

**Regulation on the Use of Video Cameras and the
Transmission of Religious Services (Video-VOJZ-E)**

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§ 1 Scope of application. (1) The use of recording devices in the rooms of places of worship as well as in outdoor areas thereof is only permissible in compliance with religious law (Preamble Para. 4 StRG), in particular the Data Protection Act of Jehovah's Witnesses (DSGJZ) and this Regulation.

(2) The term Transmission as used in this Regulation means facilitating the simultaneous or delayed reproduction of video or audio recordings of the meetings (religious services), regardless of whether such reproduction takes place in a place of worship, a private dwelling or elsewhere. The meetings are generally transmitted in accordance with religious law.

§ 2 Purpose, grounds for permission. (1) Video cameras may only be used for the following purposes:

1. to design and broadcast meetings within the framework of religious law regulations,
2. to protect the persons present at the meetings and to ensure the meetings are held undisturbed; or
3. to protect the places of worship from damage to property by means of surveillance.

(2) The use of video cameras, the name and contact details of the responsible entity shall be indicated by appropriate measures at the earliest opportunity.

(3) The body of elders of the congregation (§ 8 paragraph 2 StRG; § 3 paragraph 1 VersO) grants access to the transmission pursuant to religious law (Preamble Para. 4 StRG). The persons to whom access is granted must protect their access data and must not pass it on to third parties. The transmitted services are not intended for general distribution and it is prohibited to post them on the internet or other networks.

(4) The storage or use of data collected pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 3 shall be permissible if it is necessary to achieve the purpose pursued and if there are no indications that the data subject's interests worth being protected predominate.

(5) If data collected by video surveillance are attributed to a specific person and processed, the person shall be notified of the respective processing. Notification may be waived,

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1. as long as the public interest in law enforcement substantially outweighs the data subject's right to be notified, or

2. if the notification requires a disproportionate effort in individual cases.

(6) Each transmission via the internet or another network shall be secured against access by unauthorized persons by suitable technical measures. The data shall be deleted immediately if they are no longer required to achieve the purpose or if the data subject's interests worth being protected stand in the way of further storage.

(7) In the case of a transmission into another structural division of the religious association (§ 5 para. 1 StRG), announcements shall be excluded from the transmission which—according to religious law (preamble para. 4 StRG)—may not be made there.

(8) The surveillance of the outside area of places of worship shall generally be limited to the area of the property belonging to the place of worship. Only in exceptional cases, such as after material damage has already occurred, can the required area of an adjacent public path be monitored. In these cases, an expert opinion must be carried out by the data protection officer prior to initial operation. The initial operation may only take place if the data protection officer has approved of it.

§ 3 Private recordings. Private recordings are only permitted under religious law (preamble para. 4 StRG) and the instructions of the persons responsible for the meeting for personal use under religious law. The general distribution of these recordings is not permitted.

§ 4 Transitional regulation. For video cameras already installed, it must be checked whether the principles of this Regulation are observed.