



Designing technology in pandemic times

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A collaborative sprint Marathon Ironman

March 2020 - **Start**

April 2020 – **GAEN is announced**

May 2020 – **Final version DP3T**

June 2020 – **Pilot SwissCovid (& EU apps)**

July 2020 – **SwissCovid launch**

September 2020 – **Design Presence tracing**

Jan/Feb 2021 – **Presence tracing pilot@EPFL**

March/April 2021 – **Presence tracing expansions & metrics**

May/July 2021 – **Towards deployment presence tracing in SwissCovid**

Maintenance and support



Technology to help with pandemic contention

- Manual tracing overwhelmed
- The need
 - A complement to **notify** users that have been exposed to COVID19 and they are at risk of infection
 - In a **timely, efficient, and scalable** manner
- The proposal: an app



Technology to help with pandemic contention

- Manual tracing overwhelmed
- The need
 - A complement to **notify** users that have been exposed to COVID19 and they are at risk of infection
 - In a **timely, efficient, and scalable** manner
- The proposal: ~~an app~~ an infrastructure to leverage phone sensors
 - network, backends, UI towards health workers
 - **dependencies:** mobile OS, cloud infrastructure
 - mostly privatized... Health system has little infrastructure



Why infrastructure matters hard to remove



Why infrastructure matters hard to control

WORLD NEWS JULY 31, 2020 / 6:38 PM / UPDATED 5 MONTHS AGO

German restaurants object after police use COVID data for crime-fighting

By Reuters Staff

2 MIN READ



COVID contact tracing sheet leaves 'creepy' barman to text model

Digital Staff • NEWS Published: Saturday, 12 September 2020 3:03 AM

Australia's spy agencies caught collecting COVID-19 app data

Zack Whittaker @zackwhittaker / 4:32 PM GMT+1 • November 24, 2020

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Singapore reveals Covid privacy data available to police

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Massachusetts 'MassNotify' Android app auto-installed, but COVID exposure alerts are not enabled [Updated]

Abner Li - Jun. 19th 2021 12:29 pm PT @technacity

The constraints: Security and Privacy

- Protect health-related data
- Protect from misuse (surveillance, manipulation, etc)
 - **Purpose limitation by default**



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- Protect health-related data
- Protect from misuse (surveillance, manipulation, etc)
 - **Purpose limitation by default**
 - hide users identity, location, and behavior (social graph)



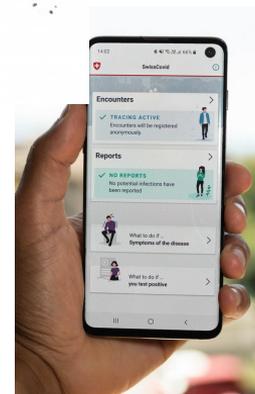
The constraints: Security and Privacy

- Protect health-related data
- Protect from misuse (surveillance, manipulation, etc)
 - **Purpose limitation by default**
 - hide users identity, location, and behavior (social graph)
- Preserve system integrity
 - Prevent false alarms & Denial of Service



The “hidden” constraint Reality

- High scalability and reliability
- Design under time pressure!
 - Need fast, robust verification
 - KISS principle: Keep It Simple Stupid
 - Avoid new technologies or non-mainstream
 - Use existing infrastructure
 - BLE beacons
- Dependencies, dependencies, dependencies

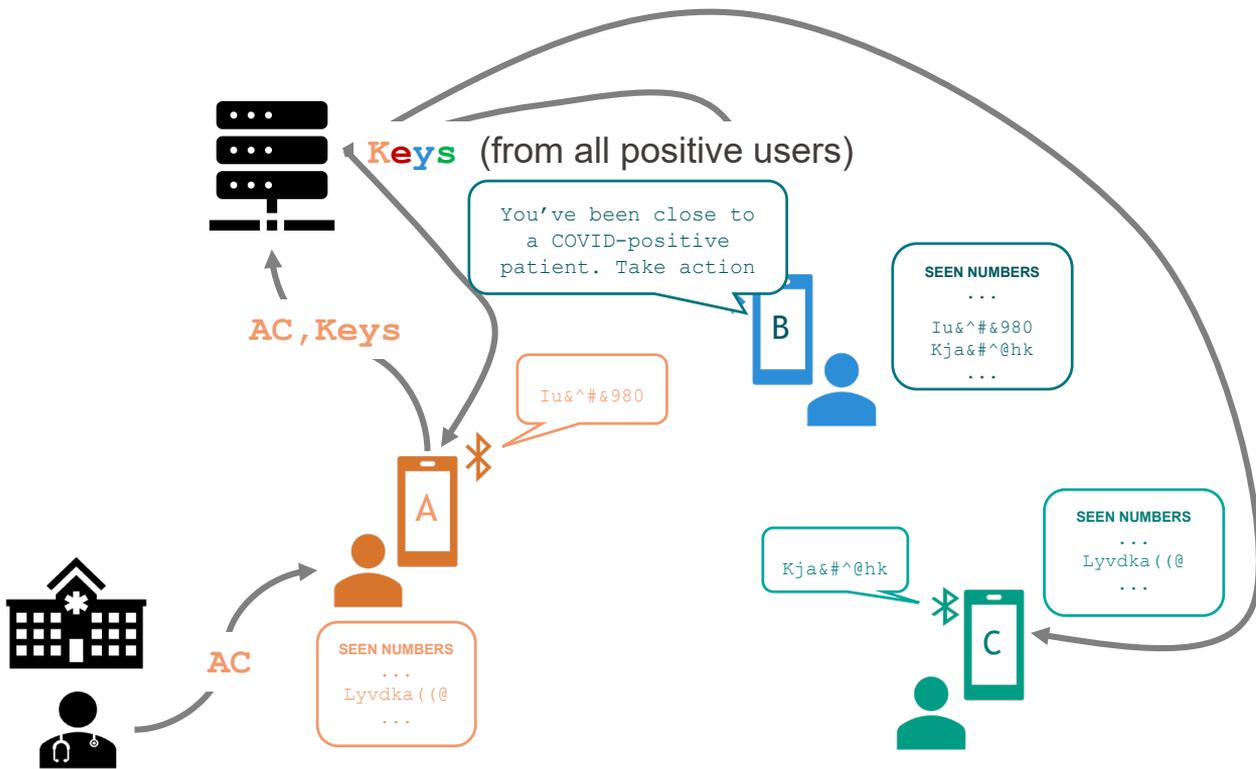


Reality

Use existing infrastructure

- Battery and CPU usage
 - Limited round trips
 - Google and Apple **must** be involved
- Run in the background
 - Apple **must** be involved
- Compatibility Android - iOS
 - Google and Apple **must** be involved
- **Consequence:** Google and Apple implement the protocol **and the API**
 - Implications on privacy engineering
 - Implications for epidemiology and exposure estimation (no time in this talk...)
 - Implications for privacy when internationalizing (no time in this talk...)
-





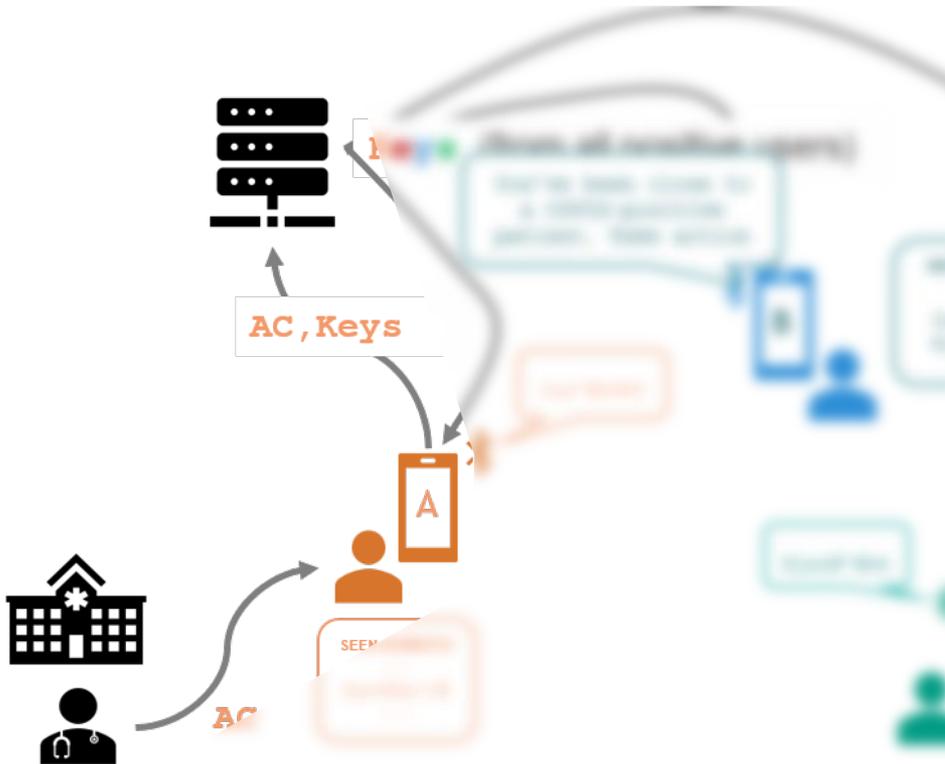
Only information that ever leaves the phone are the **TEKs broadcasted** during the contagious period.

No identity, **no** location, **no** information about others

No information available for abuse

System **sunsets-by-design**

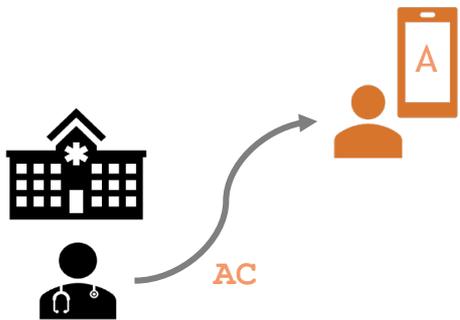
The system design



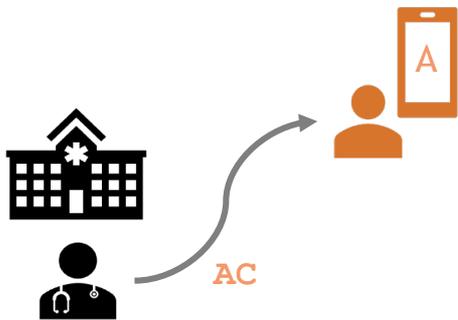
Authorization mechanism

Our first design

- Crucial for security: only *true* positives can upload
 - Desired properties:
 - Privacy
 - Hard to delegate
 - Crypto FTW! Commit to content in authorization token!

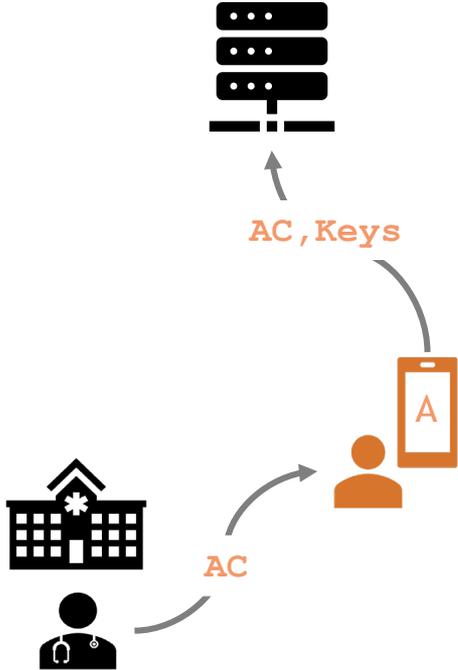


- Crucial for security: only *true* positives can upload
 - Desired properties:
 - Privacy
 - Hard to delegate
 - Crypto FTW! Commit to content in authorization token!
- Health systems/staff are not digitalized everywhere
- EN native popup to request keys (usability nightmare)
 - And for privacy engineering
- Simple activation codes sent via phone/mail/sms
 - Different level of automatization
 - Only Belgium has (light) commitments!



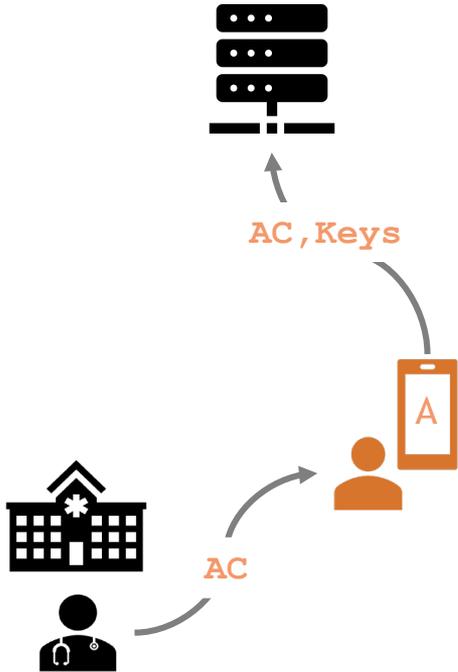
Privacy engineering

Are we done?



Privacy engineering

Are we done?



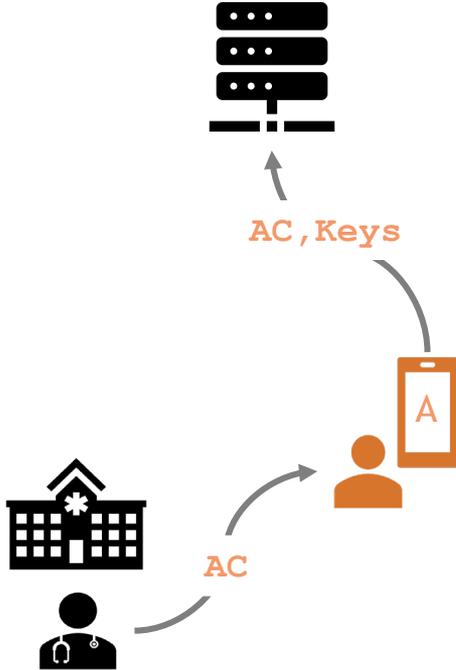
Existence of upload



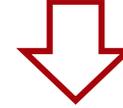
the user is COVID+

Privacy of uploads

Our first idea



Existence of upload



the user is COVID+

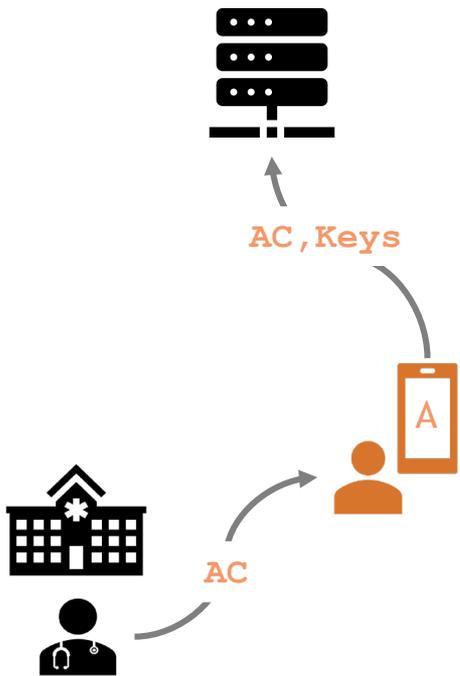


DP3T design paper

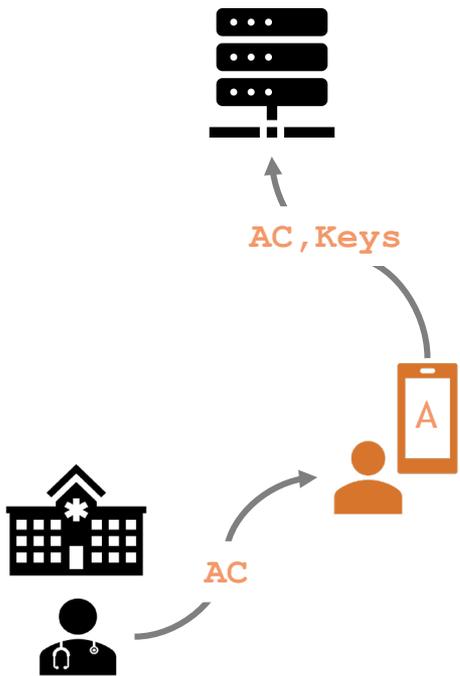
The pattern associated with the upload of identifiers to the server would reveal the COVID-19 positive status of users to network eavesdroppers (ISP or curious WiFi provider) and tech-savvy adversaries. If these adversaries can bind the observed IP address to a more stable identifier such as an ISP subscription number, then they can de-anonymize the confirmed positive cases. This can be mitigated by using dummy uploads. These

Privacy of uploads Practice

- Unknown environment
 - What is users' behavior?

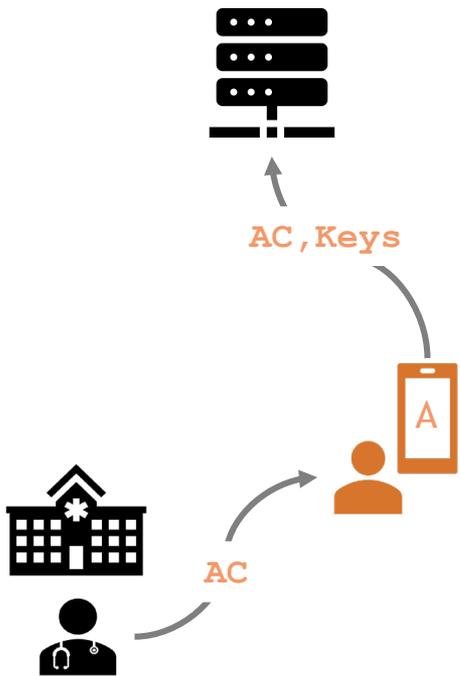


Privacy of uploads Practice



- Unknown environment
 - What is users' behavior?
- Constraints associated to the platform
 - Bandwidth
 - Server capacity
 - Battery
 - OS-mandated user interactions

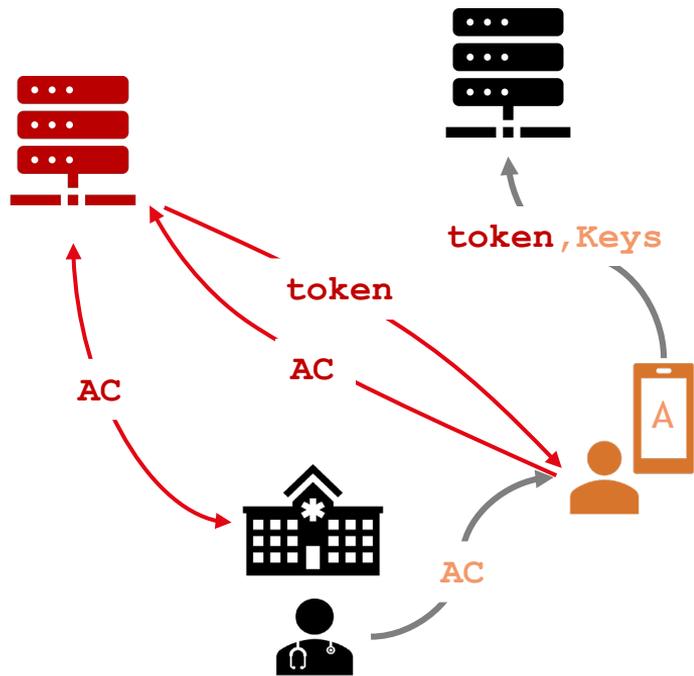
Privacy of uploads Practice



- Unknown environment
 - What is users' behavior?
- Constraints associated to the platform
 - Bandwidth
 - Server capacity
 - Battery
 - OS-mandated user interactions
- Delays and anonymity not possible
 - **Plausible deniability**

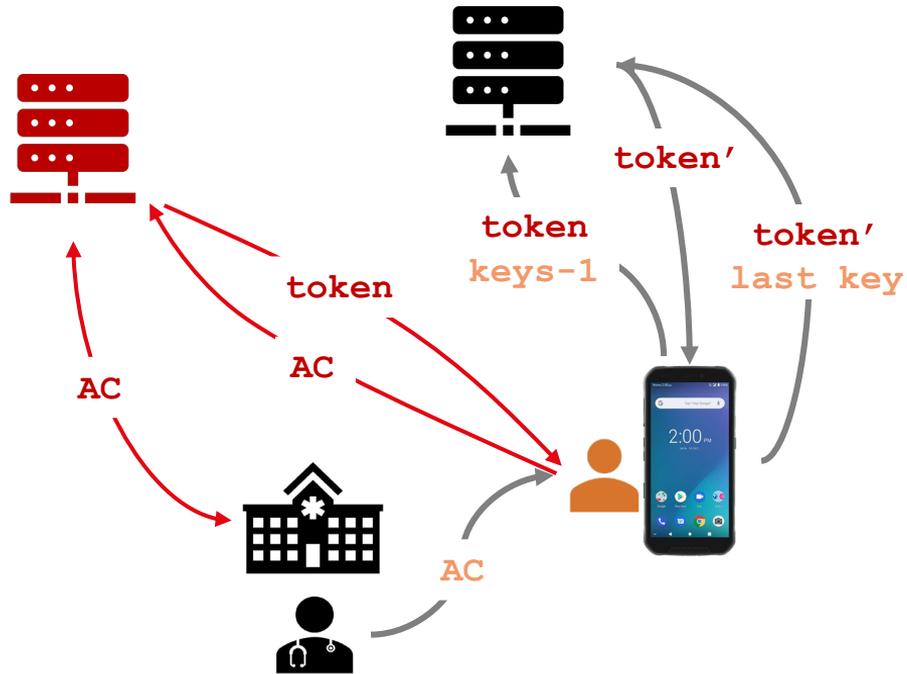
Privacy of uploads

Practice – there is authentication!



- Dummies also must realize the authentication step
 - Servers must consider dummies
 - Ensure equal timing and volume
- Mandatory pop-up
 - Dummies need delay between receiving token and upload keys

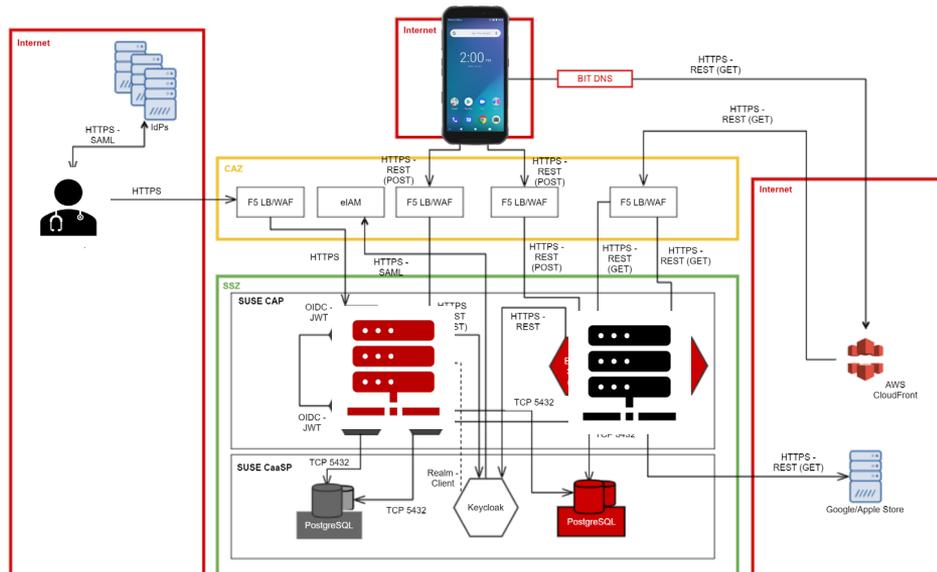
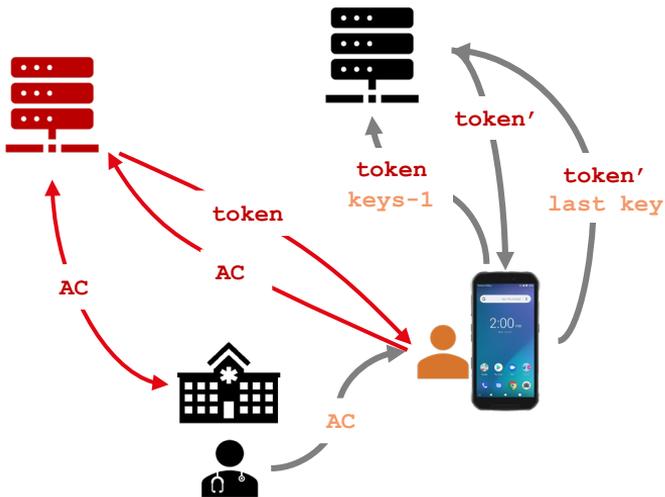
Practice -



- Exposure Notification API (<v1.5) had one security mechanism:
 - Only reveal key after it expires
 - (Not needed, it is an implementation decision)
- Implications on authorization and dummy strategy
 - Cannot delay all keys!
 - Need for extra token
 - Dummies must mimic second upload

Privacy of uploads

Practice – servers don't exist in the vacuum





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Article | Published: 12 May 2021

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The epidemiological impact of the NHS COVID-19 App

Chris Wymant, Luca Ferretti, Daphne Tsallis, Marcos Charalambides, Lucie Abeler-Dörner, David Bonsall, Robert Hinch, Michelle Kendall, Luke Milsom, Matthew Ayres, Chris Holmes, Mark Briers & Christophe Fraser 

 Comments (1)

Digital proximity tracing app notifications lead to faster quarantine in non-household contacts: results from the Zurich SARS-CoV-2 Cohort Study

Tala Ballouz, Dominik Menges, Helene E Aschmann, Anja Domenghino, Jan S Fehr, Milo A Puhan, Viktor von Wyl
doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.12.21.20248619>

RKI estimate: Corona warning app has broken over 100,000 chains of infection

According to the Federal Ministry of Health and RKI, the contact tracking of the Corona warning app could have been as successful as that of the health authorities.

<https://www.experimental.bfs.admin.ch/expstat/en/home/innovative-methods/swisscovid-app-monitoring.html>

https://github.com/digitalepidemiologylab/swisscovid_efficiency/blob/master/SwissCovid_efficiency_MS.pdf

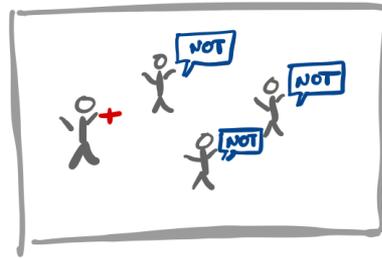
■ https://www.ebpi.uzh.ch/dam/jcr:5fc56fb7-3e7e-40bf-8df4-1852a067a625/Estimation%20of%20SwissCovid%20effectiveness%20for%20the%20Canton%20of%20Zurich%20in%20September%202020_V1.5.pdf

<https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.12.21.20248619v1.full.pdf>

Technology to help with pandemic contention

- Airborne transmission in ill-ventilated places can reach beyond 1.5-2 meters
- The need
 - A complement to **notify** users that have shared location
 - In a **privacy-preserving** and **abuse-resistant** manner





Goal: **notify** everybody that shared an indoor space with a SARS-CoV-2-positive person

Locations

- + Restaurant
- + Bar
- + Church
- + Lecture room

Events

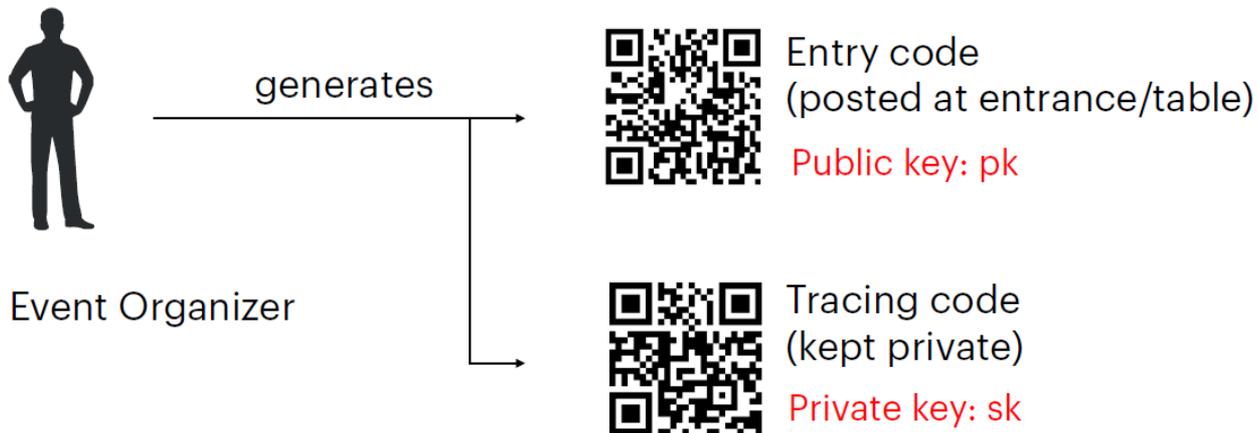
- + Party
- + AA meeting
- + Reading group
- + Lecture



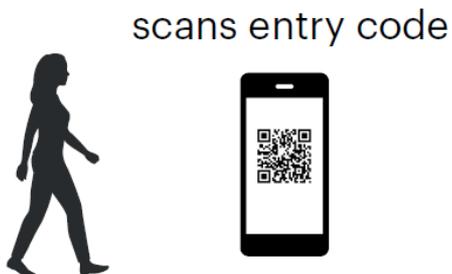
Centralized implementations appear

- Databases of positive and negative people
- Unique identifiers (phone / name / address)
- Register of (any) events

1. SETUP



2. USAGE

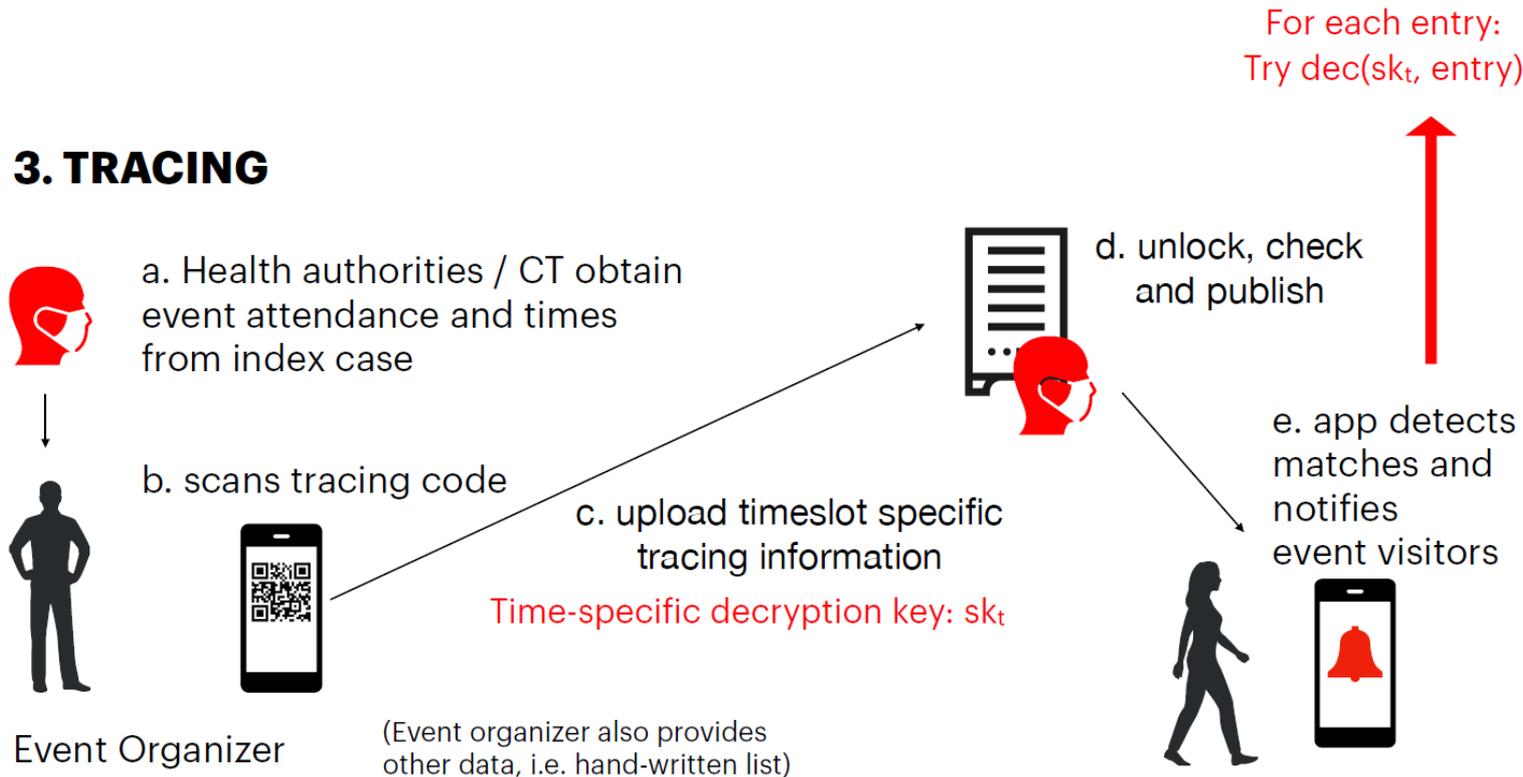


Event Visitor

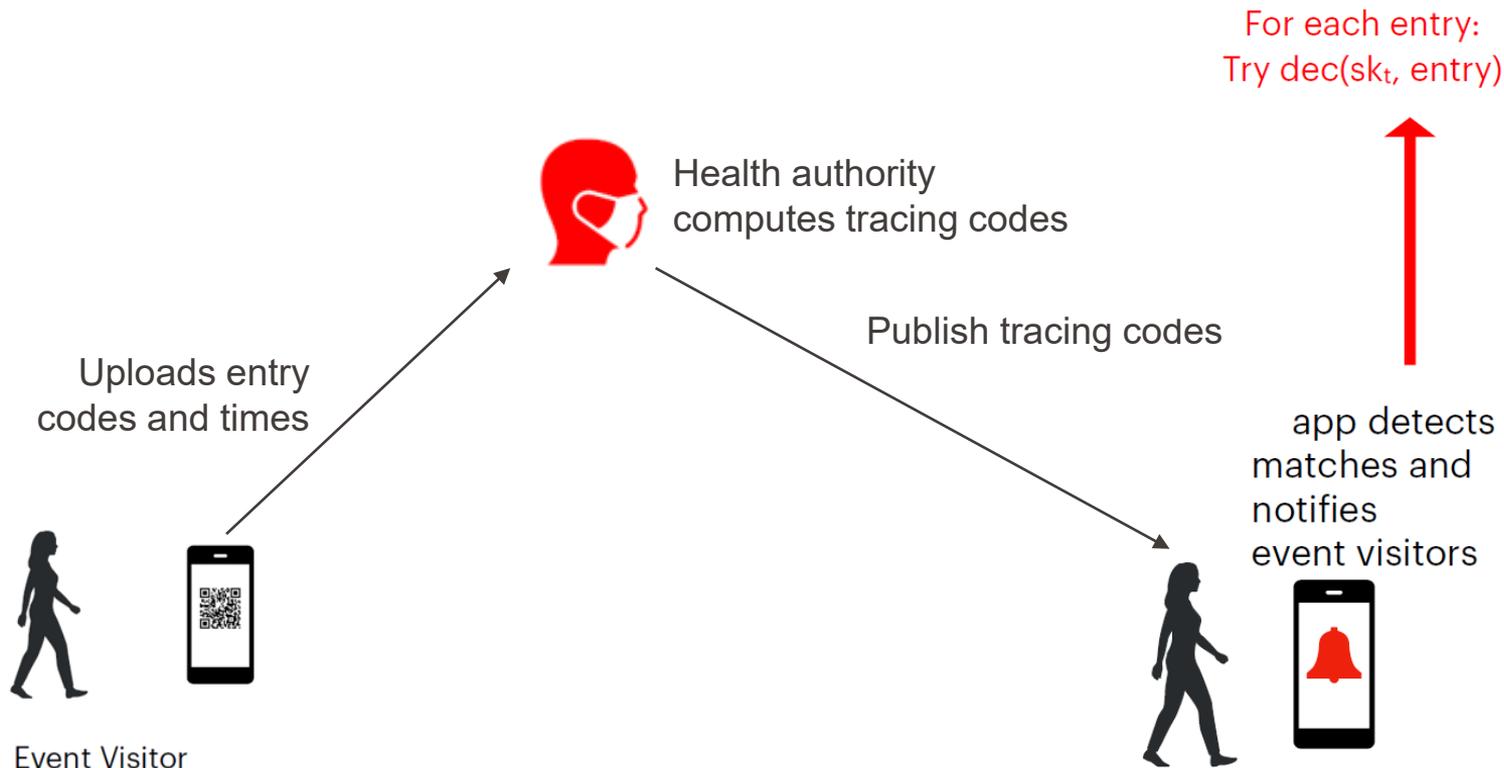
$\text{Enc}(\text{pk}, \text{timeslot}, \text{entry-time} \ \& \ \text{departure-time})$

- + Visitor stores **encrypted record** of visit containing *entry and exit times* (don't reveal which events were visited)
- + (Optional) Diary on phone as memory aid
- + Data stays on device, not shared with anyone else.

3. TRACING



Server-based CrowdNotifier

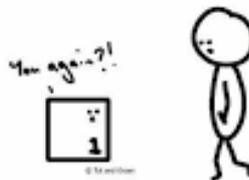


Presence tracing

More privacy engineering

- **New constraints from OS suppliers**
 - Require users to vet uploads
- **Redesign dummy strategy**
 - Redesign authentication: second token
 - Redesign user experience: time for vetting
 - Redesign payload: new padding

Back to Square One



Key lessons

- Data is not a must!

- Privacy engineering goes well beyond crypto
 - Good methods to design non-crypto privacy are not available

- Privacy engineering in an agile/service world is exhausting
 - Platforms and requirements continuously change
 - Formal methods not amenable to speed and agility

- Good socio-technical integration is key to success and it is **hard**
 - Purpose limitation and abuse prevention is a must

▪