

Image and sound recording at courts

1. What type of legislation regulates the image and voice recording at courts in your country

and in what way?

-> Image and voice recordings are not allowed in the court room. Outside of the court room they are.

2. Is there a separate provision (legislation, recommendation, regulation, etc.) regarding image

and sound recording at courts, court buildings, court hearings, court events?

-> § 22 Media law; § 22 section 4 Code of Criminal Procedure

3. Is the practise relatively uniform regarding image and sound recording at different courts in

your country? If not, what characterises the types of recordings and what are the possibilities?

-> See above.

4. If recording is permitted, how is this applied in practise? Where is it permitted (in front of the

building, in the court room itself, on the corridor, etc.)?

-> It is permitted outside of the court room.

5. Are there any common problems relating to image and sound recording and if so, what are

these?

-> There are no such problems.

6. Is a contribution required from the subject in order to record image and/or sound? Is there a

difference in this aspect between public figures (judge, prosecutor, policemen, etc.) and

others attending the trial (parties, witnesses)?

-> There are no general procedural rules.

7. In case the recording takes place at the court room, who decides about how the recording is

done (location and movement of the press in the court room, who can be recorded, what is

the time frame of the recording)?

-> There are no recordings at court rooms.

8. Do courts keep the press informed on current cases or substantive decisions? If so, are there

any specific rules?

-> Yes they do, specific rules are established in a directive of the Ministry of Justice. We have media spokesmen.

9. Is the recorded material made available to the subjects before it is published?

If yes, in what

way?

-> No, it is not. But there is an internet platform, where almost every decision of the Supreme Court of Justice is published in anonymized form, the so-called Rechtsinformationssystem (RIS).

10. In case incorrect information is published about the courts, or the content of a statement

changes in the course of post-production, are any measures taken? If yes, what are the

means of correction?

-> Yes, the media spokesman issues a counter statement.

Strengthening of court PR: new trends of communication

1. What type of social programmes are organised by your court in order to bring the public

closer to the court?

-> The Supreme Court has a homepage. We do not have special programs for the public except once a year we have an open day.

2. What kind of CSR programmes are organised by your court in the framework of corporate

social responsibility?

-> None.

3. Are the programmes focused on a specific field of law? Are there significant programmes and

events for a given field (e.g. domestic violence)?

-> No.

4. Are there programmes designed for specific groups of society (e.g. rights of children, helping

the disabled)?

-> No.

5. Is there cooperation with partner organisations, non-governmental organisations relating to

these programmes?

-> No.

6. How and where are said programmes and results communicated?

-> There are no such programs.

7. What are your courts international relations? In order to maintain them, do you have

programmes, invite partner judges or send your own judges and experts to partner courts?

-> Yes, there are such programs. We send judges to courts of other countries and invite judges of other countries to our courts.

8. Is your country or court involved in international scholarship programmes, exchange

programmes or study visits?

-> Yes, we have several programs.

9. Is there a separate platform for the communication of international relations - foreign

website, etc.?

-> No, there is no *separate* platform.

10. Does your country or court use social media surfaces, if yes, what type of events are

published?

->The Supreme Court has a homepage.

Means and measures of crisis communication

1. How is a crisis defined in the life of a court?

-> There is no such definition.

2. Is there a crisis communication plan at your court?

-> No, but there is the said media directive of the Ministry of Justice.

3. If you do have a plan for crisis communication, what is the content?

-> See answer to question number 2.

4. Is there a declaration order in case of a crisis? If so, what is this order?

-> See answer to question number 2.

5. What are the primary surfaces for the communication in case of a crisis?

-> See answer to question number 2.

6. What are the main messages in case of a crisis?

-> See answer to question number 2.

7. What basic principles need to be followed during crisis communication?

-> See answer to question number 2.

8. How are the publications documented and followed during a crisis?

-> See answer to question number 2.

9. Is there any communication after the crisis and if yes, what is it like?

-> See answer to question number 2.

10. How can a crisis be prevented? What crisis preventing strategies are used?

-> See answer to question number 2.