021, the TV commercials were broadcast at different times by local Kanto broadcasters (Nippon TV, TBS, Fuji TV, TV Asahi, TV Tokyo). The TMG called for wide support through a commercial containing scenes of five athletes participating in the Paralympic Games and comments from athletes.
- In addition, just before the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games Marathon, the TMG also ran "support from your home" publicity.

[Newspaper insert leaflet introducing popular athletes and competitions]

- On 24 August, 2021, the opening day of the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, inserts summarizing the highlights of 22 competitions were added to the morning editions of six newspapers (Yomiuri, Asahi, Mainichi, Sankei, Tokyo, Nikkei) in Tokyo (approximately 2.5 million inserts).



Newspaper inserts

[Paralympic Marathon PR leaflet for watching the Games at home/highlights map]

- Leaflets and highlight maps containing competition information, highlights, and information on notable athletes were posted on the website and distributed at the TMG Building and Tokyo municipal offices.



Paralympic Marathon PR Leaflet



Paralympic Marathon highlights map

[Parasports Photo Exhibition]

- At the Tokyo Metropolitan Main Buildings No.1 and No.2, the TMG exhibited competition photos and panels introducing athletes affiliated with Tokyo.
- Furthermore, a photo exhibition by EUNIC (European Union National Institutes for Culture) and co-sponsored by the TMG was held from 18 August to 6 September, 2021 (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays) at the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly Building on the first floor. There were exhibitions from 17 countries, and 484 people attended, including representatives of 11 EU embassies. The exhibit works were also posted on the TMG website.
- In addition, the TEAM BEYOND Parasports Manga Panel Exhibition was held in WHO I AM HOUSE (Toyosu, Koto City) from 23 July to 5 September, 2021 and in TMC from 23 August to 5 September of the same year.



Tokyo-affiliated athletes introduction panel



EUNIC Para Athletes Photo Exhibition



TEAM BEYOND Parasports Manga Panel Exhibition

[Athlete support through social media]

- IPC Special Goodwill Ambassador Katori Shingo created black/white colouring artwork using the Games and support for para athletes as themes. The Twitter accounts of the TMG and Katori Shingo (#NURIEdeART_パラ応援 [para support]) called for support through posting the coloured artwork. As of 6 September, a PR video by Katori Shingo was played approximately 230,000 times, and the number of tweet views reached approximately 1.8 million.

(3) Support for para athletes affiliated with Tokyo

[Tokyo-affiliated para athletes]

- “Tokyo’s Athletes in the 2020 Games” was set up in the Sports TOKYO Information website. Athletes participating in the Games were introduced, and sequential information about competition schedules and competition results was posted.
- From 17 August to 5 September, when Tokyo-affiliated athletes (62 people) participated in their events, Twitter was used to encourage support for them and to send congratulations to winning athletes, as well to provide daily TV broadcast schedules. Such tweets as Paralympic quizzes were also posted.



[Tokyo Parasports Staff]

- To raise widespread awareness of Parasports staff, in-car advertisements (visions) were sent out in addition to providing information on the TMG homepage and via social media.





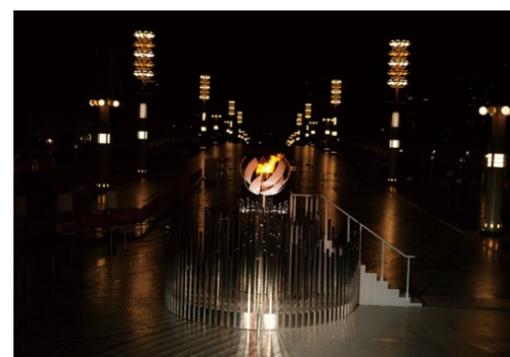
スポーツTOKYOインフォメーション
@sportstokyoinfo

視覚障害のある選手と並走する方は #ガイドランナー
#ポッチャ の競技アシスタントなど多くのスタッフが
選手と一緒に #パラリンピック に「出場」します!!
選手とスタッフのコンビネーションもパラリンピック
の見どころです📺
現在電車内でCM放映中👏👏
#おうちで応援
sports-tokyo-info.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/staff/



午後0:30 · 2021年8月20日 · Twitter Web App

- (4) Exhibition flight by Blue Impulse
 - Implemented in the same way as the initiatives for the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 (page 135).
- (5) Lighting Ceremony at the Ariake Paralympic cauldron (the cauldron for the competition period)
 - Similar to the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, the Paralympic cauldron lighting ceremony was held as follows.
 - >> Date: 24 August, 2021
From 23:40 to 23:53
 - >> Place: Tokyo waterfront Yume no Ohashi Ariake side
 - >> Lighting person: Tagawa Tomoki
(Rio de Janeiro 2016 Paralympic Games 4x100m relay bronze medallist)
 - During the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, the Paralympic flame was continuously lit with hydrogen fuel. During this period, a fence was placed around the cauldron and guards were assigned to protect against COVID-19.



Lighting ceremony at the Paralympic cauldron for the competition period

Initiatives after the Games

1 Ceremony for presenting a letter of appreciation for the Tokyo 2020 Games

- On 26 October, 2021, the TMG presented letters of appreciation to 39 organisations in honour of the achievements of those who contributed to the management of the Games, including building momentum for holding the Tokyo 2020 Games, and to express gratitude for their efforts.



Conclusion

- At the turning point before the Games, the TMG held ceremonies while mindful of the status of COVID-19 infections, distributed Internet and video content and created excitement behind hosting the Tokyo 2020 Games and momentum of support for parasports and para athletes.
- During the Games, in addition to creating TV commercials, two special websites were created and various initiatives were made mainly online to increase interest in the Games, starting with distributing videos about the athletes.
- The cumulative number of views of online programmes delivered through the two special websites exceeded the expected number of 2.85 million visitors to live sites and public viewings in Tokyo, reaching approximately 3 million, thereby conveying the appeal of competitions and the athletes to many people.

Tokyo 2020 Participation Programme

- The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee certified various actions (events, businesses, etc.) for the Tokyo 2020 Games in the eight fields of “Sports & Health”, “Urban Development”, “Sustainability”, “Culture”, “Education”, “Economy & Technology”, “Recovery” and “All Japan & Global Communication” to encourage a feeling of connection with the Tokyo 2020 Games, so as to build momentum for the Games and create a legacy.
- Approximately 16,000 actions were certified by approximately 2,500 groups across all prefectures in Japan. The actions represented efforts to encourage all of Japan to support the Games from various perspectives. Examples of the actions were a limited-time support programme aimed at fostering momentum of the Tokyo 2020 Games through festivals, which are a traditional form of Japanese culture, and a special programme that certified actions of local governments registered as host towns by Japan’s Cabinet Secretariat as “host town actions”.
- The total number of participants nationwide reached 140 million, which helped to generate excitement and led to the creation of legacies in each field.

Tokyo 2020 NIPPON Festival

- The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee held the Tokyo 2020 NIPPON Festival as an official cultural programme from April to September 2021, when the world’s attention was focused on Japan and Tokyo as places that symbolised solidarity across all boundaries.

1 Sponsored programmes

(1) Rediscover Tohoku — Mocco’s journey from Tohoku to Tokyo — Presented by ENEOS

A programme set in various parts of Tohoku and Tokyo based on the theme of “Tohoku’s recovery”. A giant doll “Mocco” with a height of more than 10m, which was made for this project and was moved using the strength of approximately 20 people, travelled around Tohoku on the way to Tokyo, collecting messages from people and developing a new type of cultural event against the backdrop of a road story that connects the culture rooted in Tohoku and the thoughts of people. At the finale in Tokyo, “Tohoku no Sachi (Tohoku’s happiness)” was performed by creating lyrics from the messages received from people encountered while Mocco travelled in Tohoku, and approximately 1.02 million people watched the programme online live.

(2) Wassai

Based on the theme of “participation and exchange”, an online event where various people could interact with Japanese culture was held by reproducing the Olympic Stadium in a virtual space. Approximately 850,000 people watched the online live stream.

(3) ONE Our New Episode- Presented by Japan Airlines

Implemented two cultural programmes based on the theme of “towards an inclusive society”. Approximately 1.16 million people watched the “MAZEKOZE Island Tour” live online, which travelled through nine unique islands that represented the appeal of diversity and an inclusive society. As part of “Our Glorious Future - KANAGAWA 2021 – Kanagawa can see a shining future 2021”, 22 videos were distributed in various cultural and artistic fields such as dance, theatre, art, music and crafts.

2 Co-sponsored programmes

32 special cultural programmes that symbolised the Games were planned in collaboration with the Government of Japan, local governments, cultural arts organisations and the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee. Due to the spread of COVID-19 infections, a variety of 26 programmes were presented online live (excluding six). A total of 110,000 people (including the number of online viewers) participated.

Tokyo 2020 Action & Legacy Plan

- In July 2016, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee announced the Tokyo 2020 Action & Legacy Plan. The key message in the plan was “Let’s participate in the Tokyo 2020 Games and connect to the future”. The plan received professional advice from five expert committees. The purpose of the plan was to have as many people as possible, along with local governments and organisations participate (action) in the Tokyo 2020 Games, leaving a positive impact in the wake of the Games, and passing on the results (legacy) to the young people and children of the next generation.

City Dressing and Spectaculars

Purpose

- As part of its role as the host city, the TMG’s City Dressing and Spectaculars initiatives involved installing decorative elements near competition venues in Tokyo and displays at iconic Games locations in order to build up excitement for and leave the world a vivid impression of the Games.

Initiatives from before to during the Games

1 Basic Plan

- On 29 March, 2019, the TMG released the Basic Plan for Tokyo 2020 City Dressing and Spectaculars. The Plan envisages the installation of flags, banners and other promotional materials with a consistent design to decorate major arterial roads, airports, and train stations in Tokyo, as well as installation of Spectaculars such as Olympic and Paralympic Symbols and wordmark (TOKYO 2020) and Games mascots at iconic locations around Tokyo.

- The decorations and displays were installed at revised timings due to the subsequent postponement of the Games.

2 City Dressing

- From April 2021, decorations such as flags and banners were progressively installed on roads, airports, and train stations in Tokyo.

[City Dressing content]

Installation locations	Contents
Major arterial roads	(1) Flag Decorations on Lamp Posts Flags using the Games Look* were displayed on lamp posts along the roads from the Olympic and Paralympic Village to the competition venues as well as the side roads around and major arterial roads to the competition venues - Locations: Aoyama-dori Avenue, Uchibori-dori Avenue, Harumi-dori Avenue and others - Scale: Approx. 2,500 flags (2) Wrapping for On-Ground Power Distribution Boxes Decorations using the Games Look were applied to on-ground power distribution boxes located on roads around the competition venues - Scale: Approx. 300 pieces of equipment
Last mile, etc.	The roads from train stations to the competition venues were decorated with lamp-post flags and banners using the Games Look
Airports, etc.	(1) Haneda Airport International arrivals passenger route decorations - Locations: Gates, baggage reclaims, etc. (2) Tokyo International Cruise Terminal - Locations: Terminal building ground floor and first floor walls
Stations	Decorations were applied to the interiors of major terminal stations, etc. (45 stations)
Shopping streets	Flag decorations on lamp posts - Number of shopping streets: Approx. 1,200 - Number of flags: Approx. 48,000

*The consistent Tokyo 2020 Games design



Last-mile decorations (around the Olympic Stadium)



Shopping street flags

3 Spectaculars

Contents	Locations
Olympic and Paralympic Symbols*	- Tokyo Waterfront (waters of Odaiba Marine Park) - Peak of Mount Takao - TMG No.1 Building - TMG No.2 Building - Haneda Airport Terminal 3 - Narita Airport Terminal 1
Garden decoration (Olympic and Paralympic Symbols)*	- Hibiya Park
Wordmark (TOKYO 2020)	- Near the Metropolitan Expressway Bay Shore Route Tokyo Port Tunnel portal (Oi side)
Games mascots	- TMG No.1 Building - TMG No.2 Building - Tokyo Sports Square - Tokyo International Cruise Terminal - Fujimori Park - Showa Kinen Park - Mount Mitake - Tobitakyu Station - Edo Tokyo Open-Air Architectural Museum - Takahata Fudosen Temple - Akigawa Keikoku Valley - Lake Okutama - Motomachi Port

*Symbols were changed for the Olympic and Paralympic Games periods respectively

[Olympic Games Tokyo 2020]

- In January 2020, an enormous Olympic Symbol was installed in the waters of Odaiba Marine Park. It was temporarily moved to a workshop for inspection and maintenance in August that year, and re-installed on 1 December.
- On 14 April, 2021, the Olympic Symbol on the peak of Mount Takao and Games mascots at the TMG Building were unveiled to mark 100 days until the start of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020. Other Symbols and Games mascots were progressively installed at iconic locations around Tokyo from that date onwards.



Olympic Symbol (waters of Odaiba Marine Park)



Games mascots (TMG No.1 Building)



Olympic Symbol (Peak of Mount Takao)

[Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games]

- After the conclusion of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, the Olympic Symbol was replaced with the Paralympic Symbol, helping to build up the atmosphere for the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games.



Paralympic Symbol (waters of Odaiba Marine Park)



Paralympic Symbol (TMG No.1 Building)



Paralympic Symbol (Peak of Mount Takao)

Conclusion

- Decorating urban spaces with promotional materials such as flags on lamp posts and train station banners with a consistent Games Look fostered an atmosphere and enthusiasm for the Games. In addition, the decorations at the Haneda Airport international terminal welcomed athletes and officials arriving from overseas.
- Spectaculars were installed at many key locations around Tokyo, including six Symbols, 13 Games mascots, one wordmark and one garden decoration.
- The Olympic and Paralympic Symbols in Odaiba were featured in many media outlets both in Japan and overseas as icons of the Games, contributing significantly to promoting the attraction of both the Games and Tokyo.
- The Olympic and Paralympic Symbols on the peak of Mount Takao - as well as other Symbols and mascots - created a great deal of excitement among visitors to the installed locations through helping them feel close to the Games.

Olympic and Paralympic Education Programme

Initiatives before the Games

1. Implementing the Olympic and Paralympic Education Programme

(1) Significance

- Treating the Tokyo 2020 Games as a precious, once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for children, the Tokyo Metropolitan Board of Education implemented the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Education Programme at all its schools.
- The Programme aimed firstly to steadily advance initiatives that would help the children of Tokyo further enhance their strengths and overcome their weaknesses, nurturing the human resources who will lead the further development of Tokyo and Japan as well as contribute to international society. In addition, the Programme aimed to create an irreplaceable legacy through the experiences of the Tokyo 2020 Games in the body and mind of each child, a legacy that would inspire them for the rest of their lives.

(2) Implementation Overview

[Schools covered]

- Implemented at all state schools in Tokyo, including kindergartens, primary schools, intermediate schools, compulsory education schools, secondary schools, and special needs schools (approximately 2,300 schools and one million students)

[Period]

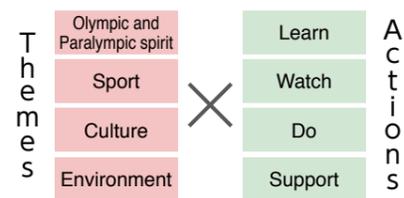
- Six years from the 2016 to the 2021 academic years (extended one year due to the postponement of the Tokyo 2020 Games)

(3) Basic Approach

- The following were specified as the three key points of emphasis in the approach to educational activities.
 - All children engaging in the Games
 - Emphasising learning through experiences and activities
 - Conducting education in a systematic and ongoing manner

(4) Basic Framework for Initiatives

- A multi-faceted 4x4 framework was created through the intersection of four themes and four actions. The themes were established as the Olympic and Paralympic Spirit as well as the three pillars of the Olympic Movement, which are sport, culture and the environment. The four actions were identified as learning (knowing), watching, doing (experiencing and interacting) and supporting.



- (5) Focus on developing five qualities in students
- Nurturing the following five qualities was emphasised through the rollout of the above-mentioned 4x4 framework.
 - Volunteer mindset
 - Understanding of people with impairments
 - Sports-oriented mindset
 - Sense of self awareness, pride in being Japanese
 - Global awareness



Initiatives related to sports-oriented mindset



Initiatives related to volunteer mindset



Initiatives related to sense of self awareness, pride in being Japanese



Initiatives related to understanding of people with impairments



Initiatives related to global awareness

(6) Promote four projects for developing the five qualities

- Four main projects were promoted in order to develop these qualities.

i. Tokyo Youth Volunteer

>>Volunteering at the likes of community cleanups, community events, festivals and sports days, and welfare facilities for the elderly and people with impairments

[Feedback from children and students]

- “It was great to be of help to people. It was great that they were happy with us”.
- “I want to participate again”.



Tokyo Youth Volunteer

ii. Smile Project

>>This initiative involves children watching and experiencing Parasports, and fostering interaction between special needs schools and other community schools through sports. Through this initiative, children learn more about individual differences and develops their kindness.

[Feedback from children and students]

- “I was surprised at the range of rules and systems to enable people who use a wheelchair to also enjoy competing. I felt that making the effort to design these systems is really important”.
- “I thought it was great that we could work together with people with impairments who use a wheelchair”.



Smile Project

iii. Dream and Future Project

>>Initiatives for direct engagement between Olympian/Paralympian athletes and children

[Feedback from children and students]

- “They didn’t just teach us how to play baseball, they helped me gain confidence. I’m very grateful”.
- “I thought that language differences would be the biggest barrier with overseas athletes, but I was surprised to hear that differences in culture and values are a major issue. It really resonated with me how we need to value the sharing of opinions”.



Dream and Future Project

iv. Global Friendship Project

>>Interaction between children through engagement with foreign residents in Japan, such as embassy personnel and exchange students, as well as communicating via letters and emails to schools overseas.

[Feedback from children and students]

- “(Our exchange partners) had made a big effort to study the Japanese language. I want to learn more about other countries as well, so we can understand each other better”.
- “I would like to communicate (with visitors from overseas, building on this experience) in some way, even something small like giving directions down the street”.



Global Friendship Project

(7) Other Major Initiatives

i. Parasports Coaches’ Workshops

(2016 to 2021 academic years)

>>Liaising with Parasports federations to train teachers in coaching methods for 11 Parasports such as Boccia and Sitting Volleyball.

[Feedback from participants]

- “It was great to hear the passion that Japan representative athletes have about promoting Parasports. Even just a small experience was fascinating, and my interest grew. I really want to help the children experience these sports as well”.
- “It was the first time I had an interest in Parasports. I understood through first-hand experience how even people with a range of impairments can compete in this tough sport through their accumulated effort”.



Parasports Coaches’ Workshops

ii. Parasports Engagement Festival

(2017 to 2019 academic years)

>>Students from special needs schools and neighbouring local schools gathered under the same roof to play Boccia and Floor Volleyball together.

[Feedback from participants]

- “Even though they’re from another school, I feel close to them, and I was glad I could make my intentions clear to them”.
- “Collaborating with people from the special needs school was fun”.



Parasports Engagement Festival

iii. Paralympic Sports Supporter Schools

(2017 to 2021 academic years)

>> Through collaboration with Parasports federations, over five years a total of 100 specified schools conducted a year-long initiative related to 11 sports (such as para athlete and Wheelchair Rugby) including learning the rules, experiencing and watching Parasports.

[Feedback from children and students]

- “(Watching a demonstration by blind soccer athletes) The way they were playing, it’s as if they could in fact see”.
- “Not being able to watch the events in person at the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games was sadly unavoidable, but being able to support the athletes together created a different atmosphere to watching at home”. (Their Sports Supporter School held event TV viewing days at the school)



Paralympic Sports Supporter Schools

iv. Mottainai activities, Operation It’s A Waste (2017 to 2021 academic years)

>> Initiatives implemented based on setting specific action targets for the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle)

[Feedback from children and students]

- “It was good to find out what is happening now in Japan and around the world on environmental issues”.
- “I felt that I must be more aware about environmental issues”.



Mottainai activities, Operation It’s A Waste

v. Volunteer Summit

(2018 to 2020 academic years)

>> Student representatives from all state secondary schools in Tokyo gathered in one place to hold a panel discussion about volunteering.

[Feedback from participants]

- “I felt that it’s important to take a broader perspective on things. I want to actively engage in experiences and interactions with a range of people and cultures to learn more about the world”.
- “I want firstly to pass on what I learned here to the school, and have them understand that ‘there is still so much we can do. This is where the significance of volunteering is’”.



Volunteer Summit

vi. Overseas Volunteer Experience

(2019 academic year)

>> Students from state secondary schools in Tokyo carried out volunteer activities in Vietnam (26 to 30 August 2019)

[Feedback from participants]

- “I understand that our emotions connect even if we don’t speak the same language. I want to become someone who can make a contribution overseas in future”.
- “I want to bring the energy in Vietnam back to Japan, and become someone who can support Japan while connecting with the rest of the world”.



Overseas Volunteer Experience

vii. Exchange with disaster-affected areas

(2018 and 2019 academic years)

>> Exchanges through Parasports between schools in Tokyo and the disaster-affected areas were held at Tokyo schools.

>> A total of four schools each from Tokyo and the disaster-affected areas were involved.

[Feedback from participants]

- “We rarely have the opportunity to interact with Tokyo schools, so it was great to get to know them. I hadn’t been particularly interested in the Tokyo 2020 Games until now, but I felt close to the Games thanks to this opportunity. In addition, I’d never really had the chance to learn about Parasports, but actually trying Boccia was a lot of fun. It was enjoyable whether you are impaired or not, which was great”.



Exchange with disaster-affected areas

(8) Utilisation in Educational Materials, etc.

- Educational materials incorporating specific content about the 4x4 framework were utilised to encourage children’s self-directed learning as well as enable initiatives emphasising experiences and activities. In addition, materials designed for teachers were created and distributed, which were used in the promotion of the Programme.
- i. Olympic and Paralympic Scholastic Reader (primary school, intermediate school and secondary school versions)
- ii. Olympic and Paralympic Education Programme Video Teaching Materials
- iii. Various leaflets
- iv. Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 Learning Notebook
- v. Olympic and Paralympic Education Programme Practical Examples Collection
- vi. Education Support Programme Collection



i. Olympic and Paralympic Scholastic Reader (primary school, intermediate school and secondary school versions)



ii. Olympic and Paralympic Education Programme Video Teaching Materials



v. Olympic and Paralympic Education Programme Practical Examples Collection (Examples of setting up a yearly teaching plan and introductions of practical initiatives at various schools)



iii. Various leaflets



vi. Education Support Programme Collection (Showcasing educational programmes provided by a wide range of federations)



iv. Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 Learning Notebook (Notebook for children to record what they learned and experienced related to the Olympic and Paralympic Games)

2 Participation in Games-Related Projects

(1) Mascot Voting

- All state primary schools in Tokyo participated in the nationwide mascot voting run by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee.

[Feedback from students]

- "I was nervous, but it was a lot of fun to choose".
 - "I really struggled to make a decision about our choice for the Tokyo Games mascot. It was a tough choice because they're all funny, cute and relatable, and I thought they're all good options".

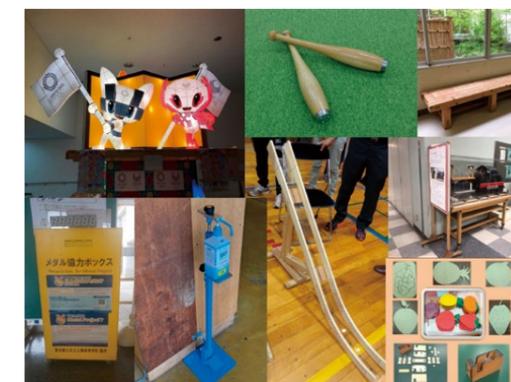


(2) Live Site Creation Showcase (online exhibition)

- Students at metropolitan technical secondary schools engaged in the Tokyo 2020 Games through online exhibitions of their creations.

[Feedback from students]

- "I created this work to express my hope for a lively Olympic and Paralympic Games".
 - "I created my work to suit the competitors, making it easy for anyone to use, while also taking into account the opinions of the special needs school students".



Live Site Creation Showcase (online exhibition)

(3) Gardening Decoration

- As part of the City Dressing and Spectaculars initiatives, metropolitan agricultural secondary schools displayed the floral seedlings they had raised in Hibiya Park to foster excitement for the Tokyo 2020 Games and convey a spirit of hospitality to visitors.

[Feedback from students]

- "I was happy to see the seedlings we worked so hard to raise out in the sunshine for everyone to see".
 - "Until now, we hadn't had many chances to work with commercial farmers. I learned valuable farming techniques from them".



Gardening Decoration

(4) Making Athletics Equipment (Clubs)

- Students from the Tokyo Metropolitan Kogei High School part-time course made 20 throwing clubs. These clubs were used in the Club Throw event, where a new world record was set.

[Feedback from students]

- “Making the clubs began with learning about how the event works. We followed a process of repeated trial and error, aiming to make the clubs for the athletes as easy to use, easy to grip and easy to throw as possible. We poured our hearts into making each and every one as well as we could. I’m very honoured and grateful that students like us were given the opportunity to be involved in this festival of world peace. I look forward to the day when the clubs we made carry the hopes of the athletes as they draw a giant arc in the blue sky of the New Japan National Stadium”.



Making Athletics Equipment (Clubs)

(5) Flower Lane Project

- The morning glories students grew by hand were displayed at the competition venues (169 state schools in Tokyo)

[Feedback from participants]

- “I feel that the children being directly involved is a good opportunity to build interest in the Tokyo 2020 Games. After being used at the Test Event venues, the potted plants we planted today will be returned to the school, and I plan to make use of them in horticultural education afterwards”.



Flower Lane Project

(6) TOKYO GORIN ONDO

- Aiming to foster excitement for the Olympic and Paralympic Games, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee’s DVD “TOKYO GORIN ONDO 2020” (chorus) was distributed to schools and also broadcast on the “Tokyo Good Morning School” TV programme produced by the Tokyo Metropolitan Board of Education.

[Feedback from children and students]

- “Our teachers told us in class at school that the Olympic and Paralympic Games symbolise peace. I like how these dance moves wish for ‘peace and happiness”.
- “I think the Bon festival dance is a great tradition because you can share the same emotions as everyone else. It was fun”.



TOKYO GORIN ONDO

Initiatives during the Games

1 Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Event Viewing (Spectator Project in Collaboration with Schools)

- With measures against heat stroke and the spread of COVID-19 in place, 10,543 children (including 975 children at private schools) from local governments and schools in Tokyo which chose to participate viewed Paralympic events.

[Feedback from children and students]

- “I had had almost no experience watching Wheelchair Rugby, so I was worried whether I would be able to get into it at the venue. However, as I watched I could feel the passion and intensity of the players more and more, and by the end of the match I was thrilled. Because the players use wheelchairs, Wheelchair Rugby has different tactics and interesting elements to regular rugby, and it set my heart pounding with excitement. Also, all of the players looked really cool, and I want to keep supporting the sport in future. Despite everything going on in the world, I’m very grateful for this once-in-a-lifetime experience. I want to keep enjoying the Paralympic and Olympic Games in future”.
- “Viewing the event in person meant I could really feel the power of the sport and the unity of the teams. It was a great experience. We had a view of the entire venue, so I could appreciate how huge a role the players on defence had, as well as the player with the ball. Above all, everyone at the venue (including the volunteers) welcomed us so warmly, which was really moving”.



Spectator project in collaboration with schools

2 Barrier-Free VR Spectating

- Held at 13 special needs schools, this system uses cutting-edge technology to create a virtual experience just like actually being at a competition venue. (296 students participated)

[Feedback from children and students]

- “(In the VR theatre) you could also see all the way up (to the ceiling), which you can’t see on TV, making it feel like we were at the venue”.
- “I took a souvenir photo with a robot. The robot’s movements were amazing, and I was thrilled. The future is bright”.



Barrier-Free VR Spectating

3 Tokyo 2020 Games TV Viewing/ Online Engagement Project

- Approximately 30 state schools in Tokyo watched events on TV in groups by year or class while interacting with other schools online. This enabled students to support the Games and athletes amid the feeling of togetherness created by watching in a large group.

[Feedback from children and students]

- "I was also watching the Games at home, but the online interaction at school allowed us to cheer on the athletes together, and created a different feeling of excitement".
- "Our school was going all out so we could support the Paralympic Games all together. However, cheering on the athletes together with other schools online created a real sense of connection even though we were apart, making me feel like we were supporting as one team".



Tokyo 2020 Games TV Viewing/Online Engagement Project

4 Make the Athletes Hear All Our Voices!

- The children created support message videos for the athletes. Athletes who watched the videos (from approximately 280 schools) sent video messages of thanks and signed messages on posters to the children, enabling indirect engagement with the athletes.



Make the Athletes Hear All Our Voices!

Conclusion and Initiatives after the Games

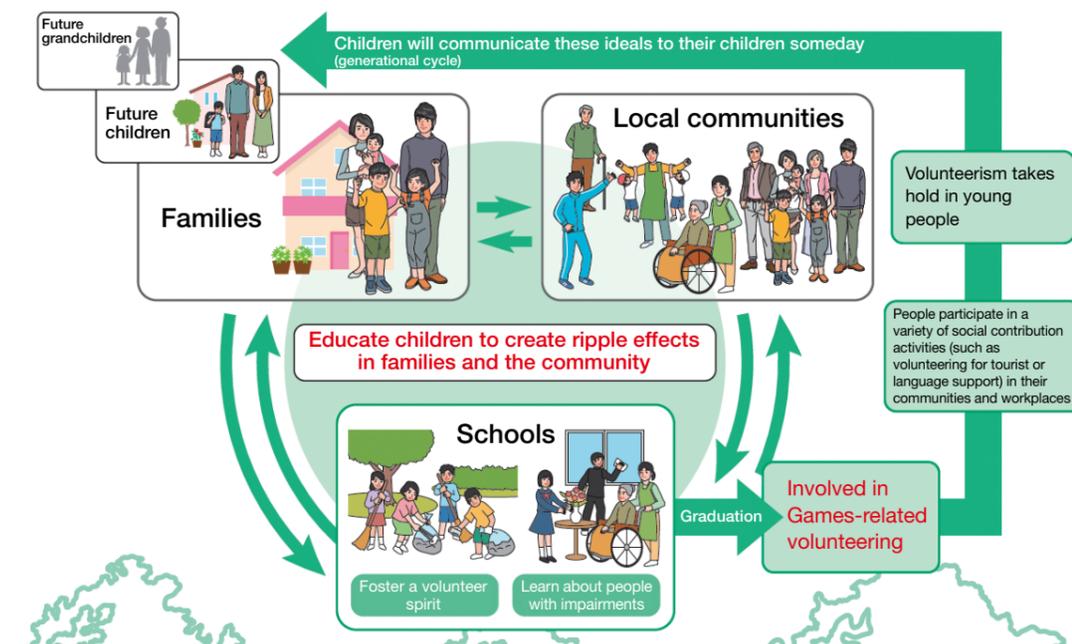
- Initiatives geared towards creating an irreplaceable legacy in the body and mind of each child that will inspire them for the rest of their lives were delivered through the experiences and activities related to the Olympic and Paralympic Education Programme. The wide range of initiatives utilising the knowhow and personal networks built through the Programme form educational activities that will endure long after the Tokyo 2020 Games. The benefits and initiatives

of the Programme will remain as a legacy for many years to come.

- In addition, initiatives to foster volunteer mindsets linked to the home and local community as well as understanding of people with impairments will have a positive impact not only on children but similarly on adults as well. Doing so helps to create an inclusive and cooperative society, and in this sense, initiatives geared towards creating a legacy were delivered in a wide range of situations.

Schools 2020 Legacy

Within the Olympic and Paralympic Education Programme rolled out at each school, at least one of the activities pursued in relation to nurturing the five qualities or new initiatives sparked by these activities has been identified as a "School 2020 Legacy", which will be continued in the future as a feature of that school. The activities are selected based on factors such as the school's management policies, educational objectives, state of the students, and community characteristics, and will be continued and developed as educational activities for many years after the Games.



Concept image of the Olympic and Paralympic Education Programme (volunteering, understanding people with impairments) legacy: Creating an inclusive and cooperative society

Cultural Programme

Tokyo Tokyo FESTIVAL

- The TMG named the Tokyo Tokyo FESTIVAL the city's cultural programme for the Tokyo 2020 Games, and developed a variety of projects to display the appeal of Tokyo's art and culture. By combining the abilities of various people, the TMG has realised a programme that anyone can participate in regardless of impairment or age.
- From a total of 2,436 project proposals submitted from within Japan and overseas, 13 were selected as the core of the Tokyo Tokyo FESTIVAL. The 13 projects were collectively named "Tokyo Tokyo FESTIVAL Special 13", and were developed as creative and innovative ideas that will long be remembered.
- Some projects were cancelled due to restrictions on the movement of people in response to COVID-19. However, comprehensive infection control measures were devised and video distribution was arranged, enabling the projects to be carried out without extinguishing the lights of art and culture.
- Through such efforts as project development in local towns and using online resources, the TMG overcame the restrictions of time and place to create an environment where everyone could easily get to know art and culture.



Tokyo Tokyo FESTIVAL Special 13
SUPER WALL ART TOKYO Drill Inc.



Tokyo Tokyo FESTIVAL Special 13
PAVILION TOKYO 2021
Global Bowl Design: Akihisa Hirata
Photo: ToLoLo studio

Tokyo Sports Square Main Press Centre (MPC) City Information

Overview

1 Tokyo Sports Square

- Information about the Games and the attractions of the host city, Tokyo, were disseminated to the media and citizens visiting Tokyo.

2 MPC City Information

- City Information, installed in the MPC (Tokyo Big Sight), provided information on the attractions of Tokyo to official media, and promoted TMC PR and the use of the TMC.

Initiatives before the Games

1 Tokyo Sports Square

- On 14 July, 2021, the TMG issued a press release titled Highlighting the City of Tokyo through Tokyo Sports Square during the Tokyo 2020 Games.
- On 19 July, the Games PR exhibition and Tokyo Tokyo ALL JAPAN COLLECTION opened.
- On 21 July, the TMC was opened.

2 MPC City Information

- On 1 July, 2021, MPC City Information was opened in line with the opening of the MPC.
- On 13 July, the MPC started operating 24 hours a day.

Initiatives during the Games

1 Tokyo Sports Square

(1) Implementation period

[Olympic Games Tokyo 2020]

- >> Implementation period: 19 July to 8 August, 2021
- >> Total number of facility users: Approximately 28,000
(The Games PR exhibition, TMC, Tokyo Tokyo ALL JAPAN COLLECTION, officially licensed product shop)

[Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games]

- >> Implementation period: 23 August to 5 September, 2021
- >> Total number of facility users: Approximately 11,000
(The Games PR exhibition, TMC, Tokyo Tokyo ALL JAPAN COLLECTION, officially licensed product shop)

*Even during the transition period between the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 and the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, the Games PR exhibition, Tokyo Tokyo ALL JAPAN COLLECTION, and officially licensed product shops were opened.

*The TMC was open from 21 July to 9 August and from 23 August to 5 September.

(2) Implementation details

[The Games PR exhibition]

- Information about the host city and local governments in disaster-affected areas was disseminated through exhibitions and video screenings.

[Tokyo Tokyo ALL JAPAN COLLECTION]

- The food, commerce and industry, tourism industry, agriculture, forestry and fishery industries of the city of Tokyo, and PR for each region of Japan in cooperation with local governments nationwide was held.

[TMC]

- While mainly providing online services, the TMC provided facility services so that it could be used as a space for collecting information in order to support the media coverage activities of Japanese and overseas media outlets.
- Through online briefing screenings, information about the host city Tokyo, images about the future of Tokyo and its attractions were disseminated.
- During the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, information about earthquake recovery efforts, traditional culture, and water supply technology was disseminated. During the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, planned content related to the appeal of Paralympic sports and diversity and inclusiveness, as well as information about earthquake recovery efforts and traditional culture, were disseminated.

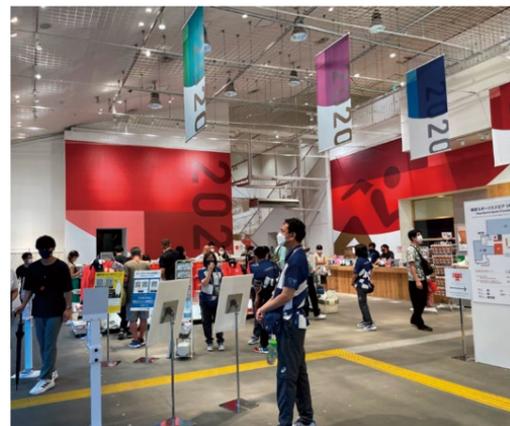
[Officially licensed product shop]

- Tokyo 2020 officially licensed products were sold by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee.

(3) City Cast activities

- Posted messages of support for the Games.
- Public recordings about the attractions of Tokyo and local regions were provided.
- Games PR exhibitions and TMC guidance information was provided

(4) Implementation status



Entrance (Games PR exhibition)



Tokyo Tokyo ALL JAPAN COLLECTION (Takumi's skill)



Tokyo Tokyo ALL JAPAN COLLECTION (French restaurant created by people with impairments)



Recordings of video content showcasing the attractions of Tokyo by City Cast



Tokyo Tokyo ALL JAPAN COLLECTION (national PR)



Live media broadcast at the TMC



Interviews with para athletes at the TMC



Paralympic competition experience at the TMC

**2 Main Press Centre (MPC)
City Information**

**① Dissemination of information at the City
Information booth**

(1) Implementation details

- The attractions of Tokyo were disseminated through the distribution of pamphlets and Tokyo Tokyo goods.
- Conducted PR activities and promoted use of the TMC.



MPC City Information

(2) Implementation status

[Olympic Games Tokyo 2020]

- >> Implementation period: 1 July to 8 August, 2021
- >> Number of visitors: Approximately 5,800
- >> Number of inquiries: Approximately 3,900

[Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games]

- >> Implementation period: 21 August – 5 September, 2021
- >> Number of visitors: Approximately 2,200
- >> Number of inquiries: Approximately 2,000

**② Coverage opportunities provided to official
media**

(1) Purpose

- To widely disseminate the attractions of Tokyo by providing coverage opportunities to official media within 14 days of entering Japan.

(2) Implementation status

- The TMG took thorough measures against COVID-19 by travelling by chartered bus so as not to interact with the general public.

[Olympic Games Tokyo 2020]

- >> Implementation period: 19 July to 7 August, 2021
- >> Number of tours: 37
- >> Number of participants (total): 476
- >> Number of participating media companies: 125

[Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games]

- >> Implementation period: 23 August to 3 September, 2021
- >> Number of tours: 16
- >> Number of participants (total): 140 people
- >> Number of participating media companies: 32

(3) Places of visits

- Guidance around the Olympic and Paralympic Village and competition venues via a Tokyo observation boat
- Hamarikyu Gardens, etc.

(4) COVID-19 control measures

- Separated the flow line from the general public, such as visiting before and after business hours.
- Carefully measured body temperature, disinfected hands at each destination and ensured social distance.

(5) Impressions, etc., from participating media

- In addition to filming landscapes, there were many examples of using tours as an opportunity for reporters to create Games-related programmes.
- The media conducted enthusiastic interviews at various destinations, leaving the impression of wanting to know more about Japanese culture and Tokyo.

Conclusion

1 Tokyo Sports Square

[Games PR exhibition]

- In addition to exhibiting panels and videos related to the Games and messages of support from the City Cast, the appeal of the Tokyo 2020 Games was conveyed in other ways, such as taking photos with the Games mascots.

[Tokyo Tokyo ALL JAPAN COLLECTION]

- With the participation of many exhibitors, such as local governments, organisations and small- and medium-sized enterprises, the various attractions of Tokyo and other parts of Japan were displayed.
- In addition, groups supporting the independence of persons with impairments and companies promoting the development of sports equipment for persons with impairments through joint research with the Tokyo Metropolitan Industrial Technology Research Institute sponsored exhibits.

[TMC]

- In addition to having domestic and foreign media use it as a work space and a base for media coverage activities, the TMC used online briefing broadcasts, Paralympic-related projects, cultural exhibitions, etc., to show the initiatives of the host city Tokyo and the efforts of the city regarding diversity and inclusion.
- Throughout the Games, the TMC was used by domestic and foreign media, and was also used as a media base for transmitting live broadcasts within the facility.
- Information about Japanese culture was disseminated in collaboration with the Japan National Tourism Organisation (JNTO) and Japan's National Tax Agency.

**2 Main Press Centre (MPC)
City Information**

**[Dissemination of information at the City
Information booth]**

- The attractions of Tokyo were publicised to overseas media by distributing pamphlets and Tokyo Tokyo goods. Also, PR activities and promotion of the use of the TMC were conducted.

[Providing coverage opportunities for official media]

- Provided various coverage opportunities in Tokyo, such as by using chartered buses.
- Accessible means of transportation and other measures were taken to provide barrier-free access.

Pre-Games Training Camps and Host Towns

Initiatives before the Games

1 Promotion of pre-Games training camps

- The pre-Games training camps are training camps voluntarily held by each country's NOCs & NPCs, sports federations, etc., before the Games to enable athletes to perform at their best in actual competitions. Pre-Games training camps are held not only in the host city but also in other locations in the host country. In addition, local governments that accept camps help to foster the excitement for the Games and promote regional development and international exchange.
- The TMG held briefing sessions for the municipalities of Tokyo that volunteered as pre-Games training camps and Host Towns to provide an overview of camps, actual examples from past Games, and cases of pre-Games training camp inspection tours in Tokyo.
- At international sports competitions, etc., PR activities for NOCs of each country were carried out, and arrangements were made to provide inspection tours in Tokyo. Furthermore, in July 2016, the Tokyo Pre-Games Training Camp Guide - For 2020 website went online to promote candidate sites in Tokyo.

- The TMG implemented a subsidy programme for local governments planning to host pre-Games training camps.
 - >>Subsidy for intangible activities: 50% subsidy for the cost of arranging inspection tours and PR activities (up to 5 million yen: 2015-2021)
 - >>Subsidy for tangible activities: 50% subsidy for facility development aimed at promoting and accepting pre-Games training camps (up to 200 million yen: 2015-2019)
- The conclusion status of the memorandums and other agreements related to pre-Games training camps, etc., provided to the municipalities of Tokyo is shown on page 167. However, some local governments abandoned the acceptance of pre-Games training camps due to the spread of COVID-19. The municipalities that administered pre-Games training camps will be described later.

[Conclusion status of memorandums and other agreements related to pre-Games training camps, etc.]

Conclusion date of MOU, etc.	Municipal name	Partner country/region
13 November 2015	Setagaya City	United States of America
25 June 2017	Chuo City 1	Brazil
	Koto City 1	
	Ota City	
23 January 2018	Fuchu City 1	Australia
15 May 2018	Machida City 1	Indonesia (Paralympic)
29 May 2018	Itabashi City	Italy
27 August 2018	Machida City 2	Indonesia (Olympic)
7 November 2018	Tachikawa City	Belarus
8 November 2018	Machida City 3	People's Republic of China
26 November 2018	Kita City	Hungary
29 November 2018	Machida City 4	South Africa
3 December 2018	Minato City	Great Britain
17 December 2018	Machida City 5	Indonesia (Olympic) *Additional event categories
17 January 2019	Higashimurayama City	People's Republic of China
19 March 2019	Hachioji City 1	United States of America
22 March 2019	Shinagawa City	Colombia
2 April 2019	Chuo City 2	Australia
9 May 2019	Suginami City 1	Italy
20 May 2019	Fuchu City 2	Austria
4 July 2019	Hamura City	Kyrgyzstan
16 July 2019	Edogawa City	Tunisia
23 August 2019	Tama City 1	Iceland (Olympic)
7 October 2019	Kokubunji City	Vietnam
2 February 2020	Hachioji City 2	Chinese Taipei
21 February 2020	Tama City 2	Chinese Taipei
25 February 2020	Suginami City 2	Uzbekistan
26 February 2020	Suginami City 3	Pakistan
6 March 2020	Mitaka City	Chile
20 March 2020	Tama City 3	Iceland (Paralympic)
30 April 2020	Nerima City	Ecuador
25 February 2021	Hino City	Ukraine
8 June 2021	Shinjuku City	IOC Refugee Olympic Team
16 July 2021	Koto City 2	Australia
16 July 2021	Koto City 3	France
20 July 2021	Katsushika City 1	Germany
26 July 2021	Katsushika City 2	Slovenia

2 Measures against COVID-19

- Based on the results of inspection tours by the Coordination Meeting, the local governments that accepted pre-Games training camps created manuals that summarized COVID-19 control measures and took all possible anti-infection measures, in order to ensure the safety and security of both athletes and local residents when athletes were accepted.
- Specifically, rules concerning restrictions on behaviour were decided in regard to accommodations, business establishments, and means of transportation for athletes, etc. Other measures that were decided were, in principle, special vehicles for transportation, and the separation of flow lines, private rooms, and charters to avoid contact with other facility users in the accommodations and during meals and training. Also, it was decided to conduct COVID-19 testing of resident athletes, local government officials and others who were expected to have had contact with athletes.
- Regarding the expenses required for municipalities hosting pre-Games training camps to implement measures against COVID-19, the Government of Japan provided the respective prefectural government with financial resources, with the TMG administering the transfer of funds. Municipalities hosting pre-Games training camps implemented measures against COVID-19 using this source of funding.

Implementation status of pre-Games training camps, etc.

[Pre-Games training camps, etc.] Implemented by 13 Metropolitan cities, six cities and one private organisation

	Municipal name	Partner country/region	Olympic/Paralympic	Sport
13 Metropolitan cities	Chuo City	Brazil	Olympic	—
	Minato City	Great Britain	Olympic	Artistic swimming, etc.
			Paralympic	Triathlon
	Shinjuku City	IOC Refugee Olympic Team	Olympic	Athletics, Karate, Canoe, Wrestling, Judo, Taekwondo
	Koto City	Australia	Olympic/Paralympic	Triathlon
		France	Olympic	Triathlon, Marathon Swimming
	Shinagawa City	Colombia	Paralympic	Triathlon
			Olympic	Triathlon, Marathon Swimming
	Ota City	Brazil	Olympic	Volleyball, Handball, Beach Volleyball, Taekwondo, Boxing, Wrestling
	Setagaya City	United States of America	Olympic	Athletics, etc.
			Paralympic	Athletics
	Suginami City	Italy	Olympic	Canoe (Sprint)
		Uzbekistan	Olympic	Boxing
Kita City	Hungary	Olympic	Judo, Fencing	
Itabashi City	Italy	Olympic	Volleyball	
Nerima City	Ecuador	Paralympic	Athletics	
Katsushika City	Germany	Olympic	Sport Climbing	
	Slovenia			
Edogawa City	Tunisia	Paralympic	Athletics	
Hachioji City	United States of America	Olympic	Sport Climbing	
Mitaka City	Chile	Paralympic	Archery, Table Tennis	
Fuchu City	Australia	Olympic	Table Tennis	
Machida City	Indonesia	Paralympic	Badminton	
Hino City	Ukraine	Olympic	Karate	
Tama City	Iceland	Olympic	Athletics, Swimming	
		Paralympic	Athletics, Swimming, Cycling (Road)	
One Private organisation	Tachihi Holdings Co., Ltd. (Tachikawa City)	Pan American Sports Organisation	Olympic	Swimming, Judo, Beach Volleyball, Athletics

[Exchange programme with athlete teams] Implemented by seven Metropolitan cities, five cities and one private organisation

	Municipal name	Partner country/region	Olympic/Paralympic	Format	Schedule
Seven Metropolitan cities	Bunkyo City	Refugee Paralympic Team	Paralympic	Online	3 September
	Sumida City	Bolivia	Olympic	Online	9 August
	Ota City	Brazil	Olympic	Online	19 July
	Setagaya City	United States of America	Olympic	In-person	3 August
	Suginami City	Italy	Olympic	Online	29 July
		Uzbekistan			31 July
	Kita City	Hungary	Olympic	In-person	31 July, 1 August
Katsushika City	Germany	Olympic	Online	27 July	
	Slovenia			27 July	
Five cities	Tachikawa City	Belarus	Olympic	Online	27 July
	Musashino City	Romania	Paralympic	Online	22 August, 28 August, 3 September
	Mitaka City	Chile	Paralympic	Online	9 August, 14 August, 18 August
	Machida City	Indonesia	Paralympic	Online	22 August
	Tama City	Iceland	Olympic	Online	21 July
Paralympic			17 August		
One private organisation	Tachihi Holdings Co., Ltd. (Tachikawa City)	Pan American Sports Organisation	Olympic	Online	16 July, 21 July

Initiatives during the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020

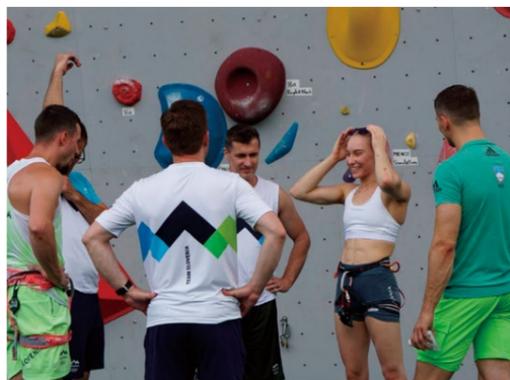
1 Acceptance of pre-Games training camps, etc.



Suginami City



Kita City



Katsushika City



Fuchu City



Hino City

2 Impressions after pre-Games training camp and after exchanges (according to the media)

- After the pre-Games training camps, athletes stated: “It was wonderful that they were well prepared and arranged”, and “I want to stay in this place rather than the Olympic Village”. (Tachikawa City - Pan American Sports Organisation)
- “It was a short time, but it was fun to spend time together”. (Kita City - Hungary)
- “Thank you for hosting me. I am very grateful for the nice camp set-up”. (Suginami City - Uzbekistan)

3 Screening tests

- Implementation period: 1 July to 10 August, 2021
- Target municipalities: 13 cities
- Target: Athletes, local government officials, interpreters and others who visited the cities for pre-Games training camps, etc.
- Testing company: Kotobiken Medical Laboratories, Inc.
- Test method: Quantitative antigen test using saliva
- Test results:

	Number of tests (A)	Number of suspected positives *1	Number of positives (B) *2	B/A
Athletes, local government officials, etc. Total	9,350 tests	14 cases	1 person *3	0.01%

*1 Screening test results
 *2 Number of positives after definitive diagnosis by a medical institution
 *3 Overview of positive person (12 July, Tachikawa City, Japan Cabinet Secretariat press announcement)
 - Pre-Games training camp hosting entity: Tachi Holdings
 - Business content: Hotel staff (Japanese) of accommodations for athletes, etc.
 - Situation: Found by testing before accepting athletes. No contact with athletes/ others

Initiatives during the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games

1 Acceptance of pre-Games training camps, etc.



Mitaka City



Nerima City



Shinagawa City



Tama City



Edogawa City



Machida City

2 Impressions after pre-Games training camps and after exchanges (according to the media)

- “It’s a pity that I can’t go out in the city because of corona, but I’m happy because I can interact with the citizens at the public practice events”. (Mitaka City – Chile)
- “I’m grateful for the warm welcome of everyone in Nerima”. (Nerima City – Ecuador)
- “Thank you to everyone in Machida city for always warmly welcoming me. I hope that we can continue this kind of exchange in the future. And I hope that Machida city will have wonderful athletes like Kento Momota”. (Machida City – Indonesia)

3 Screening tests

- Implementation period: 3 to 27 August, 2021
- Target municipalities: eight cities
- Target: Athletes, local government officials, interpreters and others who visited the cities for pre-Games training camps, etc.
- Testing company: Kotobiken Medical Laboratories, Inc.

- Test method: Quantitative antigen test using saliva
- Test results:

	Number of tests (A)	Number of suspected positives *1	Number of positives (B)	B/A
Athletes, local government officials, etc. Total	2,697 tests	4 cases	0 people	0.00%

*1 Screening test results

(Ref) Host Towns

- Host Towns are local governmental areas that promote mutual human, economic and cultural exchanges between the countries and regions participating in the Tokyo 2020 Games, and are registered as part of the Host Town Initiative by the Government of Japan. Within Tokyo, 15 Metropolitan cities and 15 cities were registered as Host Towns. The status of registered municipalities is as follows.

Metropolitan city area		Registration date
Minato City	Zimbabwe	20th (29 May 2020)
Bunkyo City	Germany	3rd (9 December 2016)
	Refugee Paralympic Team	31st (29 June 2021)
Sumida City	Bolivia	24th (30 October 2020)
Shinagawa City	Colombia	16th (31 October 2019)
Meguro City	Kenya	5th (11 December 2017)
Ota City	Brazil	5th (11 December 2017)
Setagaya City	United States of America	2nd (14 June 2016)
Suginami City	Italy	17th (27 December 2019)
	Uzbekistan	21st (30 June 2020)
Toshima City	Bangladesh	10th (31 October 2018)
	Saint Lucia	13th (26 April 2019)
Kita City	Hungary	32nd (13 July 2021)
Arakawa City	Aruba, as part of the Netherlands	22nd (31 August 2020)
Itabashi City	Italy	14th (28 June 2019)
Nerima City	Ecuador	18th
	Denmark	(28 February 2020)
Adachi City	Netherlands	16th (31 October 2019)
Edogawa City	Netherlands	4th (7 July 2017)
15 Metropolitan cities		

Tama area		Registration date
Hachioji City	United States of America	13th (26 April 2019)
	Chinese Taipei	20th (29 May 2020)
Tachikawa City	Belarus	12th (28 February 2019)
Musashino City	Romania	1st (26 January 2016)
Mitaka City	Chile	24th (30 October 2020)
Ome City	Germany	2nd (14 June 2016)
Fuchu City	Austria	5th (11 December 2017)
	Australia	6th (28 February 2018)
Chofu City	Saudi Arabia	1st (26 January 2016)
Machida City	South Africa	2nd (14 June 2016)
	Indonesia	13th (26 April 2019)
Hino City	Ukraine	14th (28 June 2019)
Higashimurayama City	People's Republic of China	4th (7 July 2017)
Kokubunji City	Vietnam	9th (31 August 2018)
Musashino City	Mongolia	5th (11 December 2017)
Tama City	Iceland	17th (27 December 2019)
Hamura City	Kyrgyzstan	14th (28 June 2019)
Nishitokyo City	Netherlands	11th (28 December 2018)
15 cities		

○: Host Towns of a Harmonious and Inclusive Society (nine in Tokyo including Leading Host Towns of a Harmonious and Inclusive Society)

Host Towns that promote initiatives toward the realisation of an inclusive society inspired by exchanges with Paralympians.

⊙: Leading Host Towns of a Harmonious and Inclusive Society (two in Tokyo)

Leading Host Towns that comprehensively implement leading and advanced universally designed community development and barrier-free mindset initiatives.

[Host Town Exchange Programme]

- In each Host Town, international exchange projects were held before the start of the Games. Medallists from past Games from partner countries were invited to primary and intermediate schools to hold sports classes to directly teach children, and in other exchanges embassy staff introduced their own culture and food.
- In the Host Towns of a Harmonious and Inclusive Society, barrier-free surveys were conducted in which overseas Paralympians and local students walked through the town together, towards the realisation of an inclusive society.
- Through various international exchanges, a deeper understanding of the wonders of the Olympic and Paralympic Games was accomplished and a legacy was built that will remain in the hearts of children.

Conclusion

[Measures against COVID-19 infections]

- In order to ensure and appropriately implement measures against COVID-19, the local governments that accepted pre-Games training camps prepared a manual based on measures for multiple situations such as transportation, accommodations and meals. Also, advance arrangements were made with the partner country's COVID Liaison Officer (CLO) in regard to immigration procedures and how local medical institutions would respond to positive cases. In this way, a total response system was created ready to welcome the Olympic teams of each country.
- During the pre-Games training camps acceptance period, local governments responded as appropriate to providing transportation from the airport to local government facilities, daily screening tests, measures against COVID-19 for different situations and various requests from athlete teams.
- By taking thorough measures against COVID-19, safe and secure pre-Games training camps were made possible, without positive cases appearing among the teams of athletes.

[Promotion of international exchanges]

- Due to the effects of COVID-19, face-to-face interaction with athletes during the pre-Games training camp period was not possible, but some local governments took creative actions such as online events to make exchanges with local residents possible and prevent infections.
- The TMG worked closely with the Cabinet Secretariat and local governments hosting pre-Games training camps to support the implementation of pre-Games training camps by local governments, by sharing information as well as implementing testing contracts and making various advance arrangements in regard to immigration procedures and pre-Games training camps acceptance manuals.

[Barrier-free]

- Regarding barrier-free facilities, local governments made preparations to accept athletes by communicating with partner countries numerous times and cooperating with hotels and facilities that functioned as training venues, and installing ramps so that wheelchair users could move around comfortably.

Recovery Olympics and Paralympics

Purpose

- At the time of the bid for the Tokyo 2020 Games, the goal was to recover from the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and to show gratitude to people all over the world. The Recovery Olympics and Paralympics are the starting point of the Tokyo 2020 Games, and based on the recognition that “the Tokyo 2020 Games will not succeed without recovery”, the TMG made various efforts to support the recovery of the areas affected by the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake.

Initiatives before the Games

1 System

- In December 2011, the Recovery Expert Committee was established, consisting of the TMG, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, and the JOC, among others. A total of 32 projects to be implemented were proposed in conjunction with the hosting of the Tokyo 2020 Games.
- In July 2014, the Disaster Area Recovery Assistance Liaison Council was established, consisting of the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, Iwate Prefecture, Miyagi Prefecture, Fukushima Prefecture, the Government of Japan, the TMG, the JOC and the JPC. At the second Council meeting held in February 2019, priority initiatives for the Recovery Olympics and Paralympics, based on the two perspectives of “supporting recovery” and “disseminating the progress of recovery”, were organised. While exchanging opinions, each member of the Council promoted recovery support projects.

2 Discover Tomorrow 1000km Relay to TOKYO

- The Discover Tomorrow 1000km Relay to TOKYO was held with the goal of preventing the memory of the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake from fading by disseminating information about recovery initiatives and deepening the bond between relay participants from all over the country and people in disaster-affected areas.
- The relay connected runners and cyclists over a distance of approximately 1,300km from Aomori Prefecture to Tokyo over 15 days, and was held every year for seven years from 2013 to 2019.

3 Creation of disaster-affected area recovery support video

- The TMG produced the following video works to portray scenes of the areas struck by the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake, which are coming back to life, and the feelings of gratitude from the disaster-affected areas to the world.
 - >> “See you in Tokyo and Tohoku in 2020”
 - >> “See you in Tokyo and Kumamoto in 2020”
 - >> “2020 and Beyond, Thank you to the World”
- All videos were released on the TMG’s website and YouTube, and were also aired at the Japan House, etc., at the Rio de Janeiro 2016 Games and the PyeongChang 2018 Games.

4 Media tours of disaster-affected areas for overseas media

- In 2018, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee held a preliminary briefing for the media, titled “World Press Briefing”. An optional tour, known as the “Tohoku Media Tour”, was conducted to let the world know what life is like in areas struck by the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake. 24 media personnel from 13 countries, including the United States, France and India, participated in the two-day tour that took place on 7 and 8 September, 2018.
- In 2019, a second tour was held for reporters from overseas media present in Tokyo. Reporters from 24 countries joined a tour that visited Fukushima Prefecture on 2 and 3 August, reporters from 17 countries joined a tour around Iwate Prefecture on 18 and 19 August and reporters from 21 countries toured Miyagi Prefecture on 14 and 15 September.

5 Support project for the disaster-affected areas through sports

- As a sports exchange project, children were invited from the disaster-affected prefectures to Tokyo to hold joint baseball and soccer practices with children from Tokyo and participate in exchange games, which provided an opportunity to enjoy sports together.
- Also, as part of the sports viewing invitation project, children from the disaster-affected prefectures were invited to watch an international sports competition held in Tokyo.
- As part of the Tokyo Marathon (10km) secondary school student invitation project, secondary school students from the disaster-affected prefectures were invited to attend the 10km section of the Tokyo Marathon. While being up close to famous runners from Japan and abroad, the students had the experience of running through the centre of Tokyo with the support of many roadside spectators.
- As an athlete dispatch project, top athletes were sent to the disaster-affected prefectures to hold sports classes, which provided opportunities for primary, intermediate and secondary school students to receive sports instruction and actively use their bodies.



From the left, the monuments of Miyagi, Fukushima and Iwate prefectures

6 Tokyo 2020 Recovery Monuments

- The Tokyo 2020 Recovery Monuments was a project jointly implemented by the TMG, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, Tokyo University of the Arts and others. It was an initiative to produce and display monuments with messages from intermediate and secondary school students from the disaster-affected areas, using scrap aluminium from temporary reconstruction housing as raw materials.
- From 19 to 22 August, 2019, workshops for the production of Tokyo 2020 Recovery Monuments were held on separate days at Fukushima Prefectural Asakareimei High School, Miyagi Prefecture Kesenuma Koyo High School and Iwate Prefectural Otsuchi High School to determine designs and messages.
- The monuments that were created were stationed in front of the Meiji Memorial Picture Gallery next to the Olympic Stadium on 13 July, 2021.



Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Torch Relay "Flame of Tokyo" Flame Gathering Ceremony

7 Torch relay

- On 25 March, 2021, the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay started from J-Village in Fukushima Prefecture. In June, the relay visited Iwate and Miyagi prefectures. At the Opening Ceremony, children from three prefectures carried the torch in the Olympic Stadium.
- During the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Torch Relay, the flame that is the source of the Paralympic torch was lit in various parts of the country, including the disaster-affected areas. In addition, at the "Flame of Tokyo" Flame Gathering Ceremony held on the grounds of the TMG on 20 August, the venue was decorated with things related to the three disaster-affected prefectures in Tohoku (*tairyo-bata* [decorative festival flags] from Iwate Prefecture, *tanabata* decorations from Miyagi Prefecture, and flowers from Fukushima Prefecture) to convey the spirit of recovery.
- Also, aluminium waste from temporary housing for reconstruction was used as the material for making the torch relay torches.

8 Recovery prayer tree planting

- On 6 June, 2021, trees (prefectural trees from each prefecture) that symbolised the post-earthquake recovery in Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima and Kumamoto prefectures were planted on the site of the "Ariake Arena", one of the Tokyo 2020 Games competition venues.



9 Invitation to children from the disaster-affected areas to watch Games competitions

- The TMG created a plan to provide children in Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, and Kumamoto prefectures with opportunities to watch competitions and experience volunteer work in Tokyo in order to leave them an "experience the Games" legacy.
- However, in response to the decision to bar spectators from the Tokyo 2020 Games competition venues in Tokyo, the TMG decided to cancel the plan.

Initiatives during the Games

1 Holding competitions in the disaster-affected areas

- During the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, baseball and softball games were held at Fukushima Azuma Baseball Stadium in Fukushima Prefecture without spectators, and soccer matches were held at Miyagi Stadium in Miyagi Prefecture with spectators.

2 Use of products from the disaster-affected areas

- For the victory bouquets given to medallists, flowers from the disaster-affected prefectures were used, such as Lisianthus from Fukushima Prefecture, sunflowers from Miyagi Prefecture and gentian from Iwate Prefecture.
- Wood from the earthquake-struck areas was used as building material for the Olympic and Paralympic Village Plaza. In addition, the Olympic and Paralympic Village cafeteria used food ingredients from the disaster-affected areas. From 5 August, 2021, PR posters promoting the safety of ingredients were put on display.

3 Tokyo 2020 Recovery Monuments

- During the Games, President Bach and President Parsons visited a site next to the Olympic Stadium and provided commemorative autographs to pay tribute to the disaster-affected areas. Autographs were also provided from many athletes. In December 2021, after the Games ended, the monuments with these autographs were relocated and donated to each prefecture. Henceforth, they will be used as a legacy of the Recovery Olympics and Paralympics in the disaster-affected areas.

4 Various information provided

- Recovery information dissemination booths and panels were set up at the MPC and Tokyo Sports Square. The MPC booths were attended by 1,150 media personnel during the period of the Games. On 26 July and 3 September, an online briefing on the Recovery Olympics and Paralympics was held at the TMC.
- On the "TOKYO 2020 SUPPORT CHANNEL", videos of various performances by groups active in the disaster-affected areas were broadcast.

Multilingual support

Initiatives during the Games preparation period

1 Public-private integrated initiatives by establishing the Council for Multilingual Measures

- In March 2014, the Council for Multilingual Measures in Preparation for the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games was established to promote multilingual initiatives by the public and private sectors, with participation by the Government of Japan, the TMG, related local governments, government-affiliated organisations, along with private organisations and companies. The Council sought to strengthen and promote multilingual support, which was considered indispensable for improving Tokyo's urban strength, ahead of the Tokyo 2020 Games.

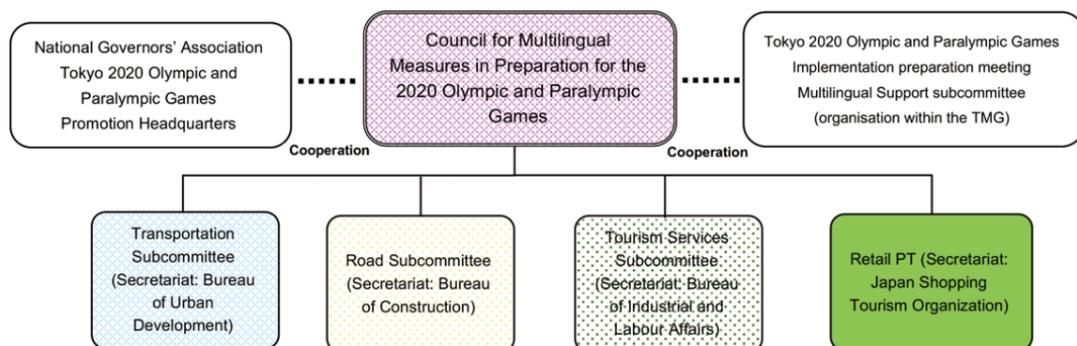
- By sharing the efforts of three subcommittees (transportation, roads and tourism services) and retail PTs as well as the latest case examples, multilingual initiatives were promoted and ICT technologies, which are effective for multilingual support, were exhibited.
- The first meeting of the Council for Multilingual Measures was held in March 2014, and a total of 11 meetings were held by December 2021.
- As a legacy of the Games, it was confirmed that the Basic Concept of Multilingual Support could be applied and utilised in each field, upon which the Council was discontinued.

2 System

(Chairs) Deputy Governor of Tokyo / Secretary General of Headquarters for the Promotion of the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games, Cabinet Secretariat

(Members) 68 institutions/organisations (as of 1 August 2021)

(Secretariat) Bureau of Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 Preparation



Initiatives during the Games

1 Main initiatives

- Although it was decided to forgo accepting spectators from overseas, multilingual support was provided at the competition venues and the Olympic and Paralympic Village for overseas athletes and Games stakeholders. In addition to installation of guide signs using Japanese, English and pictograms, displays of armbands and badges on volunteers indicating their foreign language capability and utilising translation tools such as translation apps, the TMG also operated a multilingual broadcasting system that distributed text-based announcements in multiple languages.



Field Cast armband



City Cast armbands/badges



Guidance displays using Japanese, English and pictograms (standing signboards)



Guidance displays using Japanese, English and pictograms (signage)



Utilisation of translation app



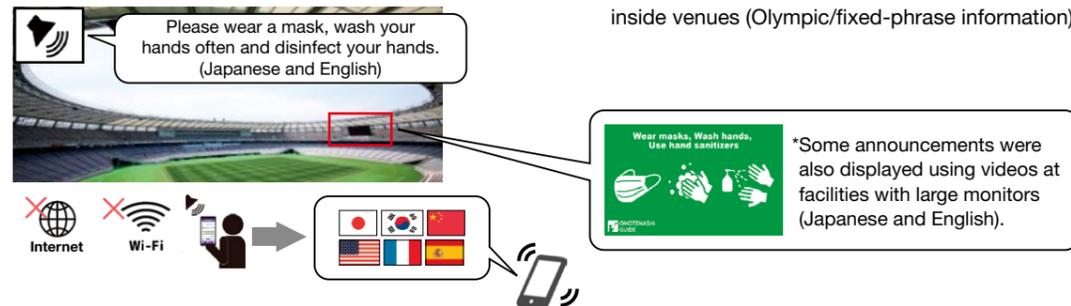
Guidance displays using Japanese, English and pictograms (large monitors)

2 Multilingual broadcasting system

- In cooperation with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, and with technical assistance from the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, the Omotenashi Guide app was utilised to operate a multilingual broadcasting system that provided text-based announcements in multiple languages (Japanese, English, Chinese [simplified, traditional], Korean, Spanish and French) to those who did not understand Japanese or who had difficulty hearing.
- The TMG set up multilingual broadcasting systems in 12 metropolitan and other facilities. From 2019, in cooperation with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, the TMG prepared for the use of the systems by assessing their operational methods through test events. During the Games, the systems were operated at 38 venues of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 and 21 venues of the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games (the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee prepared the systems at venues, except for the 12 metropolitan and other facilities).

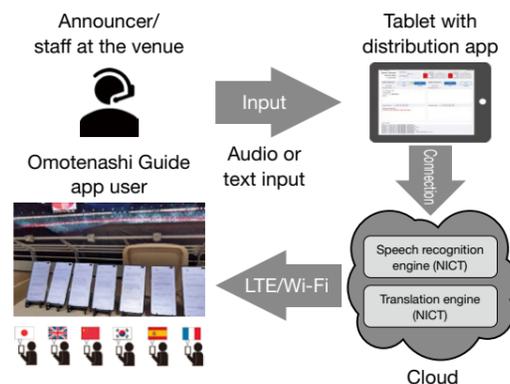
[Overview of multilingual broadcasting system]

>> Fixed phrase guidance feature



When the announcement in a facility is delivered using "SoundUD" and received by a smartphone with the Omotenashi Guide app installed, texts are displayed on the smartphone screen in a pre-selected language.

>> Simultaneous translation feature



[Operation overview]

- Delivery of commentary on the contents of ceremonies at the opening and closing ceremonies (Olympic and Paralympic/simultaneous translation)
- Distribution of MC announcements (Olympic and Paralympic/simultaneous translation)
- Delivery of updates about competitions (Olympic/simultaneous translation)
- Emergency guidance (Olympic and Paralympic/fixed-phrase guidance)
- Guidance information at venue entrances and inside venues (Olympic/fixed-phrase information)

The values brought by the Tokyo 2020 Games

1 Values brought by the Games

- At the Tokyo 2020 Games, athletes participating in the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 numbered approximately 11,000 from 205 countries/regions and the IOC Refugee Olympic Team, a tie for the most ever. For the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, there were approximately 4,400 athletes from 161 countries/regions and the Refugee Paralympic Team, which was more than the Rio de Janeiro 2016 Games.
- The athletes put on high quality performances, setting 26 new world records in the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, and 158 new records in the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games.
- The Games were brimming with diversity, with participation by many sexual minority athletes.
- Japanese athletes also performed brilliantly. Japan earned a record number of medals, 58, at the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020, and it finished the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games with 51 medals, its second highest total to date.
- Through the Games, the TMG were able to unite a world divided by the COVID-19 pandemic with the power of sports and deliver courage and hope to people all over the world.
- In addition, the Tokyo 2020 Games implemented many initiatives including tangible measures, such as the development of sports facilities and the promotion of barrier-free access, and intangible measures, such as raising enthusiasm for taking up sports and increasing interest in para sports, as well as activities of volunteers who supported the Games.
- The various experiences acquired at the Games will be used as a legacy to create a future Tokyo that realises "an inclusive society where diverse people support each other", "a sustainable society aiming to achieve the SDGs" and other goals.

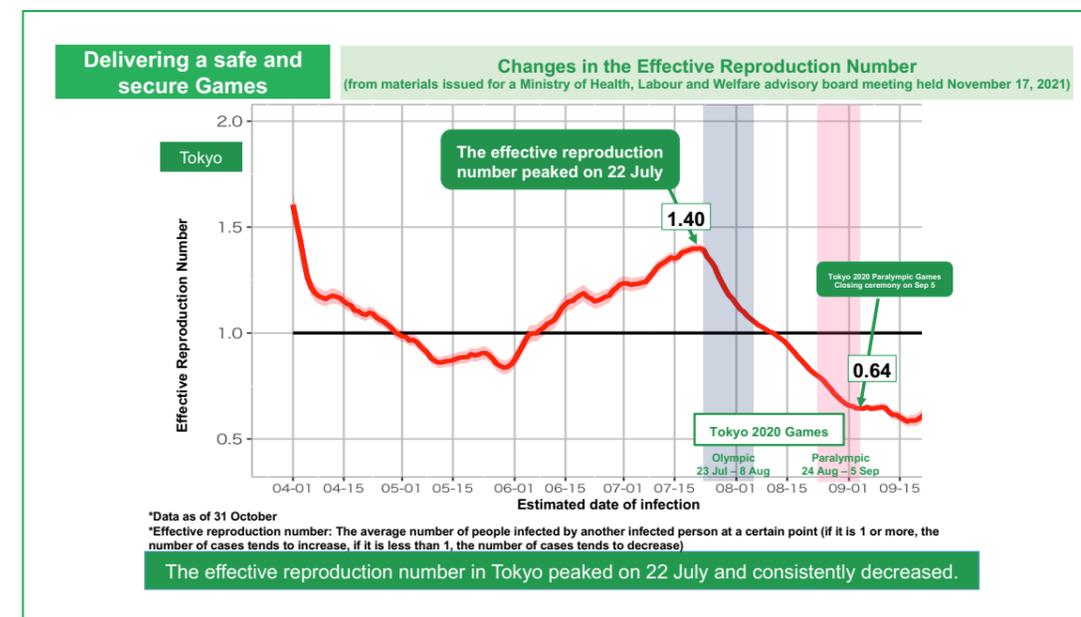
2 Safe and secure Games

- In order to make the Games safe and secure amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, the TMG implemented thorough border control measures, activity tracking measures and a testing regime based on the Playbooks.
- Through these efforts, the rate of positive infections was kept low at 0.1% for airport quarantine tests and 0.03% for screening tests during the Games.
- Even during the peak period, there were only two inpatients in Tokyo among Games stakeholders from overseas, and the number of users of designated hotels for recovery was 49.
- Experts stated that "the Games were held safely" and "the isolation bubble system and testing at the Olympic and Paralympic Village worked well".
- During the Games, traffic volume and traffic flow were also controlled by the TDM.

Materials addressed by Governor Koike in a statement made at a press conference on 10 September, 2021 as a preliminary review report after the Tokyo 2020 Games, which were explained at the TMG COVID-19 Monitoring Council on 16 September and sent to the municipalities and related organisations.

The Values of the Tokyo 2020 Games			As of March 2022
	Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 (23 July – 8 August, 33 sports, 339 events)	Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games (24 August – 5 September, 22 sports, 539 events)	
Participation of athletes from around the world	About 11,000 athletes representing 205 countries/regions and the Refugee Olympic Team participated, a tie for the most ever	4,400 athletes representing 161 countries/regions and the Refugee Paralympic Team, which was more than the Rio 2016 Games, Participated (Highest number of athletes ever)	
High level of athletic performance demonstrated	26 new world records <small>*Including new world records in 6 rowing events</small>	158 new world records	
The most diverse Games ever	A record number of openly LGBTQ athletes participated.		
Great success of Japan Team	A record 186 athletes (3 times the Rio 2016 Games)	A record 36 athletes (3 times the Rio 2016 Games)	
	Won a record-high 58 medals in total <small>(The previous highest number was 41 at the Rio 2016 Games)</small>	Won 51 medals in total, the second highest ever <small>(The highest ever was 52 at the Athens 2004 Games)</small>	
The Tokyo 2020 Games succeeded in uniting a world divided by the COVID-19 pandemic with the power of sports			

Delivering a safe and secure Games		Prior to the Games	Actual figures
Positive cases among the athletes and stakeholders	Testing at airport quarantine stations (1 July – 8 Sept.)	Projected positivity rate: 0.2%	Positivity rate: 0.10% 55 people tested positive out of over 54,250 tests conducted
	Screening tests (1 July – 8 Sept.)	Positivity rate of tests conducted at busy shopping areas: 0.1%	Positivity rate: 0.03% 299 people tested positive out of over 1,014,170 tests conducted
Recovery of athletes and stakeholders who tested positive	Medical institutions in Tokyo (Hospitalized)	Projected number during the peak period: 8.5 people	Hospitalized during the peak period: 2 people (Games stakeholders from overseas) <small>* Admitted to Games designated medical institutions in Tokyo</small>
	Designated hotels for recovery in Tokyo	Projected number during the peak period: 44.6 people	Admitted to designated hotels: 49 people (Games stakeholders from overseas) <small>* 300 rooms were secured by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee. Unused rooms were released for use by Tokyo citizens</small>
The positivity rate for athletes and Games stakeholders traveling from overseas was lower than initially projected.			



Chapter 4

Games Legacy



Legacy

Turning the Tokyo 2020 Games' achievements into cities' development

- Amid the unprecedented global catastrophe of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Tokyo 2020 Games were carried out in a safe and secure manner thanks to the cooperation of a great many people, detailed management planning and thorough infection prevention measures.
- The Games brought many benefits to the host city, Tokyo, beginning with but not limited to sport. Those benefits will be harnessed to drive Tokyo's growth.

Initiatives before the Games

- In December 2015, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Initiatives Toward 2020 were formulated with a view toward post-Games legacy, and revised into a PR version in December 2017. In order to convey the legacy generated by the multifaceted initiatives taken leading up to the Games in an easily-understandable format, Building the legacy - Beyond 2020 -, comprised of three perspectives and nine themes, was formulated in July 2021.

Benefits of the Games

- After the Games concluded, TOKYO2020 Memories Leading to the Future was created in December 2021 to recap memories of the Games and initiatives toward them, as well as to share what the Games brought about in order to harness those benefits to drive Tokyo's growth. In addition to showcasing the major initiatives and benefits in nine fields, how they will be leveraged as a legacy in the Tokyo of the future was compiled as the 'Future of Tokyo' Strategy version up 2022, released in February 2022.

1 Safe and secure Games achieved by Japan's all-out efforts

- Showing the world that the Games could be held even during the pandemic
- Preventing the spread of infection via thorough measures
- Focusing Japan's collective strengths to prevent terrorism and cyber attacks
- Balancing smooth running of the Games and Tokyo residents' everyday lives
- Promoting a safe and beautiful city environment



COC HQ

Using the risk management initiatives of the Games as a legacy to strengthen preparations for all types of disasters as part of building a safe and secure city.

2 The excellence of sport shared worldwide by dynamic athletes

- The brilliant performances of every athlete brought courage and excitement to the world
- New sports fascinated not only younger people but a broad cross-section of society
- TMG-supported athletes delivered great performances at the Games
- Many people experienced the excitement of Parasports through the Games
- The environment for experiencing sport was expanded throughout Tokyo
- People throughout Japan experienced and supported sport



Paralympic spectator project in collaboration with schools

Achieving the Sports Field Tokyo concept by integrating the connection with sport gained through the Games into daily life.

3 Competing para athletes help us recognise 'Inclusive Society'

- The Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games provided people with significant "insights", helping take a major step towards an inclusive society
- Athletes shone regardless of gender, age, nationality or impairment
- Wide range of initiatives at the Games to realise diversity and inclusion
- Enabling children to experience and gain insights for themselves promotes understanding and action



Olympic and Paralympic Education Programme

©Tokyo 2020/ Shugo TAKEMI

Linking the insights obtained via the Games to individual actions helps to realise an "Inclusive City Tokyo", where diverse people live together and accept each other.

4 Volunteers' sincere efforts and warm smiles supported the Games

- Approximately 83,000 volunteers were engaged in Tokyo 2020, more than the London or Rio Games
- Created an environment where anyone could perform in safety and security, regardless of age, gender, or having an impairment or not
- The vast majority intend to continue their activities (96% of City Cast, 83% of Field Cast)



Sending off athletes at Haneda Airport

Establish volunteering as a culture, and achieve an inclusive city where everyone supports each other.

5 The fascination of Tokyo / Japan brought to the world by athletes

- Boosting the Tokyo 2020 Games from cultural aspects as well
- Promoting new and traditional culture at every opportunity
- Promoting Japanese food culture from the Olympic and Paralympic Village dining hall
- Communicating the charms of Tokyo and Japan through various channels

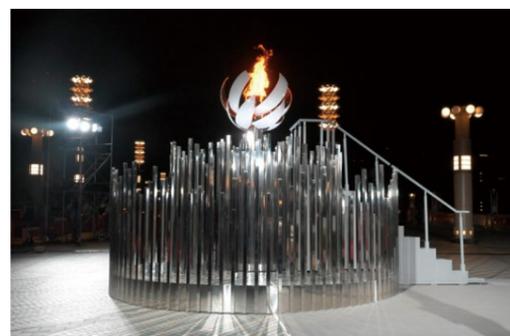


Tokyo Tokyo ALL JAPAN COLLECTION

Leveraging attractiveness expanded during the Games in art, traditional performing arts and cuisine, evolve Tokyo into a city people wish to visit over and over.

6 Roadmap to sustainable society demonstrated across the Games

- Using hydrogen energy in various situations
- Achieving carbon-negative Games
- Building awareness of the 3Rs through mass participation projects
- Delivering no-waste Games via thorough implementation of the 3Rs



Ariake Olympic and Paralympic cauldron

Achieving a "Zero Emission Tokyo" Tokyo with virtually zero CO₂ emissions in practice by advancing cutting-edge initiatives and behavioural changes through participation.

7 State-of-the-art technologies indicate an exciting 'future'

- Supporting smoothly-run Games with advanced technology
- Providing new sport experiences by harnessing technologies such as 5G and AI
- Using online technologies to connect athletes and spectators, sharing emotion even when they are apart



Projecting videos and voices of support

Achieve 'Smart Tokyo' where the residents enjoy high quality in life by adopting the advanced technology utilised for the Games.

8 'City' and 'Lives' begin to evolve by initiatives for the Games

- Creating an inclusive, "step-free" city
- Enhancing the bay area transport network
- Installing the infrastructure to achieve the Connected Tokyo vision
- Providing a comfortable urban environment
- Spreading the adoption of working from home in society for COVID-19 infection prevention
- Shifting people's commuting times to prevent crowding on trains
- Balancing traffic congestion relief and business activities by promoting TDM, etc.



Hi-NODE (Hinode Wharf)

Make the city where anyone can live, comfortably and vibrantly under safe environment.

9 Disaster recovery and messages of gratitude delivered to the world

- Products from disaster-affected areas attracted attention through the Games, with their diverse charms conveyed to the world through the media and athletes
- The Torch Relay and the Games themselves started from the disaster-affected areas
- Robust recovery shown to the world together with messages of gratitude
- The Games fostered relationships with the disaster-affected areas



Victory bouquets

Bring the tremendous excitement and emotional bonds shared with the disaster-affected areas to the future.

TOKYO Sports Legacy Vision

- Compiled in January 2022, the TOKYO Sports Legacy Vision includes seven initiatives relating to how the benefits of the Games will be utilised in future sports promotion, how they will be entrenched in urban areas and how to demonstrate that progress.
- The Games planted the seeds of a legacy not only in terms of enhancing tangible aspects such as construction of sports facilities and promotion of barrier-free access, but also intangible aspects such as the excitement of engaging in sports, increased interest in Parasports and the contribution of volunteers supporting the Games.
- These benefits received from the Games will contribute to achieving the Sports Field Tokyo concept.
 1. Strategic utilisation of metropolitan sports facilities
 2. Attracting and hosting international sports events
 3. Expanding opportunities for sport practice to all parts of Tokyo
 4. Promoting Parasports
 5. Tokyo athletes' engagement and support
 6. Establishing a culture of volunteerism
 7. Message to the future



TOKYO Sports Legacy Vision

Timeline



Timeline

Year	Month	Data	Major Milestones	
2013	9	8	Tokyo confirmed as the host city of the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games	
		11	IOC, JOC and TMG conclude Host City Contract	
2014	1	24	The Tokyo Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games established (jointly by the TMG and the JOC)	
		2	Masuzoe Yoichi elected Governor of Tokyo	
		27	Second Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Multi-Party Leaders' Meeting	
		3	Council for Multilingual Measures in Preparation for the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games established	
		4	First Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Multi-Party Leaders' Meeting	
	2	11	Masuzoe Yoichi elected Governor of Tokyo	
		27	Second Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Multi-Party Leaders' Meeting	
		25	First IOC Coordination Commission Meeting (25 to 27 June)	
	7	29	Disaster Area Reconstruction Assistance Liaison Council established	
		9	Sixth Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Multi-Party Leaders' Meeting	
	10	10	Tokyo 1964 Games 50th Anniversary Project Event	
		11	Greater Tokyo Governments Association Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 Liaison Meeting established	
	2015	1	1	The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee transitions from a General Incorporated Foundation to a Public Interest Incorporated Foundation
			12	"Everyone's Start! 2020 Days to Tokyo 2020" Tokyo 2020 countdown event
			14	Eighth Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Multi-Party Leaders' Meeting
2			First Tokyo 2020 additional events consideration meeting	
27			Games Foundation Plan presented to the IOC and IPC	
3			"Everyone's Start! 2000 Days to GO!" Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games countdown event	
16			Business Council for the Olympic and Paralympic Games established	
5			Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Shimomura Hakubun visits Governor Masuzoe	
27			Act on Special Measures concerning the Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tokyo in 2020 enacted	
6			2 The Nippon Foundation Paralympic Support Centre established	
2016	1	1	Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee transitions from a General Incorporated Foundation to a Public Interest Incorporated Foundation	
		12	"Everyone's Start! 2020 Days to Tokyo 2020" Tokyo 2020 countdown event	
		14	Eighth Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Multi-Party Leaders' Meeting	
		2	First Tokyo 2020 additional events consideration meeting	
		27	Games Foundation Plan presented to the IOC and IPC	
		3	"Everyone's Start! 2000 Days to GO!" Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games countdown event	
		16	Business Council for the Olympic and Paralympic Games established	
		5	Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Shimomura Hakubun visits Governor Masuzoe	
		27	Act on Special Measures concerning the Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tokyo in 2020 enacted	
		6	2 The Nippon Foundation Paralympic Support Centre established	

Year	Month	Data	Major Milestones
2015	9	1	Tenth Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Multi-Party Leaders' Meeting
		3	First Volunteer Activity Promotion Council in Tokyo
		18	New Japan National Stadium Construction National and Tokyo Metropolitan Governments Funding Consideration Working Team established
		28	Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 proposed additional events determined (18 events across five sports)
		29	Consideration announced relating to legacy use (exhibition centre functions) of the Ariake Gymnastics Centre
		10	1 Japan Sports Agency founded, Suzuki Daichi appointed as Commissioner
		9	First Metropolitan Sports Facilities Provision Advisory Board
		11	13 Venues determined for 19 sports of the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games
		25	2020 Games-linked initiative promotion in the Tama Area and Islands of Tokyo begins, centred on the Tokyo Local Government Forum
		27	Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 Related Municipal Entities Liaison Council established
2016	1	27	Rent-free lending of TMG-owned land (Meiji Park) for the construction site of the New Japan National Stadium determined
		19	Japan Sport Council (JSC) law reform proposal approved by the Japanese Cabinet
		3	11th Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Multi-Party Leaders' Meeting
		8	New Japan National Stadium Cauldron Consideration Working Team launched
		24	First Accessibility Workshop
		31	Agreement regarding the commencement of review of division of roles between the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, the Government of Japan and the TMG
		6	Working-level discussions begin regarding the overall Tokyo 2020 Games division of roles between the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, the Government of Japan and the TMG
		16	Venues determined for two sports of the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games
		25	Tokyo 2020 Games Official Emblem determined
		6	1 Nippon Foundation Para Arena opens
2017	1	17	First Mascot Selection Panel convened (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)
		30	"Overview of the Tokyo 2020 Games Sustainability Plan First Edition" announced (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)
		16	Collection of small electronic devices such as mobile phones begins at the TMG Building (related to manufacturing Tokyo 2020 Games medals)
		22	Governor Koike states that consideration as part of administrative policy processes would not exclude the TMG bearing temporary facilities construction costs
		6	Estimated calculation of the broader economic impact of hosting Tokyo 2020 Games (approximately 32 trillion yen nationwide)
		17	Venue determined for Baseball/Softball events of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 (Fukushima Azuma Baseball Stadium)
		24	"Tokyo 2020 Accessibility Guidelines" announced (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)
		4	1 Distribution of Tokyo 2020 Games promotional magnetic badges begins
		19	New permanent facilities management plan formulated
		28	The Tokyo Marathon Foundation and the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee conclude a liaison agreement for the success of the Tokyo 2020 Games

Year	Month	Data	Major Milestones
2016	10	7	Olympic and Paralympic Games Rio de Janeiro 2016 Japan Olympic and Paralympic Team joint parade
		8	Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 Flag Tour begins
		12	Governor of Miyagi Prefecture Murai Yoshihiro visits Governor Koike
		15	Governor Koike inspects Naganuma Rowing Course, etc. in Miyagi Prefecture
		18	IOC President Thomas Bach meets Governor Koike (proposal for holding four-party working group, etc.)
		21	IPC President Sir Philip Craven meets Governor Koike
		31	Governor of Saitama Prefecture Ueda Kiyoshi visits Governor Koike
		11	1 Technical Working Group (1 to 3 November)
		28	Olympic Games Rio 2016 debriefing held (28 to 30 November)
		29	Four-party working group (Governor Koike announces Sea Forest Waterway and Tokyo Aquatics Centre new construction and cost reductions)
2017	1	17	First Mascot Selection Panel convened (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)
		30	"Overview of the Tokyo 2020 Games Sustainability Plan First Edition" announced (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)
		16	Collection of small electronic devices such as mobile phones begins at the TMG Building (related to manufacturing Tokyo 2020 Games medals)
		22	Governor Koike states that consideration as part of administrative policy processes would not exclude the TMG bearing temporary facilities construction costs
		6	Estimated calculation of the broader economic impact of hosting Tokyo 2020 Games (approximately 32 trillion yen nationwide)
		17	Venue determined for Baseball/Softball events of the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 (Fukushima Azuma Baseball Stadium)
		24	"Tokyo 2020 Accessibility Guidelines" announced (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)
		4	1 Distribution of Tokyo 2020 Games promotional magnetic badges begins
		19	New permanent facilities management plan formulated
		28	The Tokyo Marathon Foundation and the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee conclude a liaison agreement for the success of the Tokyo 2020 Games

Year	Month	Data	Major Milestones
2017	8	25	"Everyone's Tokyo 2020 - 3 Years to Go!" Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games countdown event
		9	Collaborative Project Management Committee established
		10	19 IPC President Andrew Parsons makes a courtesy visit to Governor Koike
		28	"Everyone's Tokyo 2020 - 1000 Days to Go!" Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 countdown event
		11	22 The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, Japan Anti-Doping Agency and Southeast Asia Regional Anti-Doping organisations conclude a Memorandum of Understanding to work together on anti-doping activities for the Tokyo 2020 Games (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)
		25	Musashino Forest Sport Plaza opens (opening event held)
		27	Symposium for provincial and municipal assembly members, etc.
		29	"Everyone's Tokyo 2020 - 1000 Days to Go!" Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games countdown event
		6	Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 new events, etc. venues determined (eight events across three sports)
		7	Final mascot candidates (three proposals) announced (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)
2018	1	24	14th Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Multi-Party Leaders' Meeting
		26	Volunteer applications overview for the Tokyo 2020 Games announced
		28	Determination by the IPC Governing Board of 168 athletics events and 146 aquatics events to be held at the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games
		9	Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 open
		10	"Tokyo 2020 Japan House" established at PyeongChang 2018 (9 to 25 February, 9 to 18 March)
		10	"Tokyo 2020 Live Site in 2018" (across seven venues, for 12 days until 18 February)
		25	Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018 closing ceremony
		28	Tokyo 2020 mascot design determined
		3	7 Venues determined for road cycling events at the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games
		9	PyeongChang 2018 Paralympic Winter Games open

Timeline

Year	Month	Data	Major Milestones	
2018	8	25	"Everyone's Tokyo 2020 - 2 Years to Go!" Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games countdown event	
		9	4	First World Press Briefing (4 to 7 September) (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)
			7	Filming tour of the disaster-affected areas held for overseas media (7 and 8 September)
	26	26	Tokyo 2020 Games "City Cast" and "Field Cast" volunteers applications open (26 September to 21 December)	
		10	2	Tokyo 2020 Test Events calendar (part one) announced (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)
	19	19	Shibayama Masahiko appointed Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	
		19	Sakurada Yoshitaka appointed Minister for the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games	
		5	"Tokyo Metropolitan Government Ordinance Seeking Realisation of the Principle of Respect for Human Rights Outlined in the Olympic Charter" enacted	
		19	Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Session schedule announced (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)	
	23	23	Ms. Kawase Naomi selected to direct the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 official film (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)	
		26	The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee and the Beijing 2022 Organising Committee sign a Memorandum of Understanding for the success of both Games	
	11	3	3	TMG and the City of Paris conclude a statement of mutual agreement to cooperate regarding the Olympic and Paralympic Games
14			The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee and the United Nations sign a basic agreement regarding promotion of cooperation about the SDGs through the Tokyo 2020 Games (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)	
25		IOC President Thomas Bach visits Governor Koike		
29		Symposium for provincial and municipal assembly members, etc.		
12		Games transport impacts map (surrounding competition venues in Tokyo) released		
14	14	"Bill on Ensuring the Proper Distribution of Show and Event Tickets by Prohibiting the Unauthorized Resale of Specified Show and Event Tickets" enacted		
	17	17th Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Multi-Party Leaders' Meeting		
	21	Games costs V3 (version 3) announced (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)		
2019	1	25	"Tokyo 2020 Live Sites, etc. Basic Plan (draft)" announced	
		28	Tokyo 2020 Games staff (Field Cast) and city volunteers (City Cast) naming announced	
		30	Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games official ticket sales overview released (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)	
	2	28	No-smoking policy in Tokyo 2020 Games competition venues formulated (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)	
		6	Yumenoshima Park Archery Field completed	
	3	12	12	Tokyo 2020 Olympic Sport Pictograms announced (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)
			12	500 days until the Tokyo 2020 Games. A wide range of events are held, starting with "500 Days to Go! Tokyo 2020 Caravan - Connect through Cheers"
		22	"Tokyo 2020 Games City Operation Centre Management Plan" formulated and announced	
		25	Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Torch Relay dates in each prefecture announced (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)	
		26	"Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games Sustainability Progress Report" released (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)	
29		Revision of the "Ordinance on the Maintenance of Buildings that are Easy for the Elderly and Disabled to Use". Basic Plan for Tokyo 2020 City Dressing and Spectaculars released		
30		Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 Flag Tour Final Event - "Tokyo 2020 - 500 Days to Go!"		
31		The amount of metals necessary to create medals collected through the "Tokyo 2020 Medal Project", so collection of small home appliances, etc. by the Project was concluded		
4		11	11	Tokyo 2020 Live Sites, etc. Basic Plan announced
			11	Suzuki Shun'ichi appointed Minister for the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games
	12	Contents of specific initiatives to alleviate traffic congestion during the Games are collated in the "Tokyo Metropolitan Government 2020 Action Plan"		
13	13	Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Sport Pictograms announced (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)		
	13	"500 Days Out: Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games Park in Toyosu" held (Similar event on 7 April in Minami Osawa, Hachioji City)		
16	16	Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 competition schedule (dates when events are held) announced		
	9	9	Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 tickets first phase lottery applications open	
29	29	"Summary of Suggestions related to Traffic Management for the Tokyo 2020 Games (draft)" formulated		
	31	31	Sea Forest Waterway completed	
			Kasai Canoe Slalom Centre (competition course) completed	

Year	Month	Data	Major Milestones	
2019	6	27	Yamashita Yasuhiro becomes JOC President	
		27	Oi Hockey Stadium completed	
	7	1	Applications open for Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 torch bearers to run through Tokyo (1 July to 31 August)	
		1	Details of summer 2019 initiatives to alleviate traffic congestion during the Games are collated in the "Tokyo Metropolitan Government 2020 Action Plan"	
	5	5	Running "Tokyo 2020 Live Sites" at 29 venues around Japan determined	
		19	Field Cast and City Cast uniforms for the Tokyo 2020 Games announced	
	24	24	Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 One Year to Go countdown ceremony	
		24	Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games medal, medal ribbon and medal case designs announced (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)	
	Japan's Emperor Naruhito becomes Honorary Patron of the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020	8	2	Filming tour of the disaster-affected areas (in Fukushima Prefecture) held for overseas media (2 and 3 August)
		18	18	Filming tour of the disaster-affected areas (in Iwate Prefecture) held for overseas media (18 and 19 August)
	22	22	Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games tickets first phase lottery applications open	
		25	Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games One Year to Go countdown ceremony	
Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games medal, medal ribbon and medal case designs announced (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)	9	1	Partial revision (enforcement) of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Welfare Community Building Ordinance Enforcement Regulations	
	11	11	Hagiuda Koichi appointed Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology	
Hashimoto Seiko appointed Minister for the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games	14	14	Filming tour of the disaster-affected areas (in Miyagi Prefecture) held for overseas media (14 and 15 September)	
	4	4	City Cast joint training	
16	16	IOC announces plans to move Olympic marathon and race walking to Sapporo		
	25	25	IOC Coordination Commission Chair and Members visit Governor Koike	
11	1	Four-party working group determines to change Olympic marathon and race walking venue to Sapporo		
	14	14	Symposium for provincial and municipal assembly members, etc.	
30	30	New Japan National Stadium completed (JSC)		
	4	4	IOC Executive Board approves change of Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 marathon and race walking venue to Sapporo Odori Park	
Race walking course determined	6	6	Transport Operation Plan V2 announced	
	9	9	IPC President Andrew Parsons makes a courtesy visit to Governor Koike	
Ariake Arena completed	10	10	The 74th Session of the United Nations General Assembly approves a resolution for the observance of the Olympic Truce	
	16	16	Applications open for Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games torch bearers to run through Tokyo (16 December to 15 February)	
Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay route details announced (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)	17	17	Kasai Canoe Slalom Centre (control building) completed	
	18	18	18th Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Multi-Party Leaders' Meeting	
Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 marathon course determined	19	19	"Initiatives Direction toward Post-Games Work Completion" adopted (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)	
	20	20	Games costs V4 (version 4) announced (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)	
2020	1	14	"2020 Logistics TDM Implementation Council" established	
		23	Tokyo Metropolitan applications open for "Tokyo 2020 Everyone's Escort Kids Project"	
	24	24	Tokyo 2020 Year Memorial Ceremony (six months before the Games)	
		3	3	Mr. Kawabuchi Saburo appointed as head of the Olympic Village
	15	15	Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay rehearsals	
		17	17	Games Motto determined and announced (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)
	28	28	Tokyo Aquatics Centre completed	
		12	12	Olympic Flame Lighting Ceremony in Greece
	Ariake Tennis Park completed	18	18	Olympic Flame Arrival Ceremony
		23	23	IOC Executive Board agrees to advance consideration including postponement of the Tokyo 2020 Games
Prime Minister Abe and IOC President Bach speak via phone, and agree on specific consideration centred on an approximately one-year postponement of the Tokyo 2020 Games	24	24	"Ordinance regarding Storage and Retention of Documents, etc. related to the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020" enacted	

Year	Month	Data	Major Milestones
2020	3	30	Agreement on Tokyo 2020 Games dates (Governor Koike, President Bach, President Mori, Minister Hashimoto)
		31	"Ordinance regarding Storage and Retention of Documents, etc. related to the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020" promulgated
	4	16	IOC Executive Project Review agrees on framework for future Games preparation due to the Tokyo 2020 Games postponement
		10	10
	6	6	Due to the Games postponement, the 74th Session of the United Nations General Assembly approves a resolution to revise the determination of the observance of the Olympic Truce
		7	7
	17	17	Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 competition schedule announced (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)
		23	23
	8	3	Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games competition schedule announced (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)
		4	4
	16	16	Suga Yoshihide becomes Prime Minister
		25	25
28	28	Implementation overview for the Tokyo 2020 Torch Relay including new dates announced (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)	
	1	1	Murofushi Koji appointed as Commissioner of the Japan Sports Agency
7	7	Cost reduction effect (30 billion yen) via Games simplification reported to the IOC Executive Board	
	27	27	"Bill for Partial Revision of the 2020 Act on Special Measures concerning the Olympic and Paralympic Games in Tokyo in 2020" (measures in accordance with the Games postponement) enacted
Test Events calendar in accordance with Tokyo 2020 Games postponement announced (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)	2	2	Interim summary conducted by Coordination Meeting for COVID-19 Countermeasures at the Games
	4	4	Three-party talks held. "Division of bearing additional costs for the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020" agreed upon
15	15	"Regarding the Holding of Tokyo 2020 Live Sites, etc." released	
	18	18	Symposium for provincial and municipal assembly members, etc. held
22	22	The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee announces Games costs V5 (version 5)	
	3	3	Playbook (initial version) released
12	12	President Mori Yoshiro resigns	
	12	12	Joint Council and Executive Board conference convened, at which opinions were exchanged about President Mori's remarks at the JOC Council meeting and future initiatives by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee regarding gender equality
15	15	IOC/IPC/Tokyo 2020 joint COVID-19 measures working meeting (15 to 17 February)	
	16	16	First candidate consideration committee held (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee). Eight committee members conducted discussions, summarising the five viewpoints (qualities) required of the new President from the committee's perspective
17	17	Second candidate consideration committee held (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)	
	17	17	Consideration of specific candidates for the new President
18	18	Third candidate consideration committee held (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)	
	18	18	Determination of candidate for the new President
40th Executive Board and Extraordinary Council meeting held (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)	Ms. Hashimoto Seiko appointed as Commissioner	41st Executive Board meeting held (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)	
	Ms. Hashimoto Seiko appointed as the new President	Marukawa Tamayo appointed Minister for the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games	
1	1	City Cast infection prevention manual (overview) released	
	2	2	Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay route details re-announced (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)
3	3	Five-party working group	
	20	20	Five-party working group
Overseas spectators no longer able to attend the Games	24	24	TMG portal website for the Tokyo 2020 Games opened
	25	25	Tokyo 2020 Olympic Torch Relay makes its grand start in Fukushima Prefecture
4	14	14	Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 100 Days to Go countdown ceremony
	14	14	"Tokyo 2020 City Dressing and Spectaculars" released

Year	Month	Data	Major Milestones	
2021	4	28	(Seventh) Coordination Meeting for COVID-19 Countermeasures at the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020	
		28	Five-party working group	
	5	7	IAAF President Sebastian Coe visits Governor Koike	
		16	Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games 100 Days to Go countdown ceremony	
	28	28	Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Torch Relay route details announced (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)	
		6	6	Tree Planting in Commemoration of Reconstruction (Ariake Arena)
	15	15	Playbook third version released (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)	
		21	21	Five-party working group
	Agreement on spectator numbers policy	22	22	Tokyo 2020 Live Sites, etc. revised (venues in Tokyo)
		22	22	Public education about TDM and washing of Games vehicles was carried out on the 25th and 29th as part of the "+1 Movement" in collaboration with the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry
	23	23	Third Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 Related Municipal Entities Liaison Council convened	
		29	29	Tokyo 2020 Live Sites revised (disaster-affected area venues)
30	30	City Cast infection prevention manual released		
	7	7	"Future Logistics" awards ceremony	
8	8	8	Five-party working group	
	8	8	Agreement reached for Olympic events in Tokyo to be held without spectators, etc.	
Related Municipal Entities Liaison Council convened.	Determination made for Olympic events in Saitama, Chiba and Kanagawa prefectures to be held without spectators, etc.			
	9	9	Olympic Torch Relay unveiling ceremony for the Olympic Flame held. Olympic Torch Relay in Tokyo begins	
15	15	15	IOC President Thomas Bach meets with Governor Koike	
	19	19	IOC welcome evening (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)	
Olympic Truce Mural signing ceremony (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)	20	20	Tokyo 2020-related functions at the IOC Session	
	21	21	"Building the legacy - Beyond 2020" released	
Tokyo Media Centre opened in the Tokyo Sports Square (Office of the Governor for Policy Planning) (until 9 August, 23 August to 5 September)	22	22	Case studies, etc. released through the Tokyo 2020 Games "Legacy Reporting Framework" (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)	
	23	23	Olympic Torch Relay arrival in Tokyo ceremony	
Live broadcast of Governor Koike's message on the occasion of hosting the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020	Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 opens			
	8	8	Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 closes	
9	9	9	Olympic Order bestowed by the IOC in recognition of the IOC's gratitude	
	16	16	Four-party working group	
Agreement reached for the Paralympic Games to be held without spectators, etc.	19	19	Paralympic Symbol installed in Odaiba Marine Park (until 6 September)	
	20	20	Paralympic Torch Relay Flames Gathering Ceremony held in Tokyo.	
Paralympic Torch Relay in Tokyo begins	21	21	Paralympic Mural signing ceremony (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)	
	23	23	IPC President Andrew Parsons meets with Governor Koike	
IPC welcome evening (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)	24	24	Paralympic Torch Relay arrival in Tokyo ceremony	
	24	24	Live broadcast of Governor Koike's message on the occasion of hosting the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games	
Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games opens	9	4	Paralympic Order bestowed by the IPC in recognition of the IPC's gratitude	
	5	5	Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games closes	
10	17	17	City Cast letters of appreciation presentation ceremony	
	26	26	Tokyo 2020 Games Appreciation Ceremony, Tokyo Medal of Honor and Tokyo Residents Sports Award Ceremony	
12	1	1	Mr. Torihara Mitsunori retires as JPC President, appointed as JPC Honorary President	
	1	1	Mr. Mori Kazuyuki appointed as JPC President	
21	21	21	The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, the TMG and the Government of Japan agree on "Handling of Games costs for the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020"	
	22	22	Games costs forecast announced (The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)	

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