

BAHRAIN

Issued by the "Bahrain Freedom Movement" to promote human and constitutional rights

Camouflaging the face of khalifi terror will not save regime

The past six decades have determined the infallibility of the Bahraini opposition as it sought to unseat the khalifi hereditary dictatorship. Decades of sacrifices and relentless oppression and aggression by those rulers have helped to entrench the opposition to the regime that is becoming one of most devious and criminal dictatorship of modern times. Native Bahrainis form over 70 percent of the population, yet they have been treated by the khalifi tyrants as underdogs, criminals and second-class. But these policies have helped them gain immunity against any form of co-option, containment or political marginalization. Their successive revolts have stunned the world. Their resilience in the face of extrem forms of oppression enabled them to sustain untold pains and made them more dedicated to political change. Since the mid-fifties revolt, each subsequent uprising raised higher ceiling of demands. The ultimate has been the ongoing strife resulting from the 2011 Revolution. Native Bahrainis today cannot fathom the prospect of a future under the rule of the khalifa antiquated clan. The struggle will thus continue unabated despite the open support of the Anglo-American alliance propping up the Gulf dictators. Experience has shown that people's revolts cannot be easily obliterated with oppression and unrestrained use of excessive force that kills and maims protesters.

The Bahraini opposition has been open about its goals; to replace the khalifi hereditary dictatorship with a modern form of statehood based on "one-man-one-vote" principle. This has been a goal for many revolutionaries especially those who had languished behind bars for years. Over the decades many have joined the struggle, but for some, the sacrifice proved too excessive. Some have bowed out of the political race preferring a life in the shadows of life. Few others have switched sides in return for wealth and social status. The majority have stood their position. In certain cases, three generations shared prison cells; grandfather, father and son. Those few were used as pawns in a war of attrition that has lasted for generations. Defections have never weakened the resolve of the brave men and women who continued their struggle even after suffering immense amounts of torture. In April the BBC aired a film titled "Breaking the silence" detailing the suffering of two native Bahraini women who had endured extreme forms of torture including

rape. One of them, Mrs Najah Yousuf, a mother of three, was released earlier this year after two years in incarceration. These stories of bravery cannot be eclipsed by the defection of the few who were overpowered by regime's hollow promises, camouflage and temptations.

In most of the episodes of the struggle the khalifi hereditary clan had sought an exit through promises, deception and superficial reforms. None had touched the essence of the political system which has remained as it had always been; hereditary, repressive and draconian. In almost all cases local men were used to promote regime's "reformist programme". These pawns, sometimes drawn from the ranks and files of the opposition, helped to sell the regime's plans to their people. But in none of the cases has the deceptive plan worked to the benefit of the dictators except for a brief period. There have always been backlashes against these exaggerated "reforms". The last time this happened was in 2001 when the present dictator presented a "political reform programme" to end the national uprising that had started in December 1994. Tens were martyred, thousands imprisoned and tortured. Scores were banished. Yet the people remained steadfast in their anti-regime feelings and insisted on real reforms. They were subsequently lured into the regime's trap when they approved Hamad's national charter on 14th February 2001. But they had also exacted a price; the release of all political prisoners.

This time the regime is more adamant on subduing the people to the limit until their zeal for change gradually evaporates. Inside regime's dungeons all kinds of experimentation and torture are taking place in silence. Bahraini detainees are treated as guinea pigs with physical and psychological torture administered relentlessly. Some of the detainees have exhibited what is widely known as Stockholm syndrome. This is a psychological response. It occurs when hostages or abuse victims bond with their captors or abusers. This psychological connection develops over the course of the days, weeks, months, or even years of captivity or abuse. Some recently release prisoners have shown tendency that is totally alien to their nature, political attitude or cultural inclination. To some of them the torturers have become less hated figures. Some will go as far as calling for normalization of relations with their abductors, torturers and abusers. This could

be achieved only through a rigorous re-indoctrination programme devised by highly-skills psychologists and experts of human behaviour. The aim is "to neutralize the enemies of the state". The state here refers to the entity and system of government that the khalifi occupiers have imposed on Bahrainis. The citizens suddenly opened their eyes on new phenomena unheard of in the recent past with some staunch opponents of the dictatorship speaking in a different language and urging victims to swallow their pride and forget their horrible experiences. Luckily, this criminal act by the torturers has led to a serious backlash with many voices calling for proper documentation of the people's predicaments and suffering. There is widely-held views that the situation could never go to normal unless the regime goes. The Covid-19 crisis which is intensifying in the Gulf, including Bahrain, has brought home the fact that no one is immortal and that the khalifi regime may be more dangerous than the coronavirus.

The regime thinks that it can push through its programme of systematic eradication of all forms of opposition. To achieve this, the present ruler, Hamad al-Khalifa has undertaken a monumental task of fundamental change of the social and demographic fabric of Bahrain. In the past two decades of his rule he has imported hundreds of thousands of foreigners, naturalized them and granted them Bahraini citizenship and passport. Yet it is clear that he has not achieved total success in this dirty misdemeanour. The people are adamant on fundamental political change, ending the culture of impunity and bring to justice the senior figures of the regime who had embezzled the country's wealth, sovereignty and dignity. There are endless stories of torture and abuse, many of which are being documented. Last month the International Day to support Torture Victims was widely marked by human rights activists in the country. The bitter feelings against the ruling junta could not have been more eloquently expressed. Within the torture cells, in many streets of the country and on social media stories of horrendous abuse were relayed. Bahrain is passing through a new phase or awakening that could expedite the inevitable end of the most-hated regime in the GCC.

MEPs, MPs sanction Bahrain's regime, Saudi detainees persecuted

On 17th June 2020, sixty Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) sent a letter to Bahrain's dictator demanding the release of the political detainees languishing in his torture cells. The letter explicitly states concern for the cases of the senior figures who are spending their tenth year behind bars. These include Hassan Mushaima and Abdulwahab Husain and Sheikh Ali Salman, the leaders of the opposition. The letter also said: We are concerned about reports of lack of medical care to Professor, blogger, and human rights defender Dr. Abduljalil Alsingace and political prisoner Shaikh Abdulla Isa Al-Mahroos also known as Shaikh Mirza Almahroos. Some other important political prisoners include Shaikh Abduljalil Almiqdad and Shaikh Ali Salman. Among these prisoners are leading and prominent human rights defender Mr. Naji Fateel, in addition to other imprisoned EU nationals Mr. Abdulhadi Alkhawaja and Shaikh Mohammad Habib Almiqdad." The MEPs urged the regime to release political prisoners and take necessary measures to stop the virus spreading in prisons and detention centers. They also called for release of political detainees.

Fifteen members of the UK Parliament have so far signed an Early Day Motion (EDM) condemning the khalifi decision to execute two innocent native Bahrainis. The EDM says that neither of the two men, Zuhair Ibrahim Jasim Abdullah and Hussein Abdullah Khalil Rashid was allowed to attend their final appeal hearing. It deeply regrets that despite three UN experts documenting due process violations against 20 individuals including Zuhair and Husain in December 2018, including acts of torture over a 13 day period against Zuhair,

that both men have now exhausted all legal remedies and they now face execution pending ratification of the death sentence by the King of Bahrain. The EDM calls on the UK Government calls "to unreservedly condemn these sentences and asks that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office use whatever influence it has with the Bahraini authorities to seek an immediate commutation of these sentences".

On 20th June political prisoner, Sayed Ahmad Sayed Majid Mahdi called his mother crying of tooth pain that has prevented him from eating for several days. He said: "I feel cold, my teeth are killing me". Khalifi torturers refuse to treat his decaying teeth or even provide pain killers. The agony of native Bahrainis under khalifi regime continues. At the age of 15 he was sentenced, three years ago, to almost 11 years for opposing dictatorship.

A prominent Saudi dissident who is living in exile in Canada said he was recently warned by Canadian authorities that he was a "potential target" of Saudi Arabia and that he needed to take precautions to protect himself. Omar Abdulaziz, a 29-year-old activist who had a close association with Jamal Khashoggi, the murdered Washington Post journalist, told the Guardian that he believed he was facing a threat to his safety and that the Canadians had credible information about a possible plan to harm him. The video blogger and activist, who has nearly half a million Twitter followers, has spoken publicly about his fight against Saudi government propaganda and its use of internet trolls on Twitter.

The family of Sheikh Awad Al Qarni who has been languishing in Saudi jails for two years is concerned for his life. It has been

confirmed that all forms of communications with Dr. Awad al-Qarni have been cut since Ramadan, when his voice was weak in his last call. He has not called his family since then, not even during Eid al-Fitr. Other families, including that of Lojain Al Hathloul and Naseema Al Sadah had experienced lack of contact with their prisoners. This has now become one extra means of torturing both the prisoner and his/her family. The family of another political detainee has reported a similar situation. Sheikh Salman Al Awdah has not called home for over a month, even on Eid Al Fitr Day. He has been behind bars since September 2017.

Despite dropping his death penalty Murtaja Qureiris is still languishing in Saudi jails. At 13 years of age he was arrested in 2014 by the border police on the causeway linking Saudi Arabia with Bahrain. He was detained for four years without being presented before a judicial authority nor allowed to challenge the legality of his detention. He was charged with multiple offences, including participating in anti-government protests and joining a "terrorist organisation", charges linked to his peaceful participation in demonstrations in 2011 when he was 10. It was not until September 2018 that he was presented before the Specialised Criminal Court (SCC). The Saudi public prosecutor's office recommended that he be sentenced to death. On June 16, 2019, he was instead handed a 12-year prison sentence. On February 12, 2020, his sentence was reduced to 8 years imprisonment. He remains in jail.

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24th June 2020

Indignation at confirmation of death penalty on two native Bahrainis

Pressure on Canada to stop arms to Saudis On 15th June the khalifi court of cassation in Bahrain confirmed death sentences against Hussein Rashid and Zuhair Abdullah, despite the fact that their confessions were extracted under torture. This brings the total number of death penalty cases awaiting ratification by the khalifi dictator to 10. The sentence is intended to deter others from opposing the hereditary dictatorship. Three weeks ago 16 prisoners from the Philippines were "pardoned" by the dictator including one who had been sentenced to death for killing another person. Yet the dictator himself ordered execution of native Bahrainis for trumpeted charges including Ahmad Al Malali and Ali Arab.

Bahrain, Kuwait and Norway have rolled out some of the most invasive COVID-19 contact tracing apps around the world, putting the privacy and security of hundreds of thousands of people at risk, an Amnesty International (AI) investigation reveals. Amnesty's Security Lab reviewed contact tracing apps from Europe, Middle East and North Africa, including a detailed

technical analysis of 11 apps in Algeria, Bahrain, France, Iceland, Israel, Kuwait, Lebanon, Norway, Qatar, Tunisia and United Arab Emirates, some of which ranged from bad to dangerous for human rights. Bahrain's 'BeAware Bahrain', Kuwait's 'Shlonik' and Norway's 'Smittestopp' apps stood out as among the most alarming mass surveillance tools assessed by Amnesty, with all three actively carrying out live or near-live tracking of users' locations by frequently uploading GPS coordinates to a central server. Bahrain, Kuwait and Norway have run roughshod over people's privacy, with highly invasive surveillance tools which go far beyond what is justified in efforts to tackle COVID-19. Privacy must not be another casualty as governments rush to roll out apps, AI said.

One of the regime's prison officers has recently attacked a prisoner, abused and threatened to kill him. Hisham Al Zayani held native political prisoner, Yousuf Al Aradi from his neck, with hands tied from behind and almost killed him. A George Floyd situation could have developed. He then ordered the transfer of the native Bah-

raini victim to solitary confinement. Prisoners have reported that the officer who is guarded by the khalifi culture of impunity had in recent weeks taken aim at that prisoner hurling abuse and attacks. Mr Al Aradi has told other inmates of the ill-treatment at the hands of Al Zayani.

In a U-turn decision the khalifi establishment has been humiliated by their Western allies and forced to drop Daniel Kinahan from his advisory capacity following exposure of their regime's expanding plunder of Bahrain's wealth. On May 14, 2020, KHK Sports — the sports empire founded by tyrant's son Khalid bin Hamad Al Khalifa — appointed Daniel Kinahan, a senior figure in organized crime, as a 'special advisor' to its combat sports division. KHK Sports revealed that Kinahan's role will be to "advise across KHK Sports entire portfolio, encompassing KHK MMA, KHK Boxing and Mixed Martial Arts Promotion and BRAVE Combat Federation." USA ordered the khalifis to cancel the appointment. The dictator has allowed his sons to have a free hand to rob the people's wealth to fulfil their evil desires to establish sports

Calls to prosecute dictator for abusing Rajab Saudis insist on persecuting women activists

Bahrain's khalifi dictators were forced to release Nabeel Rajab after four years of incarceration for speaking out against their crimes. Outside jail he is under more restrictions and repression than behind bars. He has been placed under house arrest, banned from issuing statements or speaking to the press. Mr Rajab had been repeatedly detained and sentenced to lengthy prison terms for condemning the "systematic torture" inflicted on native political prisoners. He was subjected to horrific treatment behind bars, abused, blackmailed and threatened with severe consequences if he spoke of his ordeal. Senior members of khalifi GANGOs were used to intimidate him as Western backers kept tight lips on the imprisonment of the most senior human rights activist in the region. His tweet in 2015 against the khalifi role in the Saudi-led war on Yemen sealed his fate; he was given five years jail sentence of which he has spent four. Calls have been made for authenticating Mr Rajab's abuses for future legal cases against khalifi dictators and torturers.

Thousands of native Bahraini prisoners are now subjected to severe restrictions inside the filthy, unhygienic and Covid-invested torture chambers. Scores have been taken ill but received little medical care. Contacts with their families are repeatedly interrupted and used to blackmail them. At Bloc 14 of Jau prison, three Pakistani prison guards were infected; Shaikl, Afzal and Rizwan. A Bahraini guard, Abdullah Al Dowsari was also infected.

Last week the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (WGAD) published an opinion concerning the cases of 20 Bahraini citizens convicted by the Bahraini Fourth High Criminal Court on 15 May 2018, following a mass trial involving 138 defendants. They were convicted for their alleged involvement in a terrorist cell,

called the "Zulfikar Brigades" by the Bahraini government. The WGAD ultimately determined that the imprisonment of these individuals is in violation of several international human rights laws concerning their arbitrary detention. The Working Group has requested the government of Bahrain to take immediate action to remedy the situation. This includes the immediate and unconditional release of the prisoners and ensure that they receive medical care. According to the Working Group, under certain circumstances, widespread or systematic imprisonment or other severe deprivation of liberty may constitute crimes against humanity. Due to the global coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, WGAD maintains there is a further deepening threat to the health of individuals held in detention, and that the 18 individuals must be released immediately.

The spread of skin diseases among native Bahraini political prisoners is causing serious concerns to their families and human rights activists. Sources have identified at least 31 prisoners with suffering of these serious diseases including: Yousuf Ahmad Al Aradi, Sayed Ahmad Salman, Shakir Isa Ali, Sayed Ali Alawi, Hassan Jaffar Khamis, Habib Abdul Latif Mahdi, Naji Fateel, Mohammad Yousuf Marhoon, Ali Mohammad Matrook, Ahmad Saleh Ali Saleh, Mohsin Ibrahim Mohsin, Hussain Mohammad Hassan, Hassan Ali Abdulla, Sayed Alawi Maitham, Jaffar Mirza Ali Mirza, Ali Jaffar Ali, Ali Ma'tooq Ibrahim, Sulaiman Habib Ali, Hussain Ali Saleh, Hassan Isa Ahmad, Hassan Abdulla Al Banna, Ali Mohammad Hassan, Hassan Majed, Talib Ali, Salah Saeed Al Hammar, Mohammad Ibrahim Yahya, Hassan Yousuf Hassan, Hussain Rashid, Majeed Ahmad Habib, Abdul Amir Yousuf and Ahmad Abdulla.

On 8th June a Spanish publication "Apúntate a nuestra newsletter" published an article on the ill-treatment of human rights defenders

by khalifi hereditary dictatorship. It said: Bahrain is the country with the highest number of prisoners of conscience per capita, with thousands of activists and human rights defenders in its prisons. The arrival of COVID-19 added to the unhealthy situation and the inhumane treatment that prisoners receive in Bahrain prisons, the lives of many are in danger. Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain (ADHRB) calls for the release of these people who should never have been imprisoned."

Three jailed Saudi women activists have been nominated for the Nobel Prize; Loujain al-Hathloul, Waleed Abu al-Khair and Naseema al-Sadah. The two women have spent more than two years for their activism calling for the right to drive and other political reforms. The Saudi regime's reaction has been outrageous. Naseema Al Sadeh has only recently been removed from solitary confinement. For more than a month Loujain al-Hathloul was denied telephone contacts with her family. Another political prisoner, Sheikh Salman al-Odah who is currently at Al-Ha'ir Prison in Riyadh has also been denied access to family phone calls since mid-May.

Spain's highest court has begun an investigation into whether Juan Carlos I, the former king, had received millions of dollars of illegal payments in connection with a high-speed train contract in Saudi Arabia. The general prosecutor of the Supreme Court will determine whether Juan Carlos, 82, can be included in the corruption case, given that he was protected by immunity until June 2014 when he abdicated in favour of his son, Felipe. In a statement the prosecutor described the case as having "undeniable technical complexity". Two days after Riyadh announced the austerity measures, the defence wing of Boeing was awarded contracts worth \$2.6bn to supply the kingdom with more than 1,000 surface-to-air and anti-ship missiles.

Bahrain Freedom Movement
10th June 2020

empires.

Reactions to continued harassment of Nabeel Rajab after his "pseudo-release" from prison have continued. He is now under continuous threats of worse treatment if he did not obey the khalifi orders, not only to remain silent but to praise the torturers. Reporters Without

Borders said: "Nabeel Rajab's release is a relief, but it has been conditioned on his silence, which shows the authorities are reluctant to allow any real freedom to inform". Native human rights defenders said that the regime has learnt from other inmates who had completed their sentences behind bars. Upon their release they began to relay their ill-treatment and torture to the world. Mrs Ebtisam Al Sayegh and



Mrs Najah Yousuf have documented their torture experiences especially sexual harassment and rape. The regime wants to impose a wall of silence through the "alternative punishment" programme. On 9th June Human Rights Watch said: Bahrain should undertake a prompt, impartial, and independent investigation into his allegations of ill-treatment in detention. It added: "Nabeel's release is a positive first step, but authorities should now release other prominent activists and opposition figures who are still unjustly behind bars for peacefully expressing their views, including Abdulhadi al-Khawaja, Hassan Mushaima, and Abduljalil al-Singace," Stork said.

In Saudi Arabia 48 prisoners are on death

row including 13 under-aged detainees. The regime maintains a wall of silence on the fate of these innocent people while subjecting their families to threats of retribution if they spoke to the outside world. On 15th June U.N. Secretary-General Antonio Guterres removed a Saudi Arabia-led military coalition from a UN blacklist, several years after it was first named and shamed for killing and injuring children in Yemen. The coalition killed or injured 222 children in Yemen last year, Guterres wrote in his annual report to the U.N. Security Council. "The Secretary-General is adding a new level of shame to his 'list of shame' by removing the Saudi-led coalition and ignoring the U.N.'s own evidence of continued grave violations against children," said Jo Becker, children's rights advocacy director for Human Rights Watch, said in a statement.

Bahrain Freedom Movement
17th June 2020

Bahrain, Kuwait & Norway contact tracing apps among most dangerous

16 June 2020

Bahrain, Kuwait and Norway have rolled out some of the most invasive COVID-19 contact tracing apps around the world, putting the privacy and security of hundreds of thousands of people at risk, an Amnesty International investigation reveals. Amnesty's Security Lab reviewed contact tracing apps from Europe, Middle East and North Africa, including a detailed technical analysis of 11 apps in Algeria, Bahrain, France, Iceland, Israel, Kuwait, Lebanon, Norway, Qatar, Tunisia and United Arab Emirates, some of which ranged from bad to dangerous for human rights. Bahrain's 'BeAware Bahrain', Kuwait's 'Shlonik' and Norway's 'Smittestopp' apps stood out as among the most alarming mass surveillance tools assessed by Amnesty, with all three actively carrying out live or near-live tracking of users' locations by frequently uploading GPS coordinates to a central server.

On Monday, the Norwegian government announced it would press pause on using its contact tracing app. The decision came just hours before Amnesty International published its analysis and after the organization shared its findings with the Norwegian authorities and the country's data protection agency on 2 June. Amnesty International also met with the head of development for the 'Smittestopp' app on 10 June. "Bahrain, Kuwait and Norway have run roughshod over people's privacy, with highly invasive surveillance tools which go far beyond what is justified in efforts to tackle COVID-19," said Claudio Guarnieri, Head of Amnesty International's Security Lab.

"The Norwegian app was highly invasive and the decision to go back to the drawing board is the right one. We urge the Bahraini and Kuwaiti governments to also immediately halt the use of such intrusive apps in their current form. They are essentially broadcasting the locations of users to a government database in real time – this is unlikely to be necessary and proportionate in the context of a public health response. Technology can play a useful role in contact tracing to contain COVID-19, but privacy must not be another casualty as governments rush to roll out apps."

Mass Surveillance Tools

Contact tracing apps in Bahrain, Kuwait and Norway follow an invasive centralized approach, posing a great threat to privacy. These systems capture location data through GPS and upload this to a central database, tracking the movements of users in real-time. Qatar's "EHTERAZ" app is capable of optionally activating live location tracking of all users or of specific individuals (at the time of writing it remains turned off).

Authorities in all these countries can easily link this sensitive personal information to an individual, as Qatar, Bahrain and Kuwait require users to register with a national ID number, while Norway requires registration with a valid phone number.

Other apps assessed by the Security Lab such as Tunisia's "E7mi", also follow a centralized model, but instead of recording GPS coordinates, they use Bluetooth proximity scanning to monitor contact between users in real time. Qatar's "EHTERAZ" records and uploads Bluetooth contact between users' devices, along with the GPS coordinates of the encounter.

A major security vulnerability was identified in Qatar's EHTERAZ app, which exposed sensitive personal details of more than one million people. This was especially concerning as the app was made mandatory to use on 22 May. The vulnerability was fixed after Amnesty alerted the authorities to the discovery at the end of May. The security flaw would have allowed cyber attackers to access highly sensitive personal information, including the name, national ID, health status and designated confinement location of users.

Tracing apps from countries such as France, Iceland and United Arab Emirates use a centralized model, but information on contact between devices is uploaded only when users voluntarily decide to report themselves as symptomatic or at the request of the health authorities. Such voluntary and consensual uploads at least reduce the risk of mass surveillance, as data is not automatically uploaded. The centralized model of France's contact-tracing app combined with the lack of transparency over how data is stored raises questions as to whether the users' information could be deanonymized.

"Governments across the world need to press pause on rolling out flawed or excessively intrusive contact tracing apps that fail to protect human rights. If contact tracing apps are to play an effective part in combating COVID-19 people need to have confidence their privacy will be protected," said Claudio Guarnieri.

New forms of surveillance

Bahrain's app was even linked to a national television show called "Are You at Home?", which offered prizes to individuals who stayed at home during Ramadan. Using contact details gathered through the app, 10 phone numbers were randomly selected

every day using a computer programme, and those numbers were called live on air to check if the app users were at home. Those who were won a prize. Inclusion in the television programme draw was initially mandatory until Bahrain's Information and eGovernment Authority added an option to its BeAware Bahrain app allowing users to 'opt out' of participating in the television competition. The Bahraini authorities have also published online sensitive personal information of suspected COVID-19 cases, including an individual's health status, nationality, age, gender and travel history. Both the Bahraini and Kuwaiti apps can pair with a Bluetooth bracelet which is used to make sure the user remains in the vicinity of the phone, in order to enforce quarantine measures. The Kuwait app regularly checks the distance between the Bluetooth bracelet and the device, uploading location data every 10 minutes to a central server.

Location data and additional diagnostic information from the Bluetooth bracelet linked to the BeAware Bahrain app is frequently sent to a central server. It is mandatory for all individuals registered for home quarantine to wear the bracelet and those who do not can face legal penalties under the Public Health Law No. 34 (2018), including imprisonment for at least 3 months and/or a fine of between BD1,000 and BD10,000 (approximately US\$2,700, and US\$27,000 respectively).

Privacy and human rights by design

Contact tracing is an important component of effective pandemic response, and contact tracing apps have the potential to support this objective. However, in order to be human rights compliant, contact tracing apps must, among other things, build in privacy and data protection by design, meaning any data collected must be the minimum amount necessary, and securely stored. All data collection must be restricted to controlling the spread of COVID-19 and should not be used for any other purpose - including law enforcement, national security or immigration control. It must also not be made available to any third party or for commercial use. Any individual decision to download and use contact tracing apps must also be entirely voluntary. Any data collected must remain anonymous, including when combined

with other data sets. "Governments rolling out centralized contact tracing apps with real-time location tracking need to go back to the drawing board. There are better options available that balance the need to trace the spread of the disease without hoovering up sensitive personal information of millions of people," said Claudio Guarnieri.

