



# **Exposure Notification**

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

Preliminary — Subject to Modification and Extension

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v1.0

# Overview

On April 10, 2020 Google and Apple announced a joint effort to enable the use of Bluetooth technology to help governments and health agencies reduce the spread of COVID-19 through contact tracing, with user privacy and security core to the design. Since that announcement, stakeholders including developers, consumers, health agencies and governments have reached out with questions. This document serves to address these questions and provide more clarity and transparency in the process.

## 1. What is contact tracing and how does it work?

Contact tracing is a technique used by public health authorities to measure and slow the spread of infectious diseases. It requires gathering information from infected individuals about the people they've previously been in contact with. These people can then be notified by public health authorities to take appropriate safety measures, such as undertaking self-quarantine and getting tested.

## 2. Can contact tracing help with slowing COVID-19?

Governments, public health authorities, and NGOs around the world are starting to deploy contact tracing as a valuable tool for managing the COVID-19 pandemic.

Technology can play an important role in those efforts. Mobile devices can be used in an automated and scalable way to help determine who has been exposed to a person that later tests positive, and sending a notification with instructions on next steps. Health authorities can then use this information to help control the spread of COVID-19.

## 3. What have Apple and Google announced as a technology solution and how does it work?

On April 10, 2020, Google and Apple announced a two-phase exposure notification solution that uses Bluetooth technology on mobile devices to aid in contact tracing efforts.

Both phases of the solution harness the power of Bluetooth technology to aid in exposure notification. Once enabled, users' devices will regularly send out a beacon via Bluetooth that includes a privacy-preserving identifier — basically, a string of random numbers that aren't tied to a user's identity and change every 10-20 minutes for additional protection. Other phones will be listening for these beacons and broadcasting theirs as well. When each phone receives another beacon, it will record and securely store that beacon on the device.

At least once per day, the system will download a list of beacons that have been verified as belonging to people confirmed as positive for COVID-19 from the relevant public health authority. Each device will check the list of beacons it has recorded against the list downloaded from the server. If there is a match between the beacons stored on the device and the positive diagnosis list, the user may be notified and advised on steps to take next.

To power this solution in the first phase, both companies will release application programming interfaces (APIs) that allow contact tracing apps from public health authorities to work across Android and iOS devices, while maintaining user privacy. These apps from public health authorities will be available for users to download via their respective app stores. Once the app is launched, the user will then need to consent to the terms and conditions before the program is active. The companies plan to make these APIs available in May.

In the second phase, available in the coming months, this capability will be introduced at the operating system level to help ensure broad adoption, which is vital to the success of contact tracing. After the operating system update is installed and the user has opted in, the system will send out and listen for the Bluetooth beacons as in the first phase, but without requiring an app to be installed. If a match is detected the user will be notified, and if the user has not already downloaded an official app they will be prompted to download an official app and advised on next steps. Only public health authorities will have access to this technology and their apps must meet specific criteria around privacy, security, and data control.

If at some point a user is positively diagnosed with COVID-19, he or she can work with the health authority to report that diagnosis within the app, and with their consent their beacons are then added to the positive diagnosis list. User identity is not shared with other users, Apple and Google as part of this process.

## **4. How will the system protect user privacy and security?**

Google and Apple put user privacy at the forefront of this exposure notification technology's design and have established strict guidelines to ensure that privacy is safeguarded:

- Each user will have to make an explicit choice to turn on the technology. It can also be turned off by the user at any time.
- This system does not collect location data from your device, and does not share the identities of other users to each other, Google or Apple. The user controls all data they want to share, and the decision to share it.
- Bluetooth privacy-preserving beacons rotate every 10-20 minutes, to help prevent tracking.
- Exposure notification is only done on device and under the user's control. In addition people who test positive are not identified by the system to other users, or to Apple or Google.
- The system is only used for contact tracing by public health authorities apps.
- Google and Apple can disable the exposure notification system on a regional basis when it is no longer needed.

### **a. Can I turn it off?**

Yes. The choice to use this technology rests with the user, and he or she can turn it off at any time by uninstalling the contact tracing application or turning off exposure notification in Settings.

## **5. Will governments have access to the information facilitated by this technology?**

The goal of this project is to assist public health authorities in their efforts to fight COVID-19 by enabling exposure notification in a privacy-preserving manner and the system is designed so that the identities of the people a device comes in contact with are protected.

Access to the technology will be granted only to public health authorities. Their apps must meet specific criteria around privacy, security, and data control. The public health authority app will be able to access a list of beacons provided by users confirmed as positive for COVID-19 who have opted in to sharing them. The system was also designed so that Apple and Google do not have access to information related to any specific individual.

## **6. Where is the data stored and who has access to it?**

If a user decides to participate, exposure notification data will be stored and processed on device. Other than the privacy-preserving beacons that are broadcast, no data will be shared by the system with public health authority apps unless one of the following two scenarios takes place:

- **If a user chooses to report a positive diagnosis of COVID-19 to their contact tracing app**, the user's most recent privacy-preserving beacons will be added to the positive diagnosis list shared by the public health authority so that other users who came in contact with those beacons can be alerted.
- **If a user is notified through their app that they have come into contact with an individual who is positive for COVID-19** then the system will share the day the contact occurred, how long it lasted and the Bluetooth signal strength of that contact. Any other information about the contact will not be shared.

In keeping with our privacy guidelines, Apple and Google will not receive identifying information about the user, location data, or information about any other devices the user has been in proximity of.

## **7. Will my data be monetized by Google or Apple?**

No, there will be no monetization from this project by Apple or Google. Consistent with well-established privacy principles, both companies are minimizing data used by the system and relying on users' devices to process information.

## **8. Who will create the apps and where do I find them?**

Public health authorities will update or create apps which users may install if they choose to participate. Google and Apple will make available, as normal, the public health authority apps for each region in the Play Store and App Store.

## **9. How will apps get approval to use this system?**

Apps will receive approval based on a specific set of criteria designed to ensure they are only administered in conjunction with public health authorities, meet our privacy requirements, and protect user data.

## **10. What public health authority can users contact about the app for their region?**

Google and Apple are currently in discussion with various public health authorities globally to provide them with this technology. Both companies will highlight public health authority apps that have been given access to this technology when they are available.

## **11. How do users report themselves as positive for COVID-19?**

Only apps from an official public health authority will allow users to report themselves as positive using this system. The mechanism of official verification may vary by public health authority.

## **12. How does the system know when I have been exposed?**

The public health authority will define the way in which the app determines if someone has been exposed. To support this the system provides and the app can use both an estimate of time the user has been in contact with someone who has tested positive for COVID-19 and the approximate distance between the users. Public health authorities will set a minimum threshold for time spent together, such that a user needs to be within Bluetooth range for at least 5 minutes to register a match. If the contact is longer than 5 minutes, the system will report time in increments of 5 minutes up to a maximum of 30 minutes to ensure privacy.

To approximate distance, the system compares the Bluetooth signal strength between the two devices in contact. The closer the devices are, the higher the signal strength recorded. This signal strength can vary significantly based on factors like how the device is being held and as such this only provides an estimate of distance.

## **Conclusion**

Exposure notification is only one element of the response to COVID-19 and is hoped to be a useful technology in the toolbox of public health authorities. As the response to the pandemic evolves technological solutions will need to continue to adapt as well so the efforts of public health authorities can be amplified.

The technical details of the system are described in more detail in the technical white papers available here:

<https://www.blog.google/inside-google/company-announcements/apple-and-google-partner-covid-19-contact-tracing-technology/>

<https://www.apple.com/newsroom/2020/04/apple-and-google-partner-on-covid-19-contact-tracing-technology/>