

Modern interaction of forensic experts, criminalists and journalists: challenges and prospects

Olesya Vashchuk *

* Doctor of Law, Professor, National University "Odessa Law Academy", Odessa, Ukraine, ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3161-2870>, e-mail: earth.olesia@gmail.com

DOI: [10.32353/khrife.4.2024.02](https://doi.org/10.32353/khrife.4.2024.02) UDC 343.9:070

Received: 01.09.2024 / Reviewed: 10.09.2024 / Accepted for print: 25.12.2024 / Available online: 25.12.2024



In the modern information society, journalistic investigations are an important tool for exposing offenses, corruption schemes, and shaping public opinion. For ensuring quality and reliability of information obtained, journalists need professional cooperation with forensic experts and criminologists. The purpose of this scientific research is to develop theoretical and legal principles and practical recommendations for optimizing the interaction between journalists and forensic experts and criminologists in the process of conducting journalistic investigations. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of the latest challenges, in particular the growth of cybercrime and the use of innovative technologies by criminals, which complicates the investigation and requires new approaches and legal mechanisms to ensure the accuracy and impartiality of journalistic materials. An interdisciplinary approach (analysis of legal, ethical, and technological aspects of cooperation between journalists and forensic experts and criminologists) is used within the framework of the research. Given the global trends towards digitalization, the need to introduce new standards and legal mechanisms to ensure transparency and objectivity of such cooperation is emphasized. The issues of confidentiality, prevention of manipulation and compliance with ethical standards during this interaction are considered.

This article is translation of the original Ukrainian content, which source is available at the link: <https://khrife-journal.org/index.php/journal> (translated by Andriy Bublikov). The author acknowledges translation as corresponding to the original.

© 2024 The Author(s). Published by National Scientific Center «Hon. Prof. M. S. Bokarius Forensic Science Institute» & Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University.

This is an open access article distributed under Creative Commons Attribution License (CC_BY_4.0.0) allowing unlimited use, distribution and reproduction on any medium, subject to reference to the Author and original sources.

In the context of digitalization, such measures will contribute to the establishment of justice, increasing trust in both the mass media and the judicial system, as well as the protection of citizens' rights, which are prerequisites for the successful functioning of a democratic society. Research results confirm that increasing the role of forensic experts and forensic scientists in journalistic investigations is an important factor in ensuring a high level of quality and reliability of information, which is relevant in the context of the continuous improvement of digital technologies for exposing new types of crime (in particular, cybercrimes), which require the introduction of innovative methods of forensic science.

Keywords: *journalistic investigations; journalist; forensic expert; forensic scientist; interaction; forensic examination; forensic science.*

Research Problem Formulation

Journalistic investigations play an important role in exposing crimes and corruption, and shaping public opinion. For ensuring reliability and objectivity of information received by society, it is important for representatives of the mass media to cooperate with forensic experts and criminologists, who, within the limits of the law, can provide technical support and assistance in verifying certain facts. The conclusions of forensic experts are of decisive importance for the outcome of legal proceedings, so such interaction must be responsible in order to prevent conflicts of interest and ensure justice. With the emergence of new types of crime (in particular, cybercrime), there has been a need to apply more modern, innovative methods of forensic examination. During journalistic investigations, there is often a need for expert assistance in order to analyze complex technical data or detect manipulation. Cooperation between journalists

and forensic experts and criminologists should take place exclusively within the limits of the law, observing confidentiality, objectivity and preventing manipulation, as this is important for protecting human rights and ensuring trust in the media and the judicial system. Strengthening the interaction between journalists and forensic experts and criminologists requires the development of new standards that will take into account modern challenges and prevent conflicts, erroneous conclusions and human rights violations. That is why a comprehensive study of all aspects of such cooperation is relevant in order to develop new approaches to it and will contribute to the establishment of justice and the protection of citizens' rights.

Analysis of Essential Researches and Publications

In the modern digitalized world, the interaction of forensic experts, criminologists, and journalists is expected to undergo sig-

nificant changes due to the introduction of new technologies and methods ¹. Development of digital technologies, globalization, and the increasing influence of media and information resources on society are significantly transforming approaches to cooperation between these profes-

sionals in the investigation of crimes and the detection of offenses ². In this context, journalistic investigations ³ are becoming an important independent tool for identifying socially significant problems, which requires effective interaction with forensic experts and criminalists ⁴. However, these

- 1 Шепітько В. Ю., Авдєєва Г. К., Коновалова В. О. та ін. Інноваційні методи, засоби та технології в криміналістиці та судовій експертизі : наук.-практ. посіб. / за ред. В. Ю. Шепітька. Харків, 2023. 116 с. URL: <http://surl.li/zhvtv> (date accessed: 01.08.2024) ; Василенко М. К. Особливості розвитку журналістики-розслідування. Припустимі стандарти домислу і вимислу. *Наукові записки Української академії друкарства*. 2012. № 2. С. 31—36. URL: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Nz_2012_2_6 (date accessed: 01.08.2024) ; Куліді Н. А., Гудошник О. В. Досвід оцінки ефективності міжнародних журналістських розслідувань в українському медіапросторі. *Масова комунікація у глобальному та національному вимірах*. 2019. Вип. 11. С. 65—70. DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.2816764](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2816764) (date accessed: 01.08.2024) ; Толокольнікова К. Нові тренди журналістики розслідувань зі США / Детектор медіа. 28.09.2015. URL: https://ms.detector.media/mediaprosvita/education/novi_trendi_zhurnalistiki_rozsliduvan_zi_ssh/ (date accessed: 01.08.2024) ; Стекольщикова В. А. Конвергентність класичних та інноваційних інструментів інформаційного досєє крізь призму ефективності журналістського розслідування. *Поліграфія і видавнича справа*. 2017. № 2 (74). С. 128—136. URL: <http://pvs.uad.lviv.ua/static/media/2-74/16.pdf> (date accessed: 01.08.2024).
- 2 Яковець А. В. Телевізійна журналістика: теорія і практика : посібник. 2-ге вид., допов. і перероб. Київ, 2009. 262 с. ; Полушкіна В. Ю. Специфіка використання інформаційних джерел у журналістському розслідуванні. *Наукові записки Інституту журналістики*. 2000. Т. 1. С. 56—60. URL: <http://journalib.univ.kiev.ua/index.php?act=article&article=44> (date accessed: 01.08.2024) ; Лілієнталь Ф. Розслідування / пер. з нім. В. Климченко. Київ, 2016. 135 с. URL: <http://www.aup.com.ua/rozsliduvannya-folker-liliiental/> (date accessed: 01.08.2024) ; Кирилова О., Шевцова К. Журналістське розслідування як метод залучення аудиторії. *Масова комунікація у глобальному та національному вимірах*. 2017. Вип. 7. С. 145—149. DOI: [10.13140/RG.2.2.17474.07367](https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.17474.07367) (date accessed: 01.08.2024).
- 3 Бут К. О., Любченко Ю. В. Інструментарій сучасної розслідувальної журналістики: особливості використання. *Вчені записки Таврійського національного університету імені В. І. Вернадського. Серія: Філологія. Соціальні комунікації*. 2019. Т. 30 (69). № 4. Ч. 2. С. 178—182. DOI: [10.32838/2663-6069/2019.4-2/34](https://doi.org/10.32838/2663-6069/2019.4-2/34) (date accessed: 01.08.2024) ; Яблоновська Н. Журналістське розслідування в аспекті вимог оперативно-розшукового законодавства: про et contra. *Держава та регіони. Серія: Соціальні комунікації*. 2011. № 4. С. 118—124 ; Бачкова С., Виргосу І. Розслідувальна журналістика: посібник для журналістів з активною громадянською позицією. Луганськ, 2013. 97 с. URL: https://issuu.com/irf_ua/docs/rol-2013-7-18_1 (date accessed: 01.08.2024) ; Глушко О. К. Журналістське розслідування: історія, теорія, практика : навч. посіб. 2-ге вид. перероб. та допов. Київ, 2007. 144 с.
- 4 Бель Б., Бурмагін О., Патора Т., Хоменок О. Посібник з журналістських розслідувань. Теорія та практика. Київ, 2013. 190 с. URL: <https://irrp.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/verstka.pdf> (date accessed: 01.08.2024) ; Мурікан Ж. Журналістське розслідування. Київ, 2003. 176 с. ; Журналісти-розслідувальники про надихаючий досвід і практичні уроки глобальної конференції / RPDI IPPP. 05/11/2013. URL: <https://irrp.org.ua/zhurnalisti-rozsliduvannik-pro-nadikhayuchiy-dosvd-praktichn-uroki-globalnoyi-konferencyi/> (date accessed: 01.08.2024) ; Лілієнталь Ф. Зазнач. твір.

changes cause even more challenges⁵ that require the adaptation of existing methods and approaches to such cooperation in the field of forensic science and criminalistics⁶.

Article Purpose

For developing a theoretical and legal basis and practical recommendations for optimizing the cooperation of journalists with forensic experts and criminologists

in the process of journalistic investigations aimed at exposing offenses and corruption; to identify and analyze the latest challenges caused by technological changes and the emergence of new types of crime (in particular, cybercrime); to determine what standards and legal mechanisms need to be developed to ensure the reliability, objectivity and ethics of the published media; in order to protect human rights and increase confidence in the media and the judicial system, to consider

- 5 Портян О. Журналістських розслідувань в Україні стає більше, та фігурантів не карають / European Journalism Observatory. 30.11.2016. URL: <https://ua.ejo-online.eu/3340/media-i-politika/> (date accessed: 01.08.2024) ; Хоменко І. А. Вплив бінарних стереотипів мислення на результати журналістських розслідувань. *Наукові записки Інституту журналістики*. 2015. Т. 58. С. 9—16. URL: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Nzizh_2015_58_4 (date accessed: 01.08.2024) ; Николенко О. 5 найгучніших журналістських розслідувань України / Суспільне новини. 06.06.2020. URL: <https://suspihne.media/38952-5-najgucnisih-zurnalistskih-rozsliduvan-ukraini/> (date accessed: 01.08.2024) ; Коваленко А. В. Розслідування кримінальних правопорушень проти журналістів : навч. посіб. Івано-Франківськ, 2022. 268 с. URL: <https://rep.dnuvs.ukr.education/handle/123456789/1105> (date accessed: 01.08.2024) ; Журналістське розслідування : посібник. За мат-ми сем-рів Ін-ту мас. ін-форм. (Київ), Центру підготов. та вдосконал. журналіст. (Париж), нідерланд. прогр. МА-ТРА / пер. та адапт. А. Лазарева та ін. ; упорядкув. А. Лазарева, І. Чайка ; ред. С. Таран. Київ, 2004. 110 с.
- 6 Нікітіна Н. В. Специфіка журналістського розслідування: основи жанру й методу. *Наукові записки Інституту журналістики*. 2008. Т. 30. С. 170—172. URL: http://www.scientific-notes.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/nz_30.pdf (date accessed: 01.08.2024) ; Полушкіна В. Ю. Агентство журналістських розслідувань як ефективна модель проведення, розробки та розповсюдження інформаційного продукту розслідувальної діяльності. *Актуальні питання масової комунікації*. 2002. Вип. 3. Ч. 2. С. 15—17. URL: http://comstudies.org/wp-content/uploads/CIMC_2002_no03.pdf (date accessed: 01.08.2024) ; Юхно О. О. Актуальні проблеми досудового розслідування кримінальних правопорушень у сфері професійної діяльності журналістів. *Вісник Харківського національного університету внутрішніх справ*. 2017. № 3 (78). С. 11—20. URL: <https://univd.edu.ua/science-issue/issue/2504> (date accessed: 01.08.2024) ; Коваленко А. В. Розслідування посягань на життя та здоров'я журналістів : монографія. Севе́родоне́цьк, 2018. 268 с. URL: <https://rep.dnuvs.ukr.education/handle/123456789/1089> (date accessed: 01.08.2024) ; Його ж. Обставини, що підлягають з'ясуванню під час розслідування посягань на життя та здоров'я журналістів. *Право і Безпека*. 2016. № 1. С. 103—108. URL: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Pib_2016_1_22 (date accessed: 01.08.2024) ; Його ж. Особливості тактики огляду електронних документів під час досудового розслідування посягань на життя та здоров'я журналістів. *Вісник Національної академії правових наук України*. 2017. № 1 (88). С. 182—191. URL: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/vapny_2017_1_19 (date accessed: 01.08.2024) ; Його ж. Професійна діяльність журналіста як елемент віктимологічної характеристики потерпілого від злочинів проти журналістів. *Вісник Луганського державного університету внутрішніх справ імені Е. О. Дідоренка*. 2015. № 4 (72). С. 216—225. URL: <http://surl.li/rtdsqe> (date accessed: 01.08.2024).

the issue of confidentiality, prevention of manipulation and objectivity in the context of judicial assistance in journalistic investigations.

Research Methods

Interdisciplinary approach was applied: analysis of legal, ethical and technological aspects of cooperation between journalists and criminologists and forensic experts was carried out.

Main Content Presentation

Modern interaction of forensic experts and criminologists with journalists takes place in various forms, depending on the context, tasks and specifics of investigations, in particular:

- consultations and expert comments (forensic experts and criminologists advise journalists on complex technical or scientific issues that arise during journalistic investigations; such consultations relate to explaining the specifics of investigative methods, assessing the reliability or admissibility of evidence or analyzing complex topics for ordinary citizens to understand them);
- joint investigations (joint participation in “fieldwork” and analysis of collected evidence and/or expert research to confirm (refute) hypotheses put forward by journalists);
- trainings (forensic experts and criminologists conduct training seminars or trainings for journalists, where they are introduced to modern methods of forensic examination, the basics of digital forensics and data analysis, etc., which increases the competence of journalists and helps them more effectively apply scientific methods in their work);
- publication (within the framework of the legislation) of the results of the examination (journalists publish the results of forensic examinations conducted by experts to confirm their investigations or to give weight to their materials. Such publications should be transparent and meet ethical standards to ensure the reliability of the information);
- joint participation in conferences and round tables (journalists and experts participate in joint conferences, symposiums or round tables, where they discuss topical issues of criminology, forensic science and journalism, promoting the exchange of experience and knowledge and establishing contacts between professionals in various fields);
- documentary cooperation (journalists collaborate with experts in creating documentaries, reports or special issues on complex topics that require in-depth expert analysis. Experts become consultants or participants in such projects);
- providing an evidence base (forensic experts and criminologists provide assistance to journalists to confirm (refute) the facts, checking the collected evidence: analyze digital data, photo and video materials, conduct handwriting or other examinations);
- confidential consultations (journalists turn to forensic experts and criminologists for consultations without telling about the details of the case or about the sources of information, which allows them to acquire the necessary knowledge without the risk of disclosing information that could interfere with the investigation);

- legal assistance (assistance to journalists in legal matters related to their activities, in particular regarding the admissibility of evidence in court, the protection of the rights of journalists or the confidentiality of sources of information).

The aforementioned forms of interaction between forensic experts, criminalists and journalists are aimed at effectively identifying, investigating and covering socially important issues, that requires compliance with ethical and legal standards.

For regulating cooperation of forensic experts and criminalists with journalists⁷, it is necessary to develop and introduce appropriate legal mechanisms that will ensure transparency, objectivity and protection of the rights of all participants in this process, in particular:

1. Specialized agreements and contracts that, within requirements of the legislation of Ukraine, will regulate the main aspects of interaction, such as:

1.1. Confidentiality Agreement. Such an agreement provides that experts and journalists undertake not to

disclose confidential information obtained during cooperation;

1.2. Agreement on the provision of expert services. This document should clearly outline the scope and conditions for the provision of expert services to the journalist, as well as the rights and obligations of the parties;

2. Provisions on cooperation that supplement the codes of ethics (the rules governing cooperation between forensic experts and journalists should be added to the professional codes of ethics of both journalists and forensic experts):

2.1. Code of Ethics of the Ukrainian Journalist⁸. It will contain provisions on ethical principles of cooperation with forensic experts and criminologists, among which: prohibition of pressure on experts, objectivity in the presentation of information contained in expert opinions, and compliance with the requirements of the legislation of Ukraine on confidentiality;

2.2. The Code of Ethics of a Forensic Expert⁹ in Ukraine as of 01.12.2024

7 Опришко Л., Панкратова Л. Основи судової журналістики : посібник. Київ, 2016. 152 с. URL: https://imi.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Courts_and_media_journalists_manual_2016_Ukr1.pdf.pdf (Date accessed 01.08.2024) ; Хоменко О. С., Бурмагін О. О., Іванова К. Б., Рибка Є. М., Томіленко С. А. Журналістське розслідування: навчальний посібник для початківців / за заг. ред. О. О. Хоменка. Мелітополь, 2008. 182 с. ; Земляна І. Журналіст і (НЕ) безпека. Посібник для журналістів, які працюють в небезпечних умовах. Київ, 2016. 192 с. URL: <https://imi.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Zhurnalist-i-ne-bezpeka.pdf> (date accessed: 01.08.2024) ; Журналістське розслідування ... ; упорядкув. А. Лазарева, І. Чайка ...

8 Кодекс етики / Комісія з журналістської етики. URL: <https://cje.org.ua/ethics-codex/> (date accessed: 01.08.2024).

9 Шерстюк В. М. Організаційно-правові та морально-психологічні засади судово-експертної діяльності : автореф. дис. ... канд. юрид. наук. Харків, 2007. 20 с. URL: <https://dspace.nlu.edu.ua/jspui/handle/123456789/13906> (date accessed: 01.08.2024) ; Дереча Л. М. Професійна етика судового експерта. Актуальні питання судової експертизи та криміналістики : мат-ли міжнар. наук.-практ. конф., присвяч. 90-річ. створ. ХНДІСЕ ім. Засл. проф. М. С. Бокаріуса (Харків, 07—08.11.2013). Харків, 2013. С. 12—13. URL: https://www.hni-ise.gov.ua/user_files/File/nauka/2013_actualni_pytannya.pdf (date accessed: 01.08.2024) ; Рувін О. Г., Голікова Т. Д., Полтавський А. О. Кодекс етики судових експертів України

exists only at the level of individual institutions¹⁰, but its draft law must contain points on providing advice to journalists, ensuring objectivity and independence, as well as avoiding conflicts of interest;

3. State standards and recommendations for cooperation between forensic experts, criminologists and journalists, which will consist in recommendations on the exchange of information (taking into account security and confidentiality issues), or standards of evidence (defining standards for the collection, preservation and application of evidence obtained during cooperation with experts so that the court can accept them if necessary);

4. Relevant changes to the legislation, the laws of Ukraine *On Media*¹¹ (on the protection of sources of information, confidentiality and responsibility for the disclosure of classified information) and *On Judicial Examination*¹² (on the regulation of the participation of experts in journalistic investigations, the procedure for providing advice and the legal status of expert opinions referred to by media representatives);

5. Training programs or models to train both journalists and experts for more effective cooperation (with simulators of real investigations, where both parties will learn to work together, observing ethical and legal norms).

In addition to the above, it is necessary to create special regulatory bodies or commissions that will monitor cooperation between forensic experts and journalists. For example, the National Commission on the Ethics of Cooperation of Media and Experts, which would consider conflict situations, provide clarifications and recommendations, and develop policies to ensure ethical and legal cooperation or provide for the work of an ombudsman for information interaction (a special official responsible for protecting the rights of cooperation participants, considering complaints and promoting conflict resolution).

Establishing an effective relationship between forensic experts, criminologists and journalists requires a systematic approach, which should include the following steps:

- definition of clear communication channels (creation of a platform for information exchange (an online platform or database where forensic experts, criminologists and journalists will exchange information in compliance with the principles of confidentiality and protection of personal data), or appointment of contact persons (each party (experts, journalists) should have specific contact persons who will be

як складова державної антикорупційної політики. *Реалізація державної антикорупційної політики в міжнародному вимірі* : мат-ли Міжнар. наук.-практ. конф. (Київ, 09.12.2016). Київ, 2016. С. 350—353. URL: <https://elar.naiu.kiev.ua/server/api/core/bitstreams/396ea8a8-d53f-4259-a169-ef16455cc24f/content> (date accessed: 01.08.2024) ; Панькевич В. М., Сплавська О. В. Правова регламентація професійної етики судового експерта. *Криміналістичний вісник*. 2018. № 2 (30). С. 7—14. DOI: 10.37025/1992-4437/2018-30-2-7 (date accessed: 01.08.2024).

10 Кодекс етики судового експерта ТОВ «Судова незалежна експертиза України» : затв. наказ. дир-ра ТОВ «СНЕУ» від 30.12.2014 р. № 56. URL: <https://ekspertiza.com.ua/uk/kodeks-etyky-sudovoho-eksperta> (date accessed: 01.08.2024).

11 Про медіа : Закон України від 13.12.2022 р. № 2849-IX (зі змін. та допов.). URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2849-20#Text> (date accessed: 01.08.2024).

12 Про судову експертизу : Закон України від 25.02.1994 р. № 4038-XII (зі змін. та допов.). URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4038-12#Text> (date accessed: 01.08.2024).

responsible for coordinating cooperation, which will facilitate communication and speed up response to requests), or indication of contact person data and their professional interests;

- regular holding of joint exercises, seminars and trainings on ethical and legal aspects of cooperation, on the use of modern technologies in investigation, etc. (will help to understand the specifics of each party's work and achieve unanimity) and/or joint implementation of practical exercises (collective resolution of an imaginary case will allow to practice the skills of interaction);
- development of common standards and protocols for cooperation (ethical standards that both experts and journalists must adhere to when cooperating in order to prevent conflicts of interest and ensure objectivity in their work; interaction procedures, including formats for requests for expert assistance, conditions for providing consultations, the procedure for exchanging information and processing evidence);
- formalization of cooperation through agreements (conclusion of memorandums between media organizations and judicial expert institutions that will stipulate the principles of interaction, confidentiality, rights and obligations of the parties) or contracts (for the provision of expert services, which will ensure mutual understanding and legal protection of both parties);
- establishing feedback mechanisms to regularly monitor cooperation and evaluate its effectiveness (de-

termining the effectiveness and impact on the quality of journalistic investigations, including surveys, case discussions or internal audits; identifying problems and developing recommendations to improve the procedure);

- development of professional networks (creation or active use of existing professional networks (associations of journalists or experts), where the parties will interact, exchange experience and discuss topical issues of cooperation), organization and holding of conferences and round tables (regular events where journalists and experts will discuss new challenges, share experiences and develop new forms of cooperation);
- providing legal support (providing legal advice in the event of legal issues or conflicts related to cooperation, including advice on the admissibility of evidence, confidentiality issues or protection of sources of information) and implementing international experience (to develop a regulatory framework for cooperation and adapt best foreign practices to local conditions);
- informing and raising awareness (conducting information campaigns to raise public awareness about the importance of cooperation between journalists and experts to ensure transparency and fairness); publications and reports (publishing the results of successful cooperation, analytical reports and studies confirming the significance and effectiveness of such interaction).

The steps outlined above are aimed at establishing an effective relationship between forensic experts, criminologists

and journalists, designed to ensure mutual trust, compliance with ethical and legal norms and, ultimately, improve the quality of journalistic investigations and expert conclusions.

Forensic experts and forensic scientists are able to provide significant support to journalists in a number of key areas where their professional knowledge and skills are critical for conducting thorough and credible investigations. In particular, it is worth highlighting the main areas in which cooperation between journalists and experts is especially useful:

- criminal investigations (forensic scientists and forensic experts help journalists understand the technical aspects of investigating crimes (restoring the chronology of events, analyzing the scene and physical evidence, for example, fingerprints or DNA samples); forensic scientists are able to provide a deep understanding of the processes behind the disclosure of crimes, which allows journalists to create more accurate and informative materials);
- financial and economic investigations (expert economists will help journalists reach legally sound conclusions when investigating complex financial schemes to analyze accounting documents to detect illegal financial transactions, expose corruption schemes, money laundering, corruption or fraud);
- cybercrime (digital forensics experts are indispensable for journalists investigating cybersecurity incidents, in recovering deleted data, analyzing digital traces, finding out the sources of cyberattacks and providing conclusions on the authenticity of digital evidence, etc.);
- corruption investigations (forensic experts conduct an examination of documents, analyze their authenticity and legality, which helps journalists to detect corruption; experts are able to detect fakes, analyze suspicious contracts or other legal documents, which are key elements in the investigation of corruption cases, etc.);
- environmental investigations (experts in the field of ecology and chemistry can help journalists in investigating environmental crimes or violations (analysis of soil, water or air samples for the presence of pollutants, identification of sources of environmental disasters and assessment of their consequences for public health and the environment), etc.);
- medical investigations (forensic experts are able to provide support to journalists in the investigation of medical crimes or suspicious deaths (analysis of bodily injuries, clarification of the cause of death, evaluation of medical reports and detection of violations in medical practice), etc.);
- humanitarian and social investigations (in the context of humanitarian crises or social conflicts, experts can help journalists assess the situation on the ground, identify victims or determine the scale of destruction, analyze social policies and their impact on different segments of the population, etc.);
- linguistic expertise (in case of investigation of cases of dissemination of false information or analysis of confidential documents, etc., linguists analyze texts to identify authorship, decipher hidden meanings or identify manipulations in documents);

- legal expertise (lawyers advise journalists on the legal aspects of investigations, including the admissibility of evidence, confidentiality of sources and other issues that affect the legal validity of published materials, etc.).

Consequently, forensic experts and criminologists are able to significantly improve the quality of journalistic investigations by providing specialized knowledge and assistance for the analysis of complex materials, which ensures accuracy, reliability and objectivity in media content.

For collecting evidence, verify information or ascertain the authenticity of materials, journalists (especially those involved in investigations) often use the results of various types of examinations, in particular:

- digital one (analysis of electronic data (emails, computer files, data from mobile devices, information from social networks and other digital sources); recovery of deleted files; authentication of digital documents; detection of falsifications (manipulations) with electronic data; tracking sources of information leakage, etc.);
- photographic one (analysis of photo and video materials (determination of their authenticity, possible changes or manipulations) obtained from anonymous sources or suspected of being fake, etc.);
- audio and video recording (clarification of authenticity and source of recording, detection of editing or manipulation in video, audio recordings of conversations, testimonies or interviews, etc.);
- graphological one (analysis of handwriting and signatures, determination of their authenticity in documents containing signatures or handwritten text and for which there is a suspicion of their authenticity, etc.);
- forensic linguistic one (analysis of textual content (articles, correspondence, statements) in order to identify characteristic stylistic features to identify the author; detection of hidden content or subtext in documents from anonymous or dubious sources of information, etc.);
- biometric one (analysis of physical characteristics of a person (fingerprints, face, voice or other biometric data) to determine (identify) the identity of the suspect or witness);
- fingerprint (identification of a person by analyzing fingerprints on documents, objects or materials received by journalists);
- chemical and biological one (chemical analysis to determine the composition or origin, identification of hazardous or suspicious substances; DNA analysis to confirm or refute affinity);
- psychological one (to find out the mental state, motives or reliability of the testimony of a person who is important for the investigation of a journalist interviewing suspects, witnesses or victims);
- phonoscopic one (analysis of sound signals, including voice recordings (audio recordings of telephone conversations or other sound materials), to determine the authenticity of the recording, identification of the speaker, detection of editing or other manipulations with sound, etc.);
- economic (analysis of financial documents, accounting reports, contracts and other economic materials

to detect corruption, financial fraud or other economic crimes).

This list of examinations is not exhaustive, but above mentioned examinations allow for a more thorough approach to the selection, verification and analysis of information during journalistic investigations, which is critical for the successful exposure of offenses and the protection of the public interest. Identifying new opportunities to improve the effectiveness of journalistic investigations through the use of advanced forensic techniques is a key aspect of modern forensics. Such opportunities lie in expanding the range of available tools and methodologies that allow journalists not only to better collect and analyze evidence, but also to increase the reliability and credibility of their investigations. Let us look at some of the main areas where advanced forensic techniques can be applied to achieve this goal:

1. Integration of digital forensics (modern digital forensics offers powerful tools for working with e-evidence). Integrating e-criminalistics into investigative journalism enables journalists to:

- recover deleted data (thanks to specialized software, journalists recover deleted files and information from various media (hard drives, flash drives or mobile phones), which is critical for investigations, etc.);
- find out authenticity of e-documents (the use of hashing methods and digital signatures helps to determine whether the documents with which the journalist works have been changed, etc.);
- track sources of information (e-criminalistics allows you to analyze the metadata of e-lists or e-documents, which helps to identify sources of

information leakage or identify the sender, etc.);

2. Application of forensic linguistics and authorship studies. Methods of forensic linguistics and author studies allow deeper analysis of textual materials that have been or can be used as evidence in journalistic investigations. This allows you to:

- identify the authors of anonymous texts (linguistic analysis makes it possible to identify characteristic linguistic features and stylistic features, which helps to determine the identity of the author);
- detect manipulations with texts (the use of text analysis methods makes it possible to find out whether the text was forged, changed or distorted in order to manipulate information);
- decipher hidden meanings (linguistic analysis helps to identify subtexts or hidden messages in texts that are important for the investigation);

3. Analysis of biometric data. Biometric data (fingerprints, face or voice) is an important tool for identifying individuals who are critical figures in investigative journalism. These methods allow you to:

- identify suspects or witnesses (the use of biometric technologies helps to quickly and accurately identify the person involved in the case under investigation);
- protect journalists (biometric systems should be used to protect journalists and their sources, ensuring confidentiality and security in the face of increased threats, etc.);

4. Use of artificial intelligence (hereinafter referred to as AI) and machine learning opens up new opportunities that allow journalists to:

- analyze significant amounts of information (AI automatically processes and analyzes large texts, videos or audio recordings, identifying patterns and anomalies that are important for the investigation, etc.);
- predict behavior and events (machine learning models help predict developments or identify possible risks based on data analysis, which helps journalists stay one step ahead);

5. In-depth analysis of economic and financial documents, including electronic ones. Economic expertise is becoming an important tool for journalists investigating corruption, financial crimes or business abuses. Forensic economics experts can help:

- detect financial fraud schemes (analysis of accounting reports, contracts and other financial documents makes it possible to detect illegal financial transactions, money laundering or other criminal schemes);
- verify the veracity of financial information (economic expertise confirms or refutes financial data published by enterprises or state (local) authorities, etc.);

6. Interdisciplinary approach: Modern investigative journalism often requires the integration of different disciplines. Thanks to the involvement of specialists from various types of expertise (for example, experts in criminalistics, economics, sociology, law, etc.), journalists get a complete and more comprehensive picture of the events under research for a comprehensive analysis of the situation.

Development of recommendations to optimize the cooperation of forensic ex-

perts, criminologists and journalists is an important step to ensure effective and ethical interaction that contributes to clarifying the truth and protecting the rights of all parties. The main recommendations to help achieve this are as follows:

- definition of clear roles and responsibilities in the process of cooperation (experts should remain neutral and objective, providing professional conclusions without interfering with journalistic interpretation; journalists, for their part, should respect the limits of expert activity and avoid pressure on experts to obtain certain conclusions) and transparency (to prevent conflicts of interest and ensure public confidence in the results obtained);
- compliance with ethical standards ¹³: confidentiality (forensic experts must maintain the confidentiality of the information provided to them and not disclose details that could harm the investigation or violate the rights of the parties to the case; journalists must respect the right of experts to confidentiality); avoid bias (both parties must adhere to the principle of impartiality; experts must base their conclusions on facts and scientific data, regardless of how these conclusions affect the journalistic investigation); ethical use of information (journalists must use expert opinions objectively, without distortion or exclusion from the context, which is important to maintain confidence in the journalistic product and protect professional reputation of experts);

13 Іванов В., Сердюк В. Журналістська етика : підручник. Київ, 2006. 231 с. URL: <http://surl.li/wdjfzz> (date accessed: 01.08.2024).

- legal awareness and responsibility ¹⁴ (journalists and experts should be aware of the legal aspects of their activities, including the collection and use of evidence, protection of personal data, copyright and responsibility for the dissemination of information) and documentation of cooperation (in order to avoid misunderstandings or legal problems, it is advisable to document the main stages of cooperation, including confidentiality agreements, use of materials and other important aspects);
- professional development and training (holding joint educational events, trainings and a seminar for journalists and forensic experts will increase the level of mutual understanding and awareness of each other's methods and standards of work); updating of knowledge (both parties should constantly update their knowledge of modern technologies and methods of work that will affect their cooperation; this applies to both new methods of forensic examination and modern media technologies);
- establishing communication ¹⁵: regular meetings (to maintain effective cooperation, it is necessary to hold regular meetings between journalists and experts to discuss topical issues, exchange experience and resolve possible conflicts); clear communication channels (it is important to establish clear communication channels between journalists and experts to ensure effective and rapid exchange of information, especially when time is a critical factor);
- ensuring independence ¹⁶: protection from pressure (forensic experts should work independently, without pressure from journalists or other stakeholders; journalists, for their part, should avoid situations where their actions are perceived as attempts to influence the conclusions of experts); support for journalistic independence (journalists should have the right to independently interpret information received from experts, but at the same time adhere to professional standards and avoid distorting facts);

- 14 Ефективні інструменти доступу до інформації та захисту журналістів (короткий путівник по законодавству та актуальні зразки документів) : посіб. для журналіст. / уклад.: О. Бурмагін, Л. Опришко, Л. Панкратова. Київ, 2014. 84 с. URL: https://irrp.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/legal_toolkit_2014.pdf (date accessed: 01.08.2024) ; Панкратова Л. Основи правової безпеки для журналістів — пам'ятка від Людмили Панкратової / RPDI IPPP. 06/06/2018. URL: <https://irrp.org.ua/osnovy-pravovoyi-bezpeky-dlya-zhurnalistiv-pam-yatka-vid-lyudmyly-pankratovoyi/> (date accessed: 01.08.2024).
- 15 *Особливості взаємодії засобів масової інформації з правоохоронними органами: міжнародний та національний досвід* : мат-ли Міжнар. кругл. столу (Київ, 23.11.2016). Київ, 2017. 48 с. ; Голуб О. П. Медіакомпас: путівник професійного журналіста : практ. посіб. Київ, 2016. 184 с. URL: <https://imi.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Mediakompas.pdf> (date accessed: 01.08.2024).
- 16 Блащук О. Ю. Журналістське розслідування як чинник демократичного суспільства (на прикладі України та Польщі) : кваліфікац. роб. ... магістра наук. Київ, 2008. 64 с. URL: https://msj.ukma.edu.ua/images/uploads/textblog/08_13_Blashchuk_Olesya_dyplom2008.pdf (date accessed: 01.08.2024) ; Тимошик М. Тенденції розвитку журналістики на сучасному етапі. *Український Інформаційний Простір*. 2024. № 1 (13). С. 14—50. DOI: 10.31866/2616-7948.1(13).2024.300817 (date accessed: 01.08.2024).

- Conflict resolution ¹⁷ (in case of misunderstandings or conflicts between journalists and experts, it is important to have clear procedures for their resolution, such as internal ethics committees or independent arbitration bodies) and mutual respect (regardless of the circumstances, all participants in cooperation must respect mutual respect and professional ethics).

Consequently, optimizing cooperation between forensic experts, forensic scientists, and journalists is critical to ensuring the effective and ethical conduct of journalistic investigations. Compliance with the above recommendations will contribute to a better understanding between the parties, ensuring objectivity and impartiality, as well as protecting the rights of all participants in the process, which in turn will increase public confidence in the results of both journalistic investigations and expert opinions.

Conclusions

In today's information society, where journalistic investigations play an important role in exposing high-profile offenses and corruption, cooperation with forensic experts and criminologists is a prerequisite for ensuring the reliability and objectivity of information. Such cooperation allows journalists to use scientific methods to verify facts and analyze technical data, which improves the quality of their investigations.

Despite the positive impact of cooperation of journalists with forensic experts and criminologists, it also creates some

problems related to ethical and legal issues. In particular, it is necessary to ensure confidentiality, avoid manipulation and maintain objectivity when providing expert opinions: all this is critical for maintaining trust in the media and the legal system.

With the development of digital technologies, new types of crime (in particular, cybercrime) have emerged, and the role of forensic experts for journalistic investigations has increased significantly. To adequately respond to these challenges, it is necessary to integrate modern methods of forensic examination and criminalistics into the practice of journalistic investigations, which requires constant updating of the knowledge and skills of both journalists and experts.

For ensuring effective and ethical interaction between journalists and forensic experts and forensic scientists, it is necessary to develop new standards and legal mechanisms that will take into account modern needs and ensure transparency, objectivity and protection of the rights of all participants. It is also important to supplement the relevant provisions with codes of ethics and to issue special regulations governing such cooperation.

The interaction of journalists with forensic experts and criminologists should be based on an interdisciplinary approach, which provides a comprehensive analysis and comprehensive coverage of complex socially significant issues, and this will contribute to improving the effectiveness of investigations and the quality of journalistic content.

Consequently, the cooperation of journalists with forensic experts and criminologists is a necessary element in the fight

17 Recommendation No. R (2000) 7 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the right of journalists not to disclose their sources of information : Council of Europe. Committee of Ministers. (Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 8 March 2000 at the ^{701st} meeting of the Ministers' Deputies). URL: <https://rm.coe.int/16805e2fd2> (date accessed: 01.08.2024).

against crime and corruption. Introduction of new standards and mechanisms for regulating this interaction will ensure its effectiveness, ethics and legal security, which will contribute to strengthening confidence in the media and the judicial system, as well as protecting the rights of citizens.

Сучасна взаємодія судових експертів, криміналістів і журналістів: виклики та перспективи

Олеся Ващук

У сучасному інформаційному суспільстві журналістські розслідування є важливим інструментом викриття правопорушень, корупційних схем і формування громадської думки. Для забезпечення якості й достовірності здобутої інформації журналісти потребують професійної співпраці із судовими експертами та криміналістами. Метою цього наукового дослідження є розроблення теоретико-правових засад і практичних рекомендацій для оптимізації взаємодії між журналістами й судовими експертами та криміналістами у процесі проведення журналістських розслідувань. Особливу увагу приділено аналізу новітніх викликів, зокрема зростанню кіберзлочинності й застосуванню злочинцями інноваційних технологій, що ускладнює розслідування та потребує нових підходів і правових механізмів для забезпечення точності й неупередженості журналістських матеріалів. У межах дослідження застосовано міждисциплінарний підхід (аналіз правових, етичних і технологічних аспектів співпраці журналістів із судовими експертами та криміналістами). Зважаючи на світові тенденції до діджиталізації, підкреслено необхідність запровадження нових стандартів і правових механізмів

для забезпечення прозорості й об'єктивності такої співпраці. Розглянуто також питання конфіденційності, запобігання маніпуляціям і дотримання етичних стандартів під час цієї взаємодії. У контексті цифровізації такі заходи сприятимуть утвердженню справедливості, підвищенню довіри як до масмедіа, так і до судової системи, а також захисту прав громадян, що є передумовами успішного функціонування демократичного суспільства. Результати дослідження підтверджують, що підвищення ролі судових експертів і криміналістів у журналістських розслідуваннях — важливий чинник забезпечення високого рівня якості й достовірності інформації, що є актуальним в умовах невинного вдосконалення цифрових технологій для викриття нових видів злочинності (зокрема, кіберзлочинів), які потребують запровадження інноваційних методів судової експертизи.

Ключові слова: журналістські розслідування; журналіст; судовий експерт; криміналіст; взаємодія; судова експертиза; криміналістика.

Financing

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding institutions in the public, commercial or non-commercial sectors.

Disclaimer

Founders had no role in the research design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish or manuscript preparation.

Participants

The author has contributed solely to intellectual discussion underlying this document, case law research, writing and editing, and assumes responsibility for its content and interpretation.

Declaration of Competing Interest

Author declares no conflict of interest.

References

- Batsiukova, S., Vyrtošu, I. (2013). *Rozsliduvalna zhurnalistyka: posibnyk dlia zhurnalistiv z aktyvnoi hromadianskoiu pozytsiieiu* [Investigative journalism: a guide for journalists with an active civic position]. Luhansk. URL: https://issuu.com/irf_ua/docs/rol-2013-7-18_1 [in Ukrainian].
- Biel, B., Burmahin, O., Patora, T., Khome-nok, O. (2013). *Posibnyk z zhurnalistykykh rozsliduvan. Teoriia ta praktyka* [Handbook of Investigative Journalism. Theory and Practice]. Kyiv. URL: <https://irrp.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/verстка.pdf> [in Ukrainian].
- Blashchuk, O. Yu. (2008). *Zhurnalistyke rozsliduvannia yak chynnyk demokratychnoho suspilstva (na prykladi Ukrainy ta Polshchi)* [Investigative Journalism as a Factor in a Democratic Society (on the Example of Ukraine and Poland)] : kvalifikats. rob. ... mahistra nauk. Kyiv. URL: https://msj.ukma.edu.ua/images/uploads/text-blog/08_13_Blashchuk_Olesya_dyp-lom2008.pdf [in Ukrainian].
- But, K. O., Liubchenko, Yu. V. (2019). Instru-mentarii suchasnoi rozsliduvalnoi zhurnalistyky: osoblyvosti vykorystannia [The Elements of Instrumentation of Modern Investigative Journalism: Classification and Views of Experts]. *Vcheni zapysky Tavriiskoho natsionalnoho universytetu imeni V. I. Vernadskoho. Serii: Filolohiia. So-tsialni komunikatsii*. T. 30 (69). № 4. Ch. 2. DOI: 10.32838/2663-6069/2019.4-2/34 [in Ukrainian].
- Derecha, L. M. (2013). *Profesiina etyka sudovoho eksperta* [Professional ethics of a forensic expert]. *Aktualni pytannia sudovoi ekspertyzy ta kryminalistyky* : mat-ly mizhnar. nauk.-prakt. konf., prysviach. 90-rich. stvor. KhNDISE im. Zasl. prof. M. S. Bokariusi (Kharkiv, 07—08.11.2013). Kharkiv. URL: https://www.hniise.gov.ua/user_files/File/nauka/2013_aktualni_py-tannya.pdf [in Ukrainian].
- Efektivni instrumenty dostupu do informatsii ta zakhystu zhurnalistiv (korotkyi putivnyk po zakonodavstvu ta aktualni zrazky dokumentiv) [Effective Tools for Accessing Information and Protecting Journalists (Short Guide to Legislation and Up-to-date Samples of Documents)] (2014) : posib. dlia zhurnalist. / uklad.: O. Burmahin, L. Opryshko, L. Pankratova. Kyiv. URL: https://irrp.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/legal_toolkit_2014.pdf [in Ukrainian].
- Hlushko, O. K. (2007). *Zhurnalistyke rozsliduvannia: istoriia, teoriia, praktyka* [Investigative journalism: history, theory, practice] : navch. posib. 2-he vyd. pererob. ta dopov. Kyiv [in Ukrainian].
- Holub, O. P. (2016). *Mediakompas: putivnyk profesiinoho zhurnalista* [Media Compass: a Professional Journalist's Guide] : prakt. posib. Kyiv. URL: <https://imi.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Mediakompas.pdf> [in Ukrainian].
- Ivanov, V., Serdiuk, V. (2006). *Zhurnalistyka etyka* [Journalistic ethics] : pidruchnyk. Kyiv. URL: <http://surl.li/wdjfzz> [in Ukrainian].
- Khomenko, I. A. (2015). Vplyv binarnykh stereotypiv myslennia na rezultaty zhurnalistykykh rozsliduvan [Effect of Binary Stereotypes of Thinking on the Results of Journalistic Investigation]. *Naukovi zapysky Instytutu zhurnalistyky*. T. 58. URL: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Nzizh_2015_58_4 [in Ukrainian].
- Khomenko, O. S., Burmahin, O. O., Ivanova, K. B., Rybka, Ye. M., Tomilenko, S. A. (2008). *Zhurnalistyke rozsliduvannia: navchalnyi posibnyk dlia pochatkivtsiv* [Investigative Journalism: A Study Guide for Beginners] / za zah. red. O. O. Khomenka. Melitopol [in Ukrainian].
- Kovalenko, A. V. (2015). *Profesiina diialnist zhurnalista yak element viktymolohichnoi kharakterystyky poterpiloho vid zlochyniv proty zhurnalistiv* [Professional Activities of Journalist as a Part of Victimological Characteristics of Victims]

- of Crimes Against Journalists]. *Visnyk Luhanskoho derzhavnoho universytetu vnutrishnikh sprav imeni E. O. Didorenka*. № 4 (72). URL: <http://surl.li/rtdsqe> [in Ukrainian].
- Kovalenko, A. V. (2016). *Obstavyyny, shcho pidliahaiut z'iasuvanniu pid chas rozsliduvannia posiahan na zhyttia ta zdorov'ia zhurnalistiv* [Circumstances to be Clarified During the Investigation of Infringements on Life and Health of Journalists]. *Pravo i Bezpeka*. № 1. URL: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Pib_2016_1_22 [in Ukrainian].
- Kovalenko, A. V. (2017). *Osoblyvosti taktyky ohliadu elektronnykh dokumentiv pid chas dosudovoho rozsliduvannia posiahan na zhyttia ta zdorov'ia zhurnalistiv* [The Features of Tactics of Inspection of Electronic Documents During the Pretrial Investigation of Infringements on the Life and Health of a Journalist]. *Visnyk Natsionalnoi akademii pravovykh nauk Ukrainy*. № 1 (88). URL: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/vapny_2017_1_19 [in Ukrainian].
- Kovalenko, A. V. (2018). *Rozsliduvannia posiahan na zhyttia ta zdorov'ia zhurnalistiv* [Investigating attacks on the life and health of journalists] : monohrafiia. Sievierodonetsk. URI: <https://rep.dnuvs.ukr.education/handle/123456789/1089> [in Ukrainian].
- Kovalenko, A. V. (2022). *Rozsliduvannia kriminalnykh pravoporushen proty zhurnalistiv* [Investigation of criminal offenses against journalists] : navch. posib. Ivano-Frankivsk. URL: <https://rep.dnuvs.ukr.education/handle/123456789/1105> [in Ukrainian].
- Kulidi, N. A., Hudoshnyk, O. V. (2019). *Dosvid otsinky efektyvnosti mizhnarodnykh zhurnalistykykh rozsliduvan v ukrainskomu mediaprostori* [Experience of the Effectiveness of International Journalistic Investigations Evaluation in Ukrainian Media Space]. *Masova komunikatsiia u hlobalnomu ta natsionalnomu vymirakh*. Vyp. 11. DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.2816764](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2816764) [in Ukrainian].
- Kyrylova, O., Shevtsova, K. (2017). *Zhurnalistiske rozsliduvannia yak metod zaluchennia audytorii* [Investigative journalism as a method of engaging the audience]. *Masova komunikatsiia u hlobalnomu ta natsionalnomu vymirakh*. Vyp. 7. DOI: [10.13140/RG.2.2.17474.07367](https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.17474.07367) [in Ukrainian].
- Liliiental, F. (2016). *Rozsliduvannia* [Investigation] / per. z nim. V. Klymchenko. Kyiv. URL: <http://www.aup.com.ua/rozsliduvannya-folker-liliiental/> [in Ukrainian].
- Murikan, Zh. (2003). *Zhurnalistiske rozsliduvannia* [Investigative journalism]. Kyiv [in Ukrainian].
- Nikitina, N. V. (2008). *Spetsyfika zhurnalistykoho rozsliduvannia: osnovy zhanru y metodu* [Specifics of investigative journalism: basics of genre and method]. *Naukovi zapysky Instytutu zhurnalistyky*. T. 30. URL: http://www.scientific-notes.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/nz_30.pdf [in Ukrainian].
- Nykolenko, O. (2020). *5 naihuchnishykh zhurnalistykykh rozsliduvan Ukrainy* [5 of Ukraine's Loudest Journalistic Investigations] / Suspilne novyny. URL: <https://suspilne.media/38952-5-najgucnisih-zhurnalistykykh-rozsliduvan-ukraini/> [in Ukrainian].
- Opryshko, L., Pankratova, L. (2016). *Osnovy sudovoi zhurnalistyky* [Fundamentals of judicial journalism] : posibnyk. Kyiv. URL: https://imi.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Courts_and_media_journalists_manual_2016_Ukr1.pdf [in Ukrainian].
- Osoblyvosti vzaємодії засобів масової інформації з правоохоронними організаціями: міжнародні та національні досвіди* [Specifics of Interaction of Media with Law Enforcement Agencies: International and National Experience] (2017) : mat-ly Mizhnar. kruhl. stolu (Kyiv, 23.11.2016). Kyiv [in Ukrainian].
- Pankevych, V. M., Splavska, O. V. (2018). *Pravova rehlamentatsiia profesiinoi etyky sudovoho eksperta* [Legal Regula-

- tion of the Professional Ethics of a Forensic Expert]. *Kryminalistychnyi visnyk*. № 2 (30). DOI: 10.37025/1992-4437/2018-30-2-7 [in Ukrainian].
- Pankratova, L. (2018). *Osnovy pravovoi bezpeky dlia zhurnalistiv — pam'iatka vid Liudmyly Pankratovoi* [Basics of legal security for journalists — a memo from Lyudmyla Pankratova] / RPDI IRRP. URL: <https://irrp.org.ua/osnovy-pravovoyi-bezpeky-dlya-zhurnalistiv-pam-yatka-vid-lyudmyly-pankratovoyi/> [in Ukrainian].
- Polushkina, V. Yu. (2000). Spetsyfika vykorystannia informatsiinykh dzherel u zhurnalistyskomu rozsliduvanni [Specifics of using information sources in a journalistic investigation]. *Naukovi zapysky Instytutu zhurnalistyky*. T. 1. URL: <http://journlib.univ.kiev.ua/index.php?act=article&article=44> [in Ukrainian].
- Polushkina, V. Yu. (2002). Ahentstvo zhurnalistykykh rozsliduvan yak efektyvna model provedennia, rozrobky ta rozpovsiudzhennia informatsiinoho produktu rozslidnytskoi diialnosti [The Agency for Journalistic Investigations as an Effective Model for Conducting, Developing, and Disseminating an Information Product of Investigative Activities]. *Aktualni pytannia masovoi komunikatsii*. Vyp. 3. Ch. 2. URL: http://comstudies.org/wp-content/uploads/CIMC_2002_no03.pdf [in Ukrainian].
- Portian, O. (2016). *Zhurnalistykykh rozsliduvan v Ukraini staie bilshe, ta fihurantiv ne karaiut* [Journalistic investigations are increasing in Ukraine, but those involved are not punished] / European Journalism Observatory. URL: <https://ua.ejo-online.eu/3340/media-i-politika/> [in Ukrainian].
- Ruvn, O. H., Holikova, T. D., Poltavskyi, A. O. (2016). Kodeks etyky sudovykh ekspertiv Ukrainy yak skladova derzhavnoi antykoruptsiinoi polityky [Code of Ethics for Forensic Experts of Ukraine as a Component of State Anti-Corruption Policy]. *Realizatsiia derzhavnoi antykoruptsiinoi polityky v mizhnarodnomu vymiri* : mat-ly Mizhnar. nauk.-prakt. konf. (Kyiv, 09.12.2016). Kyiv. URL: <https://elar.naiu.kiev.ua/server/api/core/bitstreams/396ea8a8-d53f-4259-a169-ef16455cc24f/content> [in Ukrainian].
- Shepitko, V. Yu., Avdieieva, H. K., Konovalova, V. O. ta in. (2023). *Innovatsiyni metody, zasoby ta tekhnologii v kryminalistytsi ta sudoviy ekspertyzii* [Innovative methods, tools and technologies in forensics and forensics] : nauk.-prakt. posib. / za red. V. Yu. Shepitka. Kharkiv. URL: <http://surl.li/zhtvre> [in Ukrainian].
- Sherstiuk, V. M. (2007). *Orhanizatsiino-pravovi ta moralno-psykholohichni zasady sudovoyekspertnoi diialnosti* [Organizational, Legal, Moral and Psychological Grounds of Forensic Activity] : avtoref. dys. ... kand. yuryd. nauk. Kharkiv. URL: <https://dspace.nlu.edu.ua/jspui/handle/123456789/13906> [in Ukrainian].
- Stiekolshchukova, V. A. (2017). Konverhentnist klasychnykh ta innovatsiinykh instrumentiv informatsiinoho dosie kriz pryzmu efektyvnosti zhurnalistyskoho rozsliduvannia [Convergence of Classical and Innovational Instruments of Informational Dossier Through the Prism of Journalistic Investigation Efficiency]. *Polihrafiia i vydavnycha sprava*. № 2 (74). URL: <http://pvs.uad.lviv.ua/static/media/2-74/16.pdf> [in Ukrainian].
- Tolokolnikova, K. (2015). *Novi trendy zhurnalistyky rozsliduvan zi SShA* [New trends in investigative journalism from the USA] / Detektor media. URL: <https://ms.detektor.media/mediaprosvita/education/novi-trendi-zhurnalistiki-rozsliduvan-zi-ssha/> [in Ukrainian].
- Tymoshyk, M. (2024). Tendentsii rozvytku zhurnalistyky na suchasnomu etapi [Journalism Development Tendencies at the Present Stage]. *Ukrainskyi Informatsiinyi Prostir*. № 1 (13). DOI: 10.31866/2616-7948.1(13).2024.300817 [in Ukrainian].
- Vasylenko, M. K. (2012). Osoblyvosti rozvytku zhurnalistyky-rozsliduvannia. Pry-pustymi standarty domyslu i vymyslu

- [Features of Development of Journalism-Investigation. Possible Standards of Conjecture and Fiction]. *Naukovi zapysky Ukrainskoi akademii drukarstva*. № 2. URL: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Nz_2012_2_6 [in Ukrainian].
- Yablonovska, N. (2011). Zhurnalistske rozsliduvannya v aspekti vymoh operativno-rozshukovoho zakonodavstva: pro et contra [Journalistic Investigation in the Context of the Requirements of Operational Investigation Legislation: Pro et Contra]. *Derzhava ta rehiony. Seriya: Sotsialni komunikatsii*. № 4.
- Yakovets, A. V. (2009). *Televiziina zhurnalistyka: teoriia i praktyka* [Television journalism: theory and practice] : posibnyk. 2-he vyd., dopov. i pererob. Kyiv [in Ukrainian].
- Yukhno, O. O. (2017). Aktualni problemy dosudovoho rozsliduvannya kryminalnykh pravoporushen u sferi profesiinoi diialnosti zhurnalistiv [Relevant Problems of Pre-Trial Investigation of Criminal Offenses in the Field of Professional Activity of Journalists]. *Visnyk Kharkivskoho natsionalnoho universytetu vnutrishnikh sprav*. № 3 (78). URL: <https://uni-vd.edu.ua/science-issue/issue/2504> [in Ukrainian].
- Zemliana, I. (2016). *Zhurnalist i (NE) bezpeka*. Posibnyk dlia zhurnalistiv, yaki pratsuiut v nebezpechnykh umovakh [Journalist and (IN) Security. Guide for Journalists Working in Dangerous Conditions]. Kyiv. URL: <https://imi.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Zhurnalist-i-nebezpeka.pdf> [in Ukrainian].
- Zhurnalistske rozsliduvannya* [Investigative journalism] (2004) : posibnyk. Za mat-my sem-riv In-tu mas. inform. (Kyiv), Tsentru pidhotov. ta vdoskonal. zhurnalist. (Paryzh), niderland. prohr. MATRA / per. ta adapt. A. Lazarieva ta in. ; uporiadkuv. A. Lazarieva, I. Chaika ; red. S. Taran. Kyiv [in Ukrainian].
- Zhurnalisty-rozsliduvalnyky pro nadykhaiuchy dosvid i praktychni uroky hlobalnoi konferentsii* [Investigative journalists on inspiring experiences and practical lessons from the global conference] (2013) / RPDI IRRP. URL: <https://irrp.org.ua/zhurnalisti-rozlduvalnik-pro-nadihayuchiy-dosvd-praktichn-uroki-globalnoyi-konferencyi/> [in Ukrainian].
- Vashchuk, O. (2024). Modern interaction of forensic experts, criminalists and journalists: challenges and prospects. *Theory and Practice of Forensic Science and Criminalistics*. Issue 4 (37). Pp. 10–28. DOI: [10.32353/khrife.4.2024.02](https://doi.org/10.32353/khrife.4.2024.02).