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Global Solutions Podcast – Episode 1
Quick Reference: Countries With COVID-19 Apps

Country	App	Required?	Location data	Personal data	Employer info
Argentina	App CuidAR - App CuidAR is linked to **Movement Certificates,** which individuals who recently entered the country or need to show an exemption to a quarantine. App displays QR code to scan. Also has **self-diagnosis** function.	On border entry for 14 days; otherwise voluntary	Possibly location where QR code is scanned	Optional symptom evaluation tool	Ensure that business travelers to Argentina and employees who need to demonstrate essential worker status are informed of requirements
Australia	COVIDSafe – Voluntary contact-tracing app.	Voluntary	No geolocation data; tracks date, time, distance, and duration of contact	None	Employers cannot require use of the app or access the data, but could prepare for situation where employees report exposure through app and consider policy wording on when employees must notify regarding exposure.
Belgium	No app - the Belgian Data Protection Authority decided	No app for privacy reasons	No app – data authority advises that asking about contacts is less intrusive	No app for privacy reasons	Belgium's statement deciding against an app is indicative of a strict stance on privacy, which

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	against deploying one for privacy reasons.				employers could construe as a signal discouraging employers' use of an app.
Brazil	Coronavirus SUS application from Brazilian Unified Health System – primary function is **awareness and alerts** from Health Ministry	Voluntary	Geolocation data used to show nearest health facility	Optional risk / symptom evaluation tool, including age, sex, and medical conditions	None / Prepare for situation where employees self-identify as high-risk based on app.
Canada	Nothing federal, but Alberta's ABTrace Together for **contact tracing**. On positive diagnosis health authorities request app users to share data to notify other users in close contact	Voluntary	Bluetooth used to determine close contact with other users	Data is anonymized, and user must consent once diagnosed	Employers cannot access the data, but could prepare for situation where employees report exposure through app and consider policy wording on when employees must notify regarding exposure.
Chile	CoronApp – **self-diagnosis** and updates from health authority, **location-based alerts**	Voluntary	Geolocation data at user's option for alerts	Optional self-diagnosis function and virtual assistant	None / Prepare for situation where employees report self-diagnosis based on app.
China	AliPay – government-incorporated health code function into existing electronic payments app generates green, yellow, or red code based on answers to	To access public transport and certain spaces	Asks for workplace and residential info; may track location where code is scanned	User inputs identifying information and medical information	Employers can choose to require a code for entry.

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	health questions, which users show to **gain access to certain spaces**				
Czech Republic	eRouska ("eMask") app for **contact tracing**, integrated into broader Smart Quarantine that aggregates info from electronic payments. When exposed, health authority (hygienist) will call and ask for contacts.	Voluntary	Collects location data from app and aggregates with other location data	Hygienist calls individuals flagged as exposed to ask for additional contact data	App users who are exposed are contacted directly by health authorities and asked to provide additional information regarding other contacts, which may include coworkers. Health authorities may request data from employer based on app results.
Denmark	COVIDmeter allows users to **input and monitor COVID-19 symptoms**. Mobile Proximity App uses Bluetooth technology to perform contact tracing.	Voluntary	Mobile Proximity App uses Bluetooth to trace contacts. COVIDmeter relies on user input.	COVIDmeter shares user data with government health ministry. Mobile Proximity App is completely anonymous.	Employers should prepare for the possibility that the increased information will cause more employees to self-quarantine based on app data.
France	Stopcovid app for **contact tracing**. Tracks proximity to other users and makes a QR code available to alert close contacts when a user who tests positive chooses.	Voluntary	Uses Bluetooth for proximity to nearby users. Does not use GPS data.	Anonymized – no way to identify who is near you or who is sick. Users can choose to report positive test or not	Strong privacy emphasis. Employers cannot access app data or take action based on use of app, but could prepare for situation where employees report exposure through app and consider policy wording

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					on when employees must notify regarding exposure.
Germany	Corona Warning uses "digital handshake" technology to trace users' contacts and informs users if they have been in contact with an infected person.	Voluntary	Uses Bluetooth for proximity to nearby phones.	Anonymized - user never know who they were in contact with that is infected.	Strong privacy emphasis. Employers cannot access app data or take action based on use of app, but could prepare for situation where employees report exposure through app and consider policy wording on when employees must notify regarding exposure.
Ghana	GH COVID-19 Tracker collects symptom information and location data to trace contacts.	Voluntary	Uses location data.	Users submit symptoms and allow government broad access to data stored on phone to use the app.	Only government accesses the data
Israel	HaMagen ("The Shield") for **contact tracing** – voluntary GPS app that has gained widespread use.	Voluntary	Uses GPS data to alert users of exposure.	Positive test reported into app	Employers cannot access app data but could ask for consent to the data and whether employees use it, if compliant with Patient's Rights Act (but cannot require employees to use).

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Italy	Immuni was rolled out in limited regions. Expected to be expanded shortly to the whole country.	Voluntary	Apple/Google API uses phone's Bluetooth to trace contacts.	Positive test anonymously reported on app.	As it is still in trials, it is hard to say what Immuni's impact will be, but increased information may cause more employees to identify as having been in contact with COVID-19.
Japan	No nationwide app; Osaka prefecture has QR code app for businesses to **facilitate contact tracing**, where visitors can choose to scan a QR code to be notified if someone at the same venue tests positive.	Voluntary	QR code to track individuals who entered a specific location	Personal data associated with QR code	Osaka employers can offer employees to use, but not require – app is mostly for public-facing businesses.
Hong Kong	Travelers entering the country and those under quarantine must receive a wrist band and download the StayHomeSafe app to track their location.	Required for those under quarantine.	The app tracks the ambient signals in the user's home and the location of the wristband.	Personal data not collected.	Employers may want to limit employee travel as much as possible to limit necessity for using the system. Employees under self-quarantine must remain out of workplace and are tracked to ensure they stay home.
Korea	Multiple apps, including **self-quarantine** safety protection app for those who test positive to	For those under quarantine or recently entered Korea	A government app sends alerts to users who near 100m of location where a person	Self-quarantine app contains identifying information, positive test result. Post-	Awareness for business travelers of post-entry requirements; employees under self-

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	contact caseworker and ensure quarantine maintained; government alerts **location tracing** app; post-entry to Korea **symptom tracking app**.		visited that tested positive. Self-quarantine app uses GPS data.	border-entry app requires input of symptoms.	quarantine must remain out of workplace and are tracked to ensure they stay home.
Latvia	Apturi Covid track users' location for **contact tracing** purposes and notifies users if they have been exposed.	Voluntary	Apple/Google API uses phone's Bluetooth to trace contacts	All data is stored on the user's device. Nothing is shared with outside entities.	At present the app is not being widely used. If it gains traction, many employees may claim they need to quarantine based on new information.
Netherlands	Netherlands does not have an app. Former NL-Alert app for **government alerts** suffered a severe data breach, and the government scrapped the project.	Alert app was voluntary, but users asked to delete it due to breach.	Used only for government alerts	Used only for government alerts	Employers may want to warn employees of the breach and confirm that company confidential information was not part of the breach.
New Zealand	NZ Covid Tracer – users can scan QR codes at places they visit to create a "digital diary" for **contact tracing** purposes. Businesses post QR codes, which users scan to be notified of later exposure. June update will allow users to transmit diary to health authorities	Voluntary	QR code to track individuals who entered a specific location	Contact information	Businesses should put up a QR code poster for users to scan; purpose is to help the users and cannot require employees to use it.

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Norway	Smittestop users authorize the app to track their location using their phone's Bluetooth technology.	Voluntary	App uses Bluetooth to track contact with infected persons and texts users if they have been in contact with anyone with COVID-19.	Users allow the app to store diagnosis and location data for 30 days.	Employers should prepare for the possibility that more employees will want to self-quarantine based on app data. Consider policies regarding procedures should an employee be notified that they have been in contact with someone who has COVID-19.
Poland	ProteGO app for self-monitoring and contact tracing, and Kwarantanna Domowa (Home Quarantine) for quarantine enforcement and basic health assessment.	Home Quarantine app mandatory for those subject to quarantine restrictions	Both apps track location	Users input health information into both apps	Employers cannot access the data, but could prepare for situation where employees report exposure through app and consider policy wording on when employees must notify regarding exposure.
Russia	Moscow Contacttracer app uses GPS to track all those with confirmed or suspected COVID-19 cases, and also has introduced digital travel permits to monitor whether individuals left location for valid reason	For those with suspected or confirmed COVID-19, or needing movement permit	GPS tracking	Diagnosis data, identifying data of workers with digital permits	All employees must use the app, but no explicit employer requirements.
Singapore	Businesses and individuals required to	Required for access to spaces	App tracks entry / exit to specific locations	Info including ID number, phone number	Employers who open should implement by

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	use SafeEntry app to log entry / exit.				displaying QR code prominently at entry / exit (submit request for poster through CorpPass account – user guide) and are subject to penalties if they do not under COVID-19 (Temporary Measures) Act; employees must use.
Sweden	While there is no COVID-19 tracing app available to the general public, Swedish Health Services and Microsoft developed the COVID-19 Emergency Response App. The app helps health care workers track resources needed for response to COVID-19.	Use by Swedish Health Services only.	N/A; data input by different facilities.	Users input data which gets shared amongst locations.	Swedish Health Services uses the app to track resources and patients amongst the network.
Taiwan	Mobile technology and QR codes used for health monitoring and self-quarantine enforcement after entering Taiwan. https://www.cdc.gov.tw/Bulletin/Detail/LxV1VKIb689M9Sb1q8XOcQ?typeid=9	Mandatory for individuals entering the country.	Uses phone location data to ensure quarantine compliance.	Data shared with authorities, health administration units.	Employers may want to limit employee travel as much as possible to limit necessity for using the system.

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Thailand	Visitors use Thai Chana app in stores to scan QR code for entry.	Mandatory for public access to a store / business	QR code tracks entry to location.	Identification info, phone number	Business obligations are targeted at customers, not employees. Fake Thai Chana apps reported, creating possible security breach for employee devices containing company info.
UAE	ALHOSN UAE uses anonymized contact tracing through Bluetooth. It also informs individuals who have taken a COVID-19 test of results.	Required for all UAE residents. Those without smartphones can associate their account with someone who does.	Utilizes Bluetooth to conduct contact tracing.	All data is anonymized. User's QR code changes color based on person's COVID status.	All UAE citizens must present their QR code in public places to show that they are not a risk for spreading the disease.
United States	CDC app for awareness and self-diagnosis but does not collect data; some states also have their own apps.	CDC app: voluntary	CDC app: No location tracking	CDC app: Users can input symptoms and other info but app does not store	Check for specific state apps.
Vietnam	Individuals can use Bluezone app to input a daily health declaration, **provide info** about suspected cases in their areas, and **receive government alerts.**	Voluntary	Does not track phone; individuals input their location		Employees may use the app to report suspected cases in the workplace instead of (or in addition to)