



PRIVACY ISSUES

TAKING PICTURES OR VIDEOS

When such incidents occur, reporting violence against baboons typically requires supporting evidence. In South Africa, the right to privacy is enshrined in the Constitution and reinforced by statutes and case law. However, the Supreme Court of Appeal has emphasized that this right is not **ABSOLUTE** and may be legally restricted in certain circumstances. For example, if you take photos or videos of someone who appears to be committing a crime—or if you have a reasonable and genuine belief that this is occurring—you are within your rights to document the incident. This holds even if the alleged crime occurs on private property, as long as you intend to report the incident in good faith and not simply film and with malicious intent.

In general, you are allowed to film adults when they are in public spaces, such as streets, parks, parking areas, or shopping malls, without their consent. Similarly, you can record public officials while they are performing their duties. While it is not legally required, it is considered good practice to inform individuals that they are being filmed.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

When filming, it is important to exercise sensitivity and respect, particularly in certain contexts. Special care should be taken when recording children, individuals with disabilities, or other vulnerable persons. In these instances, it is necessary to obtain consent from parents, guardians, or caregivers before proceeding.

Cultural practices, traditions, and sacred sites also require a considerate approach. Always seek permission before filming in such settings to ensure respect for local customs and beliefs.

Additionally, if your footage or photographs are intended for commercial use, additional permissions or licences are required.

RECORDING

In terms of audio recordings, the Regulation of Interception of Communications Act 2002, section 4 clarifies that any person other than a law enforcement officer may intercept any communication if he or she is a party to the communication unless such communication is intercepted by such person, for purpose of committing an offence. In other words, if you are part of a conversation, and you record it, it is good practice to inform the other parties but you are not compelled to do so and obtain permission.

DISCLAIMER

This guideline is provided for general informational purposes only. The application of these guidelines may vary depending on specific circumstances and facts.

Info - <https://greengroupsionstown.org/>