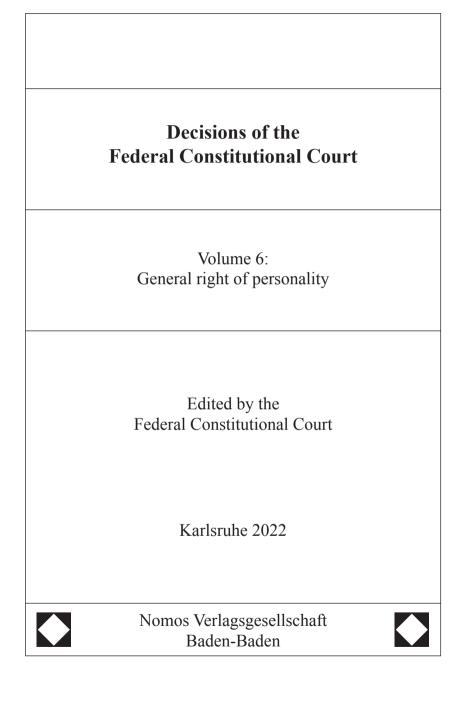
# Decisions of the Federal Constitutional Court

Volume 6: General right of personality



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#### PREFACE

Continuing the series of Federal Constitutional Court decisions in English translation, this sixth volume is devoted to the general right of personality and thereby addresses one of the cornerstones of the Basic Law's fundamental rights architecture.

The current wording of Article 2(1) of the Basic Law stems from the well-known formulation that appeared in the Basic Law's original draft following the Constitutional Convention at Herrenchiemsee in 1948: "Every person shall be free, within the limits of the legal order and morality, to do anything that does not harm others." As the legislative history shows, this fundamental right guarantees freedom of individual action in a broad sense. This means that there is no area of life that does not fall under the fundamental rights protection afforded by the Basic Law. Where the Basic Law's more specific freedoms are not directly applicable, the general freedom of action may thus be invoked. But constitutional protection reaches even further. Building on Article 2(1) of the Basic Law in conjunction with the guarantee of human dignity enshrined in Article 1(1), it protects the free development of one's personality. Like all fundamental rights in the Basic Law, the general right of personality is not guaranteed without limitation. But because of its foundation in the right to human dignity as well, there are especially high hurdles to take. Due to the seamless nature of fundamental rights protection, any state activity that curtails individual freedoms must be justified. It is a key achievement of the state based on freedom and bound by fundamental rights that in conflicts with the individual, it is the state that must justify its actions, not the individual.

The general right of personality is also open to new developments, the extent of which can be seen in the decisions chosen for the present volume. The Federal Constitutional Court has derived various manifestations of this right from the Basic Law, each one defining its particular substance and significance in a different type of case. The best known of these manifestations is probably the right to informational self-determination – the core fundamental right pertaining to data protection in Germany. This is accompanied by rights of the individual to protection against false, distorting or unsolicited portrayals by others – including the right to one's own image, the right to one's own speech and a right of reply. Beyond that, the private sphere is itself protected in a manner comparable with the right to privacy under Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights and Article 7 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union – this being relevant in cases involving the use of diary-like notes as criminal evidence, the monitoring of postal correspondence, or the interception of communications in private spaces used for retreat and refuge, for example. The general right of personality furthermore guar-

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#### Preface

antees the individual's right to self-determination in the most private aspects of personal life. It also guarantees criminal offenders a right to social reintegration and it ensures that individuals cannot be subjected to medical treatment against their will. The rapid progress of technological development and the possibilities for monitoring and surveillance arising therefrom are reflected in the right to protection of the confidentiality and integrity of information technology systems – sometimes known as the 'computer fundamental right'.

Technological advances and the resulting global interconnectivity – which make practically all the information about an individual that has ever been published anywhere on the Internet readily available at all times from anywhere on the planet – are amongst the most salient new challenges facing the general right of personality. The same can be said regarding new technical possibilities for state surveillance. In our globally interconnected world, these challenges no longer affect individual states alone but also arise in the European Union or at the international level.

It is therefore immensely gratifying both for the Federal Constitutional Court and for me personally that the Court's case-law on the general right of personality is being made more easily accessible to an international audience with this Englishlanguage volume. International cooperation is now more important than ever for tackling global challenges such as data protection. Given the need for concerted action, effective communication within the multi-level cooperation of European constitutional courts and clear dialogue with academia have a vital role to play in facilitating the development of common approaches.

May this volume contribute to the international fundamental rights discourse on the protection of personality rights.

Professor Dr. Stephan Harbarth, LL.M. (Yale) President of the Federal Constitutional Court Karlsruhe, November 2021

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Table of Abbreviations		XIII
Table of Court Names (	Cited	XVI
Table of Legal Acts Cit	ed	XVII
Introductory Remarks		XXII
	Foundations	
1. BVerfGE 27, 1	<b>Microcensus</b> - disclosure of personal data for statistical purposes (1969)	1
2. BVerfGE 34, 238	<b>Secret Tape Recordings</b> - admissibility as evidence in criminal proceedings (1973)	6
3. BVerfGE 34, 269	<b>Soraya</b> - damages for false press reports on personal life (1973)	14
4. BVerfGE 49, 286	Transsexuals I - legal sex (1978)	26
5. BVerfGE 54, 148	<b>Eppler</b> - statements falsely attributed to one's person (1980)	34
6. BVerfGE 65, 1	<b>Census</b> - informational self-determination and modern data processing (1983)	41
Self-D	etermination and Limits to Personal Choice	
7. BVerfGE 35, 202	<b>Lebach</b> - prisoner's right to social reintegration (1973)	69
8. BVerfGE 75, 201	Foster Parents - child custody (1987)	86
9. BVerfGE 78, 77	<b>Public Announcement of Legal Incapacitation</b> (1988)	94
10. BVerfGE 117, 71	Life Imprisonment - prospect of release (2006)	100

## IX

11. BVerfGE 128, 282	Coercive Treatment in Psychiatric Confinement under Criminal Law (2011)	116
12. BVerfGE 142, 313	<b>Coercive Medical Treatment</b> (2016)	127
13. BVerfGE 153, 182	<b>Assisted Suicide*</b> - right to a self-determined death (2020)	140
	Name and Identity	
14. BVerfGE 97, 391	<b>Sexual Abuse Allegations -</b> victim's right to state their own name (1998)	166
15. BVerfGE 115, 1	Transsexuals V - change of first name (2005)	175
16. BVerfGE 147, 1	<b>Third Gender Option</b> - civil register entry for intersex persons (2017)	185

## Image

17. BVerfGE 87, 334	Honecker - TV broadcasting of criminal proceedings (1992)	196
18. BVerfGE 99, 185	Helnwein/Scientology - imputed group membership (1998)	201
19. BVerfGE 119, 309	TV Broadcasting from the Courtroom (2007)	212
20. BVerfGE 120, 180	<b>Caroline III</b> - celebrities' right to their image (2008)	222

# Speech

21. BVerfGE 63, 131	<b>Right of Reply</b> - right to defend oneself against negative media portrayals (1983)	242
22. BVerfGE 114, 339	<b>Stolpe/Stasi Dispute</b> - injunctive relief against ambiguous defamatory statements (2005)	250
23. BVerfGE 119, 1	Esra - prohibition of a literary work (2007)	262

# Privacy and Intimacy

24. BVerfGE 80, 367	<b>Diary-Like Notes</b> - admissibility as evidence in criminal proceedings (1989)	289
25. BVerfGE 90, 255	<b>Monitoring of Correspondence</b> - screening of prisoners' personal mail (1994)	300
26. BVerfGE 109, 279	<b>Surveillance of Private Homes</b> - inviolable core of private life (2004)	307
27. BVerfGE 128, 109	Transsexuals VIII - no surgery requirement (2011)	338
28. BVerfGE 138, 377	<b>False Paternity</b> - former legal father's right to information (2015)	350
	Health Data	
29. BVerfGE 44, 353	Addiction Counselling Agency - seizure of client records (1977)	358
30. BVerfGE 89, 69	Mandatory Medical-Psychological Assessment - conditions for retaining driving licence (1993)	367
31. BVerfGE 103, 21	<b>DNA Fingerprinting -</b> databases of DNA profiles (2000)	376
	Data Protection and Virtual Identity	
32. BVerfGE 27, 344	<b>Divorce Files</b> - sharing personal data in disciplinary proceedings (1970)	388
33. BVerfGE 56, 37	<b>Bankruptcy Proceedings</b> - compulsory disclosure (1981)	393
34. BVerfGE 113, 29	Seizure of Electronic Data - search warrant for entirety of law firm's hardware and files (2005)	401
35. BVerfGE 152, 152	<b>Right to Be Forgotten I*</b> - name searches in online press archives (2019)	415
36. BVerfGE 152, 216	<b>Right to Be Forgotten II*</b> - claim for dereferencing against search engine operator (2019)	438

## Informational Self-Determination and Security

37. BVerfGE 100, 313	<b>The Article 10 Act</b> - telecommunications surveillance by intelligence services (1999)	455
38. BVerfGE 115, 166	<b>Telecommunications Surveillance</b> - covert investigation of a judge (2006)	483
39. BVerfGE 115, 320	<b>Profiling</b> - electronic databases for profiling and searches (2006)	506
40. BVerfGE 120, 274	<b>Remote Searches</b> - covert searches of private computers (2008)	534
41. BVerfGE 125, 260	<b>Data Retention</b> - service providers' obligation to retain telecommunications traffic data (2010)	565
42. BVerfGE 129, 208	The Telecommunications Surveillance Revision Act (2011)	606
43. BVerfGE 133, 277	<b>Counter-Terrorism Database Act I</b> - sharing of data between police and intelligence services in a joint security database (2013)	626
44. BVerfGE 141, 220	<b>The Federal Criminal Police Office Act</b> - counter- terrorism surveillance powers (2016)	662
45. BVerfGE 154, 152	<b>Surveillance of Foreign Telecommunications* -</b> Federal Intelligence Service's powers to intercept communications of foreigners abroad (2020)	712
Appendix - Basic Law o	of the Federal Republic of Germany	762
Index		851

All texts have been abridged. The paragraph numbers refer to the numbering used in the *juris* database.

\* *longer version available on the Court's website at* www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/EN

### XII