



FYTNES REGULATIONS AND VIDEO SURVEILLANCE

LAW GOVERNING THE PROTECTION OF DATA

The use of video surveillance by private individuals is subject to the Federal Data Protection Act of 19th June 1992 (available at http://www.admin.ch/ch/f/rs/c235_1.html), provided that the data recorded relates to one or more persons identified or identifiable, irrespective of whether the images are stored.

All operations (image capture, transfer, real time or deferred viewing, storage etc.) shall comply with the general principles of data protection. Video surveillance performed by private persons in private place whether or not accessible to the public shall meet two conditions:

- Video surveillance may be performed only if the infringement of privacy is justified by the consent of the persons concerned, by an overriding public or private interest, or by law. (Principle of legality).
- Video surveillance should be an appropriate and necessary means to achieve the objective, namely security, including protection against damage to property and/or persons. It may be used only if other less intrusive systems such as additional locks, reinforcement of entrance doors, or alarm systems, prove inadequate or impractical. (Principle of proportionality).

Video surveillance in the workplace is subject to an additional condition:

- Workers or their representatives are informed in advance of the commissioning of a CCTV system.

RECORDING OF VIDEO IMAGES

The video data are recorded on a digital system installed in a protected area in the Point of Sale. Access to the area is restricted and the CCTV data recorder is protected by password.

Automatic video recording should only occur when the cameras detect a presence. The recording time can therefore vary depending on attendance at the premises and the capacity of hard disc on which the data is stored.

The recording system is programmed in a loop and overwrites the data systematically and automatically when the hard disc is full. This function implements periodic destruction of images as required under the Data Protection Act.

PURPOSE OF VIDEO SURVEILLANCE FILE

The purpose of establishing a system of video surveillance and temporary data archives is to enable the Unions Chrétiennes de Genève to combat and prevent petty crime and vandalism in order to protect fYtness clients and staff. In particular, video surveillance and data archives are intended to facilitate identification of any persons engaged in:

- any offences against moveable or immovable property, staff members, clients and users of the premises, or acts preparatory thereto.
- threats or acts of violence against UCG staff members, its clients and users of its premises, or acts preparatory thereto.
- vandalism on the premises of fYtness or in the immediate vicinity.



fYtness

Pursuant to Article 26 LTO 3, the video surveillance shall not be used to monitor the routine activity and productivity of staff.

FILE MASTER

Pursuant to Article 3 of the Data Protection Act, the file master is the private person who decides the purpose and content of the file.

