

## Risk assessment of events

Risk assessments can include the points described in the table below.

Risk factor	Assessment	Risk-reducing measure
<b>Epidemiological situation</b>		
<b>Transmission of COVID-19 locally/regionally/nationally</b>	With local transmission, there is a high risk of transmission at events.	Cancel/ postpone Webinar or similar if possible Reduce number of participants /size of event
<b>Who are the participants?</b>		
<b>Number of participants / performers / audience</b>  <i>Distance requirements (minimum of one metre between people) and applicable national/ local limits for number of participants must be met.</i>	Many participants / performers / audience and close contact increase the risk of infection.	Limit the number of participants Divide participants into smaller groups that are separated by time and/or venue Regulate audience areas, (increase number of toilets, use more entrances, etc.) Consider webinar or similar
<b>Participants from different geographical areas</b>	The risk of introducing infection to the municipality where the event takes place increases with participation from areas with a higher transmission.  Potential for transmission to larger areas.	Consider local event Consider webinar or similar
<b>Participants from other countries</b>  <i>Applicable quarantine decisions in COVID-19 regulations must be met</i>	International participants from countries with higher levels of transmission increases the risk of infection.	Ensure good information Consider webinar or similar Plan for handling participants from abroad who are in quarantine or have confirmed COVID-19 and must be isolated
<b>Risk groups among participants</b>	Elderly people and people with chronic conditions are at higher risk of a severe course of COVID-19	Is it responsible to let the event go ahead? Ensure good information Consider reinforced measures (e.g., increased distance between participants, etc.)
<b>Participants who are critical workers</b>	Apply particular caution for courses, seminars and other	Ensure good information

	events involving healthcare workers or other critical workers.	Webinar or Skype meeting
<b>Type of event</b>		
<b>Duration of the event</b>	Prolonged events may increase the likelihood of transmission. Staying overnight in shared rooms could increase risk of transmission	Consider shortening the event Accommodation in single rooms
<b>Indoor or outdoor event</b>	There is a greater risk of transmission in indoor events than outdoors	Consider whether all or parts of the event can be held outdoors
<b>Open event</b> <i>According to the COVID-19 regulations, open events are not currently allowed</i>	There will be uncertainty about the number of participants, presence of people from outbreak areas, risk groups etc.	Estimate the number of participants Limit the number of participants if possible
<b>Events that occur in several places</b>	Increased risk for transmission to more local areas	Limit the number of places Limit contact with the local population
<b>Type of activity</b>	Singing, shouting, high intensity training etc., can increase risk of transmission	Large venue / increased distance Consider the type of activity
<b>Other conditions</b>		
<b>Serving of food and alcohol</b>	Places that serve food are often associated with close contact. Serving alcohol can reduce the effect of infection control measures	Increase capacity of the number of serving places and seating Consider serving of alcohol If necessary, remove all or part of the catering Hygiene measures
<b>Venue</b>	Cramped rooms with poor ventilation can increase risk of transmission	Larger venue if possible Possibility for better ventilation or airing
<b>Toilets</b>	Possibility for queues/ crowding	Increase capacity Hygiene measures
<b>Transport</b>	Transport to and from events is often associated with transmission risk due to close contact/ crowding	Increase transport capacity Ensure thorough cleaning on transport