

Exhibition Industry Guidelines for Preventing the Spread of COVID-19 Infection

10 June 2020



1. Introduction

Following the government's "Basic countermeasures against novel coronavirus infection" (March 28, 2020; amended May 4, 2020), as decided by the Novel Coronavirus Task Force (referred to hereafter as the "Response Policy"), and the guidelines laid out by the Expert Committee on Novel Coronavirus in their "New Coronavirus Infectious Diseases Countermeasures Analysis and Recommendations" of May 4, 2012, (referred to hereafter as the "Recommendations"), the guidelines below have been prepared which outline the basic measures to be implemented to prevent the spread of COVID-19 infections at exhibitions and trade fairs and related events.

It appears inevitable that coronavirus will remain with us for some time, but the economy must be restarted while minimizing the risk of infection. Exhibitions are important to the economy, and we believe that we should contribute to the economy by holding exhibitions while implementing thorough infection control measures. Our guidelines have been prepared based on Recommendation 4.4.(1) "Creating a 'new normal' to prevent the spread of infection," "Points to bear in mind regarding industry-by-industry guidelines for preventing spread of infection" and "Information relating to maintaining and relaxing emergency measures" in the administrative communication issued May 4, 2020 by the director of the New Coronavirus Infection Control Promotion Office, Cabinet Secretariat, which summarizes infection prevention measures that organizers, venues, supporting companies, exhibitors, and visitors should implement in various situations. These guidelines summarize infection prevention measures, and while they will not completely eliminate the risk of infection, they are intended to reduce the risk of infection.

We ask that organizers, venue managers/operators, supporting companies, exhibitors and visitors acquaint themselves with the aims and content of the Response Policy, and through

trial and error, implement our guidelines to the best of their ability to prevent COVID-19 infections based on prevailing conditions, facility conditions and the opinions of the prefectures where events take place. In light of the “Prefectural measures during the transition period” (memorandum issued May 25, 2020), during the transition period (until July 31) socioeconomic activity levels will gradually be increased and exhibition activity will also gradually resume.

The content of these guidelines may be reviewed and revised as necessary based upon the advice of experts and changes in infection rates. We will strive to ensure that exhibitions can be held continuously by revising and recommending infection control measures that match the situation.

2. Terminology

Venue management/operator: An exhibition venue, event venue or conference center, etc. that rents space to companies/organizations that host exhibitions

Organizer: A company or organization that hosts/operates exhibitions

Exhibitors: Companies/organizations that have booths in exhibitions

Visitors: Individuals who visit exhibitions for the purpose of inspecting and purchasing

Attendees: Any person that enters an exhibition hall, such as organizer personnel, venue personnel, booth construction company personnel, exhibitors and visitors

Supporting companies: Companies that provide booth construction, equipment rental, staff dispatch, security, catering, etc., to organizers and exhibitors

Booth: The space that exhibitors use to exhibit

Move-in days: The day on which the organizer and exhibitor prepare for the exhibition reception, booths of each company, etc. Usually 2 to 3 days before the event takes place.

Move-out days: The day after the closing of the exhibition when the organizer and exhibitors remove exhibits and clean the hall. It is common for this to be conducted in the evening hours immediately after the exhibition has closed on the last day and for the hall to be returned to the venue manager on the same day

Frequent contact items: Tables/chairs, doorknobs, etc.

3. Features of Exhibitions

One feature of exhibitions is the presence of organizers/co-organizers and venue management operators, along with exhibition management support companies involved in activities such as venue construction, security, cleaning, catering, staffing and so forth. Furthermore, large-scale events involve exhibitors from several hundred companies and tens of thousands of visitors. Infection can only be prevented by all entities involved in holding an exhibition working together, but it is no easy task to familiarize everyone working on an exhibition with infection control measures over the short time span of an exhibition. We emphasize the importance of everyone, including exhibitors, familiarizing themselves with our guidelines so that infection control measures can be thoroughly implemented.

A second feature of exhibitions is that B-to-B exhibitions are intended for business activities such as business talks, purchases or inspections. Therefore, despite the large number of people attending, exhibition halls tend to be quiet as visitors do not engage in loud conversations,

shouting or vigorous physical movement liable to spread droplets. Additionally, visitors tend to move around freely between exhibition opening and closing times and do to gather in large numbers in specific areas, including the exhibition hall entrance. Furthermore, visitors usually register and visit B-to-B exhibitions for business talks individually, so it is often possible to identify individuals who have visited the exhibition. For these reasons, despite the fact that Germany has banned large events attracting more than 1,000 people until the end of August, exhibitions, which often attract far more than 1,000 people at a time, are exempt from this ban and exhibitions are allowed, subject to strict infection control measures as decided by the respective German state governments.

4. Assessment of Infection Risk at Exhibitions

During the move-in and move-out of exhibitions, a large number of people work at the same time in the building and dismantling of booths and construction materials, etc. Generally speaking, 80% or more of the visitors are from the venue city and its surrounding area. As the size of an exhibition increases, the number of visitors coming from areas further away and from overseas tends to increase. During an exhibition, visitors may freely move around the venue and have business discussions with exhibitors and attend seminars while standing or sitting quietly but should not shout or engage in vigorous physical movement.

Given this situation, the areas where the main risk of infection exists are as below. Therefore, the stakeholders involved in an exhibition should concentrate infection control measures on these areas.

- During move-in and move-out: Droplet infection while discussing booth and decoration construction; contact infection from shared tools and equipment, etc.
- During on-site visitor registration: Droplet infection while waiting in line; droplet infection and contact infection during registration procedures
- While walking around the exhibition hall: contact infection from items in public areas such as handrails, fixtures, elevator buttons, escalator handrails, as well as toilet seats, toilet doors, etc.

During business discussions at booths: Droplet infection during conversations, and contact infection from touching tables, chairs or exhibits

- Restaurants, kiosks or rest areas: droplet infection when making payments; contact infection from tables, chairs, etc.

5. Maximum Number of Persons at Exhibitions

The maximum number of persons in an exhibition shall be the maximum number of persons that are in the exhibition hall at any one time, where the organizer has a system that can monitor the number of people entering and leaving the exhibition hall; where such monitoring is not possible, this will be the total number of persons per day.

6. Measures to Be Implemented Jointly (Mainly Organizers, Venues, Support Companies)

- All staff, whether directly employed staff or contracted staff, to check their body temperature and physical condition every morning; anyone with a temperature of 37.5°C or over, or who is not feeling well, should not come to the venue.
- Any staff, whether directly employed or subcontractor staff, who has been in close contact with someone who is positive for coronavirus infection, or has been in close contact with someone from a country or region for which government entry restrictions or 14-day quarantine conditions apply, should notify the venue management and stay at home.
- A manual for dealing with suspected infection should be prepared in collaboration with all relevant parties. The manual will detail the countermeasures such as the division of roles, the range of responsibilities, the response procedure when a suspicion of infection occurs, the person in charge, the public health center with jurisdiction for the venue, the infection consultation center and the telephone number. This manual will be circulated among all relevant parties.
- The employees of all relevant parties (including attendees) should be instructed that they are required to wear a mask at all times and be aware of hand washing and hand disinfection at the entrance to the venue and within the venue, and the same measures should be required of exhibitors and visitors.
- Close contact with other people should be avoided as much as possible by maintaining physical distancing of at least 1m (2m as much as possible) in waiting lines, business meetings, seminars, etc.
- Ventilation of the exhibition facilities, booths, seminar rooms, etc.
- High-frequency contact items within the exhibition halls, booths and seminar rooms, etc., (tables, chairs, door handles, switches, telephones, keyboards, tablets, touch panels, cash registers, faucets, handrails, elevator buttons, escalator handrails, etc.) should be identified and cleaned and disinfected. In particular, areas that are shared by many people, such as business discussion spaces and seminar rooms, etc., should be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and ventilated at the beginning and end of each day, and high-frequency contact items such as tables, chairs, and door handles should be cleaned and disinfected each time they are used. People who use them should also be instructed to disinfect them after using them.
- Restaurants, shops, rest areas and lounges, etc., should be thoroughly ventilated, and seats should be arranged 1m apart (2m wherever possible) so as to avoid people sitting close together and should be disinfected and cleaned on a regular basis.
- All parties should take all appropriate measures, including entry restrictions, so as to maintain adequate physical distancing (wherever possible 2m, minimum 1m) within the facilities and booths, etc.
- Uniforms must be washed frequently
- Exhibitions are comprised of companies from a wide variety of industries. All companies should comply not only to these exhibition industry guidelines but also with any guidelines that apply to their particular industry.

7. Measures to Be Taken by the Organizer

During planning:

- The layout of the exhibition should be planned to reduce as far as possible crowding of exhibitors and visitors so as to prevent infection.
- The recommended minimum aisle width within the exhibition hall should be 3 meters, as is common with many exhibitions, or more.
- In coordination with the venue and based on the space used and the expected number of visitors, the organizer shall comply with the Fire Service Law to design a floorplan that will not create congested areas. Furthermore, the organizer shall devise aisleways and open areas to prevent crowding.
- Booth construction rules should be set so as to avoid complicated construction work, keep the number of construction workers to a minimum and ensure as far as possible a safe working environment. Such rules could include, for example, setting a height limit of 4m and avoiding two-story constructions as much as possible.
- Organizers should refrain from inviting exhibitors and visitors from regions that have been placed under special provisions. A set of rules and countermeasures should be put in place that prioritize safety and limit the risk of infection based on governments and local authorities, such as refusing participation by persons from overseas from countries for which there are visa and entry restrictions, as well as by persons who have a high risk of becoming seriously ill if infected, such as senior citizens and people with chronic conditions.
- Depending on the circumstances, the organizer should consider refraining from holding, or limiting the number of participants, to events that have a high contagion risk such as opening ceremonies, exhibitor parties and social gatherings, etc.
- Areas where queuing and congestion can be anticipated, such as registration desks, etc., should be designed appropriately with, for example, interval markers on the floor set 1m apart (2m where possible).
- Reception desks and information desks, etc., should be fitted with measures to prevent droplet and contact infection, such as installing acrylic screens.
- All attendees should be instructed to wear masks at all times throughout the period of the exhibition.
- From the initial planning stage and at all times, based on the prevailing conditions the organizer should coordinate with the venue management and the local authorities where the venue is located and take all appropriate actions.

During preparation (exhibiting and visitor promotion):

- The exhibitor manual should instruct that in order to prevent droplet and contact infection at exhibitor booths, booth attendants should wear masks, and when physical distancing is not possible, such as at meeting tables, acrylic panels and clear plastic curtains should be used.
- The exhibition website should state that all persons visiting the exhibition will be required to wear a mask and that their temperature will be checked. The website should indicate that when personal information is required for pre-registering for an exhibition, that personal information must be recorded, that masks must be worn and temperature checks will be taken, and that in the case that a case of infection occurring, the organizer will hand over to government agencies and local authorities any personal data that it has been requested to disclose. Wherever possible, the

pre-registration system should be set up so that a registrant has to acknowledge acceptance of these terms by pressing an “Accept” button.

- Organizers should use an online visitor pre-registration system in order to be able to evaluate the number of expected visitors and make the necessary preparations. When an entrance fee is required, wherever possible a pre-payment system should be arranged. Cashless payment systems should be used in the case of on-site payments.
- JEXA will coordinate with venue management/operators to prepare a manual for dealing with suspected cases of infection, outlining division of roles, scope of responsibilities and steps to take when a suspected case of infection occurs, and listing the name of staff in charge, the public health center with jurisdiction and the telephone number for the infection counseling center, which will be shared with all relevant parties to ensure thorough awareness
- Study creating a system for readying thermography and other equipment at the venue to measure visitors’ temperature when they enter the venue
- Install hand sanitizer at the venue entrance and make hand sanitizing compulsory for visitors. If the venue provides temporary rest areas or lounges, try to make hand sanitizer available at each table, except in basic rest areas consisting only of benches, etc.

During move-in:

- Conduct visual checks to confirm that everyone entering the venue—including company personnel, builders and transport companies—is wearing a mask. Persons not wearing masks should be requested to do so.
- Keep loading doors open at all times to ensure air circulation inside the venue.
- Repeat announcements in the building throughout the day to remind people to avoid the three C’s (crowding, close contact, close-range conversations) during installation work.
- Install signage for visitors in venue common areas, reminding them to wear masks and sanitize hands.
- Install alcohol-based or other hand sanitizer at the venue entrance, etc. so that installers can wash or sanitize hands.

During a session:

- For visitors waiting in line to enter: Maintain appropriate spacing (min. 1 meter, preferably 2 meters) with the aid of stickers on the floor for visitors lined up.
- Take steps to obtain visitors’ registration information (personal information) to facilitate tracing in case of an infection.
- Install signage reminding visitors to wear masks and sanitize hands.
- Alcohol-based hand sanitizer should be provided at the venue entrance and at rest areas/lounges set up in the hall by the organizer so that all visitors sanitize hands upon entering and frequently wash or sanitize hands during their visit. Regular checks should be carried out to refill sanitizer dispensers and clean/disinfect tables, chairs, etc.
- Conduct visual checks to confirm that all visitors are wearing masks. Persons not wearing masks should be requested to do so.
- Use thermography, etc. to check visitors’ temperatures at the venue entrance.

Implementation:

- If a visitor is found to have a temperature of 37.5°C or higher, has difficulty breathing or is experiencing deep fatigue or even minor symptoms such as a cough or a sore throat, or if the

person has been in close contact with someone who tested positive for COVID-19, has within the past 14 days traveled to a country or region on the entry restricted list or requiring self-isolation after entering Japan, or has had close contact with residents of said countries/regions, said visitor will be refused entry to the venue. The procedures in the manual for dealing with suspected cases of infection will be followed and the individual will be handed a paper listing contact information for the infection counseling center and the public health center with jurisdiction.

-If an infection should occur, the visitors' log shall be handled properly, paying due attention to the handling of personal information. In addition, the log of all concerned parties, including visitors, should be retained for as long as possible (for at least three weeks or more).

- To circulate air in the venue, shutters to loading entrances shall be kept open about 50 cm as long as this does not interfere with venue operation or safety.

- Take steps to reduce procedures at the reception desk by encouraging visitors to pre-register.

- Confirm the number of visitors at all times and restrict admission if necessary.

- Repeat announcements throughout the day concerning avoiding the 3 Cs (crowding, close contact, close-range conversations)

- Encourage the use of cashless payment methods as much as possible if admission or participation fees need to be paid on the day of admission.

Move-out:

- Have visitors leave the venue as quickly as possible at closing time and commence move-out operations.

- Announce that all move-out personnel are required to wear masks and continue monitoring compliance inside the venue.

- Provide hand sanitizer during move-out as well and encourage hand washing/sanitizing.

Seminars, symposiums, ceremonies, etc.:

- Install splash guards on the speakers' or moderators' podiums or provide spacing of 2 meters or more between the speakers and the front row of the audience.

- Install seating to leave a distance of at least 1 meter (or 2 meters if possible) between audience members. Provide appropriate physical distancing in accordance with purpose of use and how enclosed the space is.

- For seminars, etc., keep doors open or hold in open areas to prevent enclosing the space, pay attention to ventilation, or disperse visitors to auxiliary locations. Replace speakers' masks and thoroughly disinfect speakers' microphones and shared items such as PCs, pointers and other equipment after each use.

- Notify attendees ahead of time that for infection prevention they should bring their own writing implements, water and so forth.

8. Measures to Be Taken by Venue Management/Operators

Before a session:

- The organizer/user of the venue should provide adequate support for infection control measures.

- Install signage, etc. requesting visitors to wear masks and wash/sanitize hands frequently.

- Close enclosed smoking areas; allow smoking only outdoors in well-ventilated areas. Install signage reminding users not to gather near walls.
- Provide and replenish soap or hand sanitizer in shared areas and permanent venue areas such as toilets or washrooms. Deactivate hand dryers. Install signage asking users to close the lid before flushing western-style toilets.
- The organizer should be in contact with the public health office with jurisdiction to prevent infection and coordinate swiftly if a suspected case of infection should occur.
- JEXA will cooperate with venue management/operators to prepare a manual for dealing with suspected cases of infection, outlining division of roles, scope of responsibilities and steps to take when a suspected case of infection occurs, and listing the name of staff in charge, the public health center with jurisdiction and the telephone number for the infection counseling center, which will be shared with all relevant parties to ensure thorough awareness.
- If the organizer plans to use heating/cooling at the venue, confirm beforehand and make the necessary arrangements.
- Venue management should coordinate with the organizer to set a maximum number of occupants for the venue or exhibition hall. In setting the maximum number of occupants for the venue, use the “Prefectural measures during the transition period” (memorandum issued May 25, 2020) as a guide for gradual relaxation of restrictions on exhibitions.
- As a rule, all windows in venue common areas should remain open to promote air circulation inside the venue.
- Consider making arrangements to lend the organizer thermography equipment or contactless thermometers.

During move-in:

- Ventilate common areas in the building, including operating air conditioning, as long as this is no hindrance in terms of operation and safety,
- Regularly clean and disinfect equipment and facilities in common areas inside the building which are shared by the general public such as doorknobs and other spots touched by hands and high-contact areas (tables, chair backrests, doorknobs, light switches, telephones, keyboards, tablets, touch panels, cash registers, faucets, handrails, escalator handrails, elevator buttons, etc.)
- Provide and replenish soap or hand sanitizer in shared areas and permanent venue facilities such as toilets or washrooms.
- Recommend that the organizer operate the ventilation system (blower) inside the venue at all times.

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- Provide and replenish soap or hand sanitizer in shared areas and permanent venue facilities such as toilets or washrooms.
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- If the exhibition hall is so crowded that it reaches maximum capacity of visitors predetermined with the organizer at the planning stage, confirm the situation with the organizer and request that entry to the venue be limited as needed.
- If the number of visitors reaches the maximum, confirm the situation with the organizer and ask the organizer to restrict admission accordingly.

9. Measures to Be Taken by Supporting Companies

Measures to be taken by set-up companies such as booth construction, equipment rental, and electrical wiring companies:

- When designing exhibitor booths, etc., construction companies should design layouts to avoid congestion and avoid designs that make large demands on the on-site construction companies.
- If installing common areas for storing stock, etc., make arrangements to have doors, doorknobs, shelves, etc. that users may touch during the session disinfected and cleaned.
- Check the type of protective equipment required by in-house and subcontractor staff (all should wear masks).
- Arrange to provide masks for in-house and sub-contractor staff.
- Manage in-house and sub-contractor staff coming to the venue by creating a name list and listing construction dates, which staff are in charge of which areas, and actual work hours, in as much detail as possible.
- Disinfect and clean shared tools and trolleys, etc.
- Disinfect temporary stock areas and equipment used jointly or exclusively by support companies.
- Disinfect equipment or supplies ordered by customers (organizers/exhibitors) upon delivery.
- If exhibitors have a designated move-out time immediately after the exhibition closes, do not enter the venue until after exhibitors have moved out.

Measures to be taken at restaurants, shops, rest areas, lounges:

- In addition to permanent restaurants and shops at the venue, the organizer may install temporary restaurants and lounges in the hall. Restaurants other than those at the venue and food trucks are often in charge of these temporary facilities, but they have usually applied for and received approval from the public health office to set up hand washing facilities, etc.
- Shops and restaurants should also follow the guidelines of their respective industries.
- If tables and chairs are provided, these should not be placed directly in front, or they should be equipped with partitions (acrylic plates, etc.) and arranged to ensure physical separation of at least 1 meter (preferably 2 meters) between customers.
- The operating company should frequently disinfect tables and chairs, using alcohol-based disinfectant, etc.
- In the case of rest areas consisting only of tables and chairs and without restaurants or shops, the organizer shall arrange for a cleaning company to disinfect tables, chair backrests and other high-contact surfaces.
- Disposable tableware should be used as much as possible. If trays are reused, they should be cleaned or disinfected.
- If possible, hand sanitizer should be provided at each table or area for visitors to use.

- Sales staff and kitchen staff should wear masks or other face coverings and wash/sanitize hands frequently.
- If possible, clear plastic sheeting or other type of partition should be installed between sales staff and customer.
- Encourage the use of cashless payment at restaurants and shops as much as possible.

Measures to be taken by cleaning companies:

- Cleaning of shared areas of the exhibition space is usually carried out by a cleaning company arranged for by the exhibition hall, but cleaning of the exhibition hall, except for some permanent facilities, is often done by a cleaning company arranged for by the organizer, and the roles of the respective cleaning companies are clearly defined.
- Cleaning staff should wear masks and, if wearing gloves, change gloves as needed.
- After removing mask and gloves, cleaning staff should wash their hands with soap and running water or use hand sanitizer.
- Exhibitors who expect to generate waste in the form of foods tasted or other items which may be contaminated by the virus should be contacted ahead of time so that the venue management can give them tips on waste disposal methods and get an idea of the expected volume of waste.
- Tongs should be used to handle masks or other possibly virus-contaminated items which have been disposed of.

Measures to be taken by temporary staff companies and security companies:

- In general, the organizer recruits registration staff and visitor guides at exhibitions from temporary staff companies.
- Personnel involved in face-to-face work such as registration procedures should wear masks.
- Thorough and frequent hand washing and hand sanitization should be carried out before and after rest breaks.

10. Measures to Be Taken by Exhibitors

During planning:

- When inviting clients to the exhibition, the exhibitor should notify them that temperature checks will be carried out at the venue and that masks must be worn.
- Exhibitors should encourage their clients to pre-book meetings for the purpose of efficiency and to prevent congestion at their booth.

Exhibition preparation:

- Design booths to secure more space than usual to reduce the risk of crowding.
- If the business talks area is set up for face-to-face interaction, all parties should wear masks and barriers such acrylic panels or clear plastic sheets should be installed to prevent droplet dispersal.
- Create a name list of in-house staff and subcontractors attending the company booth each day of the session.
- Provides masks and hand sanitizer for use at the company booth.
- Consider the type of protective equipment (masks, face shields, etc.) that booth attendants may require and arrange to provide this.

- At food exhibitions, if food tastings are conducted, in addition to the usual application to the public health office, infection prevention measures call for tasting staff to wear masks and gloves, use disposable tableware and ensure that trash bags are sealed for disposal. In addition, when visitors shift their masks to taste a product, it is recommended that tasting staff wear face shields in order to prevent droplet infection.
- If possible, each company should draw up and manage a business negotiation schedule including a daily list of customers expected to visit.
- Product brochures, company information and other materials should be provided in digital or other formats.
- To prevent infection via contact with exhibition materials, etc. said materials should be frequently disinfected or placed so that visitors cannot easily touch them.

Move-in and move-out:

- Personnel should wear masks and wash/sanitize hands frequently.
- Before moving in their booths, exhibitors should disinfect surfaces, particularly doorknobs, shelves, tables and chair backrests.
- Exhibitors should arrange to take their trash back with them as much as possible.
- In coordination with the organizer or the venue, masks, gloves, face shields and other items which may be virus-contaminated should be placed in sealed plastic bags and disposed of by a cleaning company contracted to do so or in an area designated by the organizer.
- After move-in to their booths, companies should clean and disinfect shared items or items that will be touched.

11. During a Session

- All staff should wear masks and refrain from loud conversations and calling out, including during business talks and when giving explanations about their products.
- Keep a record of in-house staff and subcontractors who worked as attendants at the company's booth.
- After coordinating time and place as much as possible ahead of time, use web meetings or other online formats so as not to spend overly long on face-to-face meetings at the venue. Business card exchanges should also take place electronically, if possible.
- Exhibitors should be responsible for wiping high-contact surfaces (display items, tables, chair backrests, doorknobs, light switches, phones, keyboards, tablets, touch panels, cash registers, faucets, handrails, etc.) several times a day. Tables/chairs and products used for business negotiations should be disinfected after each business talk.
- Demonstrations and business talk times should be adjusted flexibly in accordance with the flow of visitors to companies' booths and measures taken to avoid crowding as much as possible.
- Lists of people who have used business talk booths should be created for each day and managed appropriately.
- Staff should thoroughly sanitize hands after going out and after business talks.
- At closing time, end business talks promptly and encourage visitors to leave.

12. Measures Addressed to Visitors

- Visitors should arrange a date and time for business talks with the desired exhibitors ahead of time as much as possible.
- After coordinating time and place as much as possible ahead of time, visitors are encouraged to use web meetings or other online formats so as not to spend overly long on face-to-face meetings at the venue. Business card exchanges should also take place electronically, if possible.
- Visitors should check their temperature and physical condition on the day of their visit. Anyone who has a temperature or who feels unwell should avoid coming to the venue.
- At the venue, visitors should wear masks and wash/sanitize hands frequently, and avoid spending a long time in business talks in crowded conditions.
- Visitors touching exhibited products, etc. should sanitize their hands frequently.
- Visitors should avoid talking loudly during business talks and try to stay 1 meter (preferably 2 meters) away from exhibitors.
- Visitors should keep a record of the date and time of their business talks and visits to booths and who they talked to.

13. Conclusion

In addition to taking the above infection prevention measures, all parties concerned should work together creatively and take unprecedented steps to prevent the spread of infection and promote a thriving exhibition business in order to hold exhibitions under the new normal of living with the novel coronavirus.