

Chapter 1: Tokyo 2020 Games

1. Tokyo, Japan and the Olympic and Paralympic Games

The first Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics were held in 1964. The 1964 Games provided the opportunity for Tokyo and Japan to demonstrate its postwar recovery and regeneration. The 1964 Games also served as a catalyst for Japan's period of rapid economic growth, leaving behind a legacy that symbolises Japan's post-war recovery, including the opening of the *shinkansen* bullet train and network of expressways. The Games also served as a major impetus in engaging persons with an impairment to participate in society.

Following a period of high economic growth after the 1964 Games, Japan developed into a fully matured economy. However, with the Great East Japan Earthquake that struck Japan's Tohoku region in 2011, the country was once again faced with the trial of having to recover and reconstruct.

In the lead up to the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 (hereinafter referred to as the "Tokyo 2020 Games") some 50 years after the 1964 Games, Japan took another hard look at the questions of how Tokyo and Japan should embrace the Olympic and Paralympic Games; how the country should demonstrate its gratitude to the international community for the immense support and encouragement received from around the world in the aftermath of the 2011 disaster; and how to communicate the vital role that sport has played in recovery efforts and its valuable contribution to society.

Japan also aimed to create both tangible and intangible legacies in various fields of endeavour to provide children with a glimpse of the future of Japan.



2. Preparation for the Tokyo 2020 Games

Tokyo was chosen as the host city for the 2020 Games on 7 September 2013. The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games (hereinafter referred to as the "Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee") was established in January 2014. The Committee formulated the basic



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plan for hosting the 2020 Games and managed preparations in the lead up to the Games.

The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee included officials from the Japanese government, Tokyo Metropolitan Government, and local municipalities, as well as employees seconded from private companies and organisations, including sponsors, and staff hired directly by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee. The number of staff grew from 44 when the Committee was first established, to a maximum of 7,000 when the curtain finally rose on the Games. With the addition of 70,000 volunteers and contractors, the Committee became one large team.

The Tokyo 2020 Games were not only managed as a sporting event, but promoted actions that would lead to the creation of an All-Japan legacy, toward the event that would expand over fields of endeavour, over geographical boundaries, and over time. The Committee prepared for 2020 to build excitement and emotion in the thousands of athletes, officials, and spectators from all over the world visiting Tokyo and Japan and people throughout Japan and around the world, creating an amazing event that would etch its chronicles and memories in people's hearts and minds forever.

3. Postponement of the Tokyo 2020 Games and infection control measures for COVID-19

(1) Postponement of the Games

1) Fresh start

24 March 2020 marked a historic day for the Olympic and Paralympic Games when the decision was made to postpone the Tokyo 2020 Games due to the novel coronavirus infection (COVID-19) pandemic.

In response to the decision to postpone the Games, the Organising Committee started to consider how to prepare for hosting the Games in 2021, including quickly finalising venues and competition schedules, examining contracts to revise, touching up current plans, reviewing service levels, and implementing infection control measures for COVID-19.

On 30 March 2020, officials announced that the dates for the Tokyo 2020 Games would be shifted by about one year from the original dates, with the Olympic Games to be held from 23 July to 8 August 2021 and the Paralympic Games to be held from 24 August to 5 September 2021.

2) Positioning, principles, and roadmap of the Games associated with postponement

With the Games postponed, plans needed to be changed or reviewed in practical terms.

Following recurrent consultations with the International Olympic Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "IOC"), International Paralympic Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "IPC"), Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Japanese government, and other stakeholders, the Tokyo

2020 Organising Committee reached an agreement with the IOC and announced the positioning, principles, and roadmap for the Olympic Games on 10 June 2020.

In consultation with the IPC and other stakeholders, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee reviewed the positioning of the Games taking the inherent value of the Paralympic Games into account and reaffirmed the principles and roadmap of the Games on 8 July 2020.

To minimise the costs and strain associated with postponing the Games and to gain the understanding of the people of Japan and Tokyo, the Organising Committee worked under the principle of simplifying and optimizing the preparation and delivery of the Games, including a review of service levels, while focusing on the sports and athletes, as a reflection of the new global economic, societal, and public health contexts.

3) New competition schedule

Although the starting and ending times for some sports were changed for operational reasons, overall, it was decided that the schedule should remain the same in line with the policy confirmed with the IOC and IPC, adjusting the days of the week in 2021 to match those of the competition schedule for 2020.

Preparations moved forward to host the Olympic Games for 17 days from 23 July to 8 August 2021 with 339 events in 33 sports at 42 venues, and the Paralympic Games for 13 days from 24 August to 5 September 2021 with 539 events in 22 sports at 21 venues.

The venue for the Games consisted of two zones: the Heritage Zone, which sustained the legacy of the 1964 Games, and the Tokyo Bay Zone, which symbolised the bright future of the city. The two zones located around the Athletes' Village form the image of an infinity symbol, embodying the limitless expanse of the passion of the world's most elite athletes, the limitless possibilities of future generations, and the lasting legacy that will be passed on.

Popular with youth, new "urban" sports made their debut at the Tokyo Games. This trend is expected to continue on in the Olympic and Paralympic Games in the future.

4) Simplifying the Games

With the aim of hosting Games that would gain support from the people of Tokyo and Japan, after the decision to adhere to the policy of simplifying the Games in coordination with all concerned parties, the IOC Coordination Commission met from 24 to 25 September 2020 and agreed to simplify 52 items, including a reduction in the number of Games officials, and the elimination or downsizing of ceremonies, lounges, and food/beverage services. Costs and other details were carefully examined following this decision, and cost saving effects of about JPY 30 billion were reported and

clarified with the IOC Executive Board on 7 December.

Dialogue between the IOC/Games officials and the Organising Committee was conducted with as much transparency as possible using a roadmap and other information. This process and other actions are expected to serve as reference for global-scale events held in Japan in the future.

(2) Infection control measures for COVID-19

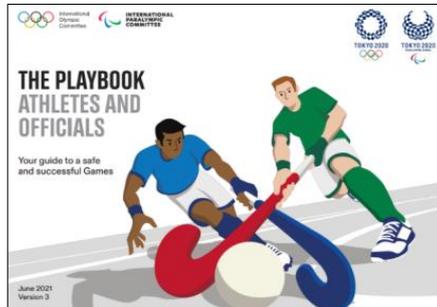
The Coordination Meeting for COVID-19 Countermeasures at the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 (hereinafter referred to as the “Coordination Meeting”) was established in September 2020 to engage in comprehensive discussions and coordinate COVID-19 countermeasures during the Tokyo 2020 Games. The Coordination Meeting was held seven times since September 2020 with the participation of relevant government ministries and agencies, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, Japanese Olympic Committee (hereinafter referred to as the “JOC”), Japan Paralympic Committee (hereinafter referred to as the “JPC”), and infectious disease experts.

The Organising Committee also established rules and procedures for participation in the Games in terms of COVID-19 countermeasures, compiling this information into playbooks for different groups involved in the Games. These playbooks were updated three times, in February, April and June. Briefings were held every time the playbooks were updated, and meticulous attention was paid to providing detailed information to people who would be visiting Japan from overseas.

In addition, the Organising Committee set up an “Expert Roundtable on COVID-19 countermeasures for the Tokyo 2020 Games” to obtain advice on specific infection control measures for COVID-19 that should be taken to ensure the safe and secure operation of the Games. Discussions were held with experts who provided their perspectives on measures to control the movement of people and evaluations of infection control measures implemented by the Organising Committee.

In addition to the comprehensive implementation of basic COVID-19 measures, such as masks, maintaining physical distances, and avoiding the 3Cs (closed spaces, crowded places, close-contact settings) to ensure people’s safety and security during the COVID-19 pandemic throughout the period of the Games, the number of people entering Japan from overseas was lowered (The number of non-athletes from overseas was reduced to one-third or less of the originally planned number (from approximately 141,000 to 33,000 during the Olympics and from approximately 36,000 to 10,000 for the Paralympics)). Two pre-departure tests for COVID-19 and periodic testing after entry in Japan, strict restrictions on travel and behaviour, health management, and prompt isolation of persons testing positive for the virus were measures that were implemented to control the introduction of the virus from overseas and prevent the infection from spreading in the Athletes’ Village and competition venues.

The rulebooks on COVID-19 measures are expected to be followed almost immediately at the Beijing Games and adopted at the future Games. In addition, the overall expertise gained through the implementation of COVID-19 infection control measures is expected to serve as a model for safe and secure events for athletes and Games officials in the future.



(3) Decision to hold events without spectators

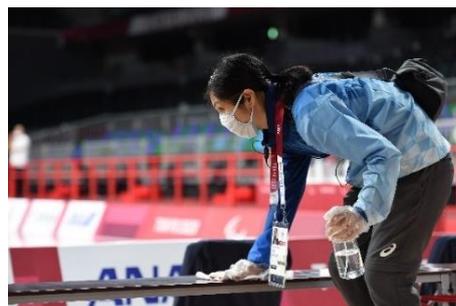
Following the announcement on postponing the Games, the IOC, IPC, Japanese government, Tokyo Metropolitan Government, and Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee met on 20 March 2021 to discuss the possibility of allowing spectators from overseas to attend the Games. The Japanese side reported their conclusions to the IOC and IPC that they would abandon the idea of allowing spectators from overseas due to the fluctuating state of COVID-19 conditions around the world. The IOC and IPC expressed their respect for and acceptance of the conclusions presented by the Japanese side in line with the policy of prioritising the organisation of a safe Games for all participants.

In response to the declaration of a state of emergency for the Tokyo metropolitan area on 8 July 2021, a meeting of the five parties was held the same day where the following statement was made: “In response to the state of emergency, stricter measures with regard to the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020 have also been decided by the three Japanese parties. No spectators will be allowed into any venues in Tokyo during the Olympic Games. Under this policy, in areas where emergency measures are not in force, local government authorities will meet and decide specific measures in consultation with the local governors based on the situation in each area.” With the exception of some prefectures, the Olympic Games were held without spectators in many venues.

The IPC, Japanese government, Tokyo Metropolitan Government, and Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee met on 16 August 2021 to discuss the policy for spectators at the Paralympics. The Japanese made the following explanation: “In light of the current emergency declaration issued for Tokyo, Saitama and Chiba Prefectures, another declaration of the state of emergency being requested by Shizuoka prefecture and the current infection situation broadly, more stringent measures will be taken for competitions to be held in these prefectures, including having no spectators. With regard to the school programme, given that the Tokyo 2020 Games are

very important in helping us realise a more inclusive society, safety measures will be taken in order to facilitate spectating in cases where local authorities or school administrations request this in response to the wishes of parents and others". The IPC agreed to this policy.

The Tokyo 2020 Games were the first time in history that the Olympic and Paralympic Games were held without spectators, and is believed to have resulted in the development of new ways to enjoy sports, such as through remote viewing, offering new options for the Games in the future.



4. Hosting the Tokyo 2020 Games

The Olympic Games were held over a period of 17 days from 23 July to 8 August 2021, with the Paralympic Games lasting for 13 days, from 24 August to 5 September 2021. COVID-19 posed an enormous challenge, but with the cooperation of relevant municipalities, the IOC, IPC, Japanese government, and Tokyo Metropolitan Government, the Games were held with safety a top priority.

While many of the sports were held without spectators in seats at the venues, the Olympics and Paralympics offered people a great opportunity to connect digitally. In addition to high television ratings, a record number of 19 Paralympic sports were televised. The number of visitors to the Games' official website reached 190 million, the highest ever, and the number of followers on various social networking sites also hit record numbers.

With a state of emergency and quasi-emergency measures declared for several prefectures due to the spread of COVID-19, the torch relay could not be held on public roads in some areas. However, alternative measures were implemented in cooperation with relevant parties, such as lighting ceremonies where torchbearers joined their torches together inside venues, allowing the flame to pass through all 47 prefectures across Japan.

As mentioned above, many of the sports were held without spectators in seats at the venues following the Games' postponement due to the difficult conditions caused by COVID-19. However, the fact that the Games could be held safely and successfully even in the midst of a pandemic has shown how sports events could be held in the future.

This stands as one of the legacies of the Tokyo Games that can be passed on to sports events in Japan and overseas in the future.



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