

Codes of Photographers of the Man and Faith Association

"Even so let your light shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father who is in heaven." Mat 5:16

The purpose of these Codes is to establish rules for photography during liturgical ceremonies so that the photographer does not disturb the ceremony when taking the required photographs. This helps us maintain good relations both with the representatives of the Church (on which our future cooperation depends) and with the faithful (which often depend on the quality of our photos).

Codes of the Photographer of the Man and Faith Association

1. The liturgical ceremony itself is always more important than taking a good photograph. The photographer does not enter the places where he/she would attract attention of believers or a priest – he/she tries to be "invisible".
2. The photographer respects the sanctity of the place by being properly dressed: dark jacket / dark shirt, in summer a white shirt, with the sleeves rolled up at most under the elbows, or a jacket, dark pants (Not jeans), dark ankle boots (ideally with a soft sole so that it can move quietly), men, of course, take off their headgear in the church.
3. Before Mass, the photographer introduces themselves to the priest / ceremonies - so they must come well in advance. It is good to get acquainted with the course of the Mass and to reconsider the dramaturgy of photography so that the photographer can take the necessary shots without disturbing the ceremony. The photographer is ALWAYS marked visibly with a card of the Man and Faith Association.
4. During the liturgy, the photographer turns off his mobile phone and behaves quietly. The camera is set to silent regime. If the camera does not have silent mode, at least the focus beep and AF-assist beam must be turned off.
5. If possible, the photographer does not use the flash. If it is necessary to use the flash, it will be limited to a minimum use (not a series of photos with a flash) and the flash must be set to low power.
6. The photographer respects the privacy of believers. He/she doesn't take pictures of people who do not agree. The photographer should not be too close (for detailed shots he uses telephoto lens) and eliminates "unflattering" shots.
7. If the photographer needs to move, he does so slowly, quietly and ideally at the moment while there is a movement or louder activity in the church (e.g. singing, the Eucharist or prayer of the Father). He/she does not move in moments of silent contemplation. Photographers move on the sides of the church, typically do not pass between the first row of pews and the altar.
8. The photographer does not block the views of believers from looking at the chancel, especially the altar. In the case that it is necessary to take photos from a place where the photographer obstructs the view, he/she does not stay there long - he takes a photo and returns to a place which does not impede the view. He treats people decently and with a smile.
9. Unless otherwise agreed, the photographer shall not enter the chancel during Mass. There can be an exception for previously agreed situations - confirmation, handing over gifts (not sacrificial ones), congratulations, etc. In this case, the photographer has everything ready, set up, enter calmly, take photos and leave again. His presence must act as part of the ceremony.
10. The photographer minimizes taking photos during preaching, consecration and holy communion. By preaching the photographer does not use the flash to not disturb.