

## Introduction

Taking and sharing photographs of virtual ~~court~~Court proceedings is equivalent to ~~an~~ the act of photography in a courtroom. When entering into the courtroom, there is a visible sign ~~at-in~~ in the public gallery ~~showing-mentioning~~ that it prohibits mobile phones in ~~court~~Court, inclusive of prohibiting its function for taking ~~and-publishing-the~~ photographs of ~~the-any~~ ongoing ~~court~~Court proceeding. Other than that, before the ~~court~~Court proceeding begins, ~~it-is~~ readily available for the court interpreter ~~typically-to-gives-a~~ briefing about the ~~court~~Court regulations to the public, which would have emphasized that the taking of photographs or video recordings ~~are-is~~ prohibited, and can amount to an offence of contempt. With modern technology and moving to virtual hearings because of the restrictions that come with COVID-19 ~~outbreak~~, strict compliance to the courts' policies is a challenge when hearings are carried out online. Attendees ~~to-of~~ ~~court~~Court proceedings are not strictly monitored, hence the act of taking photographs or video recordings during a hearing ~~could-are-more-likely-to-happen-occur~~, leaving the ~~court~~Court with a challenge to enforce its own policies, whilst ensuring the right of the public to access information for ~~public-their~~ interest to promote judicial transparency.

## Research Methodology

The ~~objective-of-this-article-study-aims-is-to-look-investigate-into~~ taking photographs during ~~the-virtual~~ ~~court~~Court proceedings, and whether ~~will~~ it interferes with ~~due-the~~ the administration of justice. Meanwhile, it examines how ~~does~~ the judiciary shifts to ~~the~~ uptake of technology in adopting virtual hearings, and whether the technology gain brings convenience by having a new attitude to allow cameras in the courtroom to achieve transparency. This study was conducted by ~~means-of~~ library research to gather information from primary and secondary sources. This is an ongoing process ~~that-dealing-deals~~ with qualitative analysis by critically examining ~~an-existing~~ research ~~work-and~~ ~~relate-relating~~ it to the current study, and ~~to-carrying~~ out a ~~critical~~ ~~analysis-analyses~~ in evaluating any changes in the practice of ~~allowing~~ cameras in ~~a-virtual-court~~ ~~hearing-towards-a-remote-hearing~~ with the aid of video-conferencing technology.

### (1) Court's Policy: Prohibition on Taking Photograph

It has always been a matter of fact which acknowledges that there ~~are-exist~~ signs about ~~the~~ the prohibition of using mobile phones, inclusive of banning its obvious function in implicating the act of not taking and sharing photographs ~~[3]~~, all around the entrance of a public gallery in the courtroom. ~~As-we-understand-it,~~ ~~p~~olicies prohibiting photography, of course, ~~is-are~~ akin to an announcement or order from the ~~court~~Court to the public of ~~ensuring-prohibiting-no~~ cameras in the courtroom. ~~Explicitly-among-other,~~ ~~t~~The policy consideration is made to avoid violating the accused person's due process rights in a ~~court~~Court proceeding ~~[4]~~ ~~[4]~~. ~~Likewise~~ ~~Similarly~~, the ~~court~~Court as a guardian of rule of law, upon its inherent exercise of ~~keeping~~ control over the proceeding, and tasked with the fundamental responsibility to ensure a fair trial, is conducted as indispensable to the parties before it ~~[5]~~ ~~[5]~~. In recognition of such a policy, illegal photography in ~~the-court~~Court proceedings by breaching the ~~court~~Court's order is ~~calculated-seen~~ as a conduct bringing disrespect against the ~~court~~Court authority, and it