



REUTERS/ Martin Varela Umpierrez

BEFORE YOU PUBLISH: A JOURNALIST'S GUIDE TO SAFER REPORTING

Navigating Legal Risks and Ethical Dilemmas Globally

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INTRODUCTION

Journalists play an important role in society and the functioning of democracy. They bear an obligation to provide citizens with information and with a platform for the exchange of ideas, which is crucial to the development of a democratic culture. To effectively do this, journalists must act with courage, integrity, and responsibility and ensure truthfulness, accuracy, and fairness in their reporting.

However, [the law is increasingly being weaponised](#) around the world to silence public interest reporting. While some cases brought against journalists are legitimate, many are not. For example, some cases known as SLAPP suits¹ are deliberately brought to silence or intimidate journalists. The fear of retaliation or costly lawsuits may discourage publication or cause a journalist to remove a story. This has the effect of chilling speech and may undermine public discourse, often on matters of public interest.

In other instances, journalists may inadvertently violate their ethical and legal responsibilities, potentially exposing themselves to consequences such as defamation claims, the removal of their content from online publications, or being required to issue apologies.

This global guide has been published in response to this context. It aims to assist journalists to minimise their legal liability by providing a checklist of factors to consider before publishing a story. While this may not prevent SLAPP suits or other legal attacks on journalists, this guide seeks to assist journalists in acting ethically, limiting their legal liability, and ensuring that they may raise a reasonable defence before a court to avoid unfair legal sanctions.

It is important to note that this guide cannot fully reflect the nuanced ethical and legal pre-publication review (PPR) factors that apply across all jurisdictions. It should be read alongside other regional PPR resource guides prepared by the [Thomson Reuters Foundation](#) and country-specific press codes and guidelines, where they exist. However, many of the general PPR factors detailed in this guide apply across jurisdictions and have global application.

¹ A SLAPP suit stands for “Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation”. It refers to a legal action filed by someone, often with power and resources, with the intention of silencing or intimidating journalists, activists, or members of the public who are exercising their right to freedom of expression or engaging in matters of public interest.

REUTERS/ Jonathan Ernst

GLOBAL LEGAL PRE-PUBLICATION REVIEW (PPR) CHECKLIST FOR JOURNALISTS

YES 	NO 
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1. APPLYING JOURNALISTIC ETHICS AND BEST PRACTICES

The best way for journalists to minimise legal liability is by acting ethically and adhering to best practices and editorial standards. Most countries and newsrooms have a set of standards that govern the conduct of journalists which are aimed at ensuring the credibility and integrity of the media. The following factors constitute the general principles which inform journalistic ethics and best practices.

Source verification	1.1	Have you verified your story through sources with direct and first-hand knowledge and who are not biased or acting with ulterior motives, particularly where claims could be considered defamatory, or doubts exist about the source's credibility?		
	1.2	If you are concerned about the potential bias or ulterior motives of a source, particularly if the source is anonymous, have you considered contacting other sources to ensure that your story is based on the objective evidence of multiple credible sources? ²		
	1.3	Where a source has provided you with information, have you taken steps to verify that the information is authentic, accurate, and up to date?		

² It is good practice to aim to confirm information provided to you by a source through further sourcing and information-gathering.

Right of reply	1.4	Did you try and get a comment or response from the individual or company that you're reporting on? If a response was received, was its essence included in the story? If no response was received, was this noted in the story?		
Good faith, fairness, and balance	1.5	Does the presentation of your story make it clear that you have acted in "good faith" ³ throughout the process of gathering information, writing, and editing the story?		
	1.6	When including quotations or information shared by sources, have you ensured that the original meaning or words have not been distorted or taken out of context? If the story is in another language to the information or quotation provided by the source, have these been translated carefully and accurately, ensuring that the original meaning is not lost or distorted during the translation process?		
	1.7	Are the statements of facts in your story, including any repetition of statements of facts from other stories or third parties, based on objective evidence? ⁴		
	1.8	Is your story an advertorial that has been commissioned by a third party to advertise a product or a service? If so, have you made it clear that the story is an advertorial and includes paid advertising?		
	1.9	Have you received any benefit from a source or a third party which creates a conflict of interest and influences your ability to report fairly and in an unbiased manner? ⁵		
Record-keeping	1.10	Have you kept secure, clear, and dated records for the research and information that informed your story? ⁶		
Self-regulation	1.11	Do you, or the organisation you work for, belong to any self-regulatory body, and if so, are there any local ethical guidelines to consider? ⁷		
Opinions	1.12	If your story is an opinion or editorial piece, have you clearly and prominently marked it as such and set it apart from non-opinion pieces?		

3 Acting in good faith is a legal term which refers to a standard of behaviour and conduct based on honesty, integrity, and openness. For a journalist, acting in good faith would include reporting news truthfully, avoiding biased language, and having sources on the record, amongst other practices.

4 In journalism, statements of facts include those statements which can be proven or verified. Statements of *opinion* are crafted by writers or held by select individuals within society which offer a context or perspective on a story. Statements of opinion are not inherently bad. However, a story which predominantly relies on statements of opinion would not reflect ethical best practice, which instead requires reliance on robust fact-based reporting.

5 Receiving a benefit from a source or a third party may constitute a serious ethical breach and impacts the credibility of a story. Journalists should avoid placing themselves in any situation where they receive a benefit from either a source or a third party which impacts their ability to report fairly, impartially, and without bias. If this occurs, a journalist should immediately disclose the benefit to their editors and, if possible, hand the story to another journalist who can report on the story in an unbiased manner.

6 These records (including records of attempts to communicate, responses received, and research relied upon) can be vital in proving good faith, balance, and fairness in news gathering. It also demonstrates that you reasonably acted in the service of the public interest in publishing your story.

7 This could include a regulatory body that oversees journalistic activity in your country or an ethical code of conduct which your newsroom may have opted to follow.

YES 	NO 
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2. MITIGATING RISKS OF DEFAMATION

In general terms, defamation is the act of making (or repeating) a false statement about someone that harms their reputation, and that is published “with fault” – that is, as a result of negligence or malice. For example, if a journalist publishes a story that states that a politician made nepotistic appointments, but the journalist made it up or misreported the position, the politician may be able to sue the journalist for defamation. While defamation generally results in a claim for civil damages, in some jurisdictions there can be criminal consequences. However, there are many defences to a defamation claim, especially where a journalist is sued for reporting the facts. The primary defence to defamation is that a statement is “true” and in the “public interest”. However, this is not always the applicable threshold in all jurisdictions, and it may be useful to consult your editors and lawyers to better understand the defamation laws in your country.

Criminal sanctions	2.1	Defamation is a criminal offence in some jurisdictions, and in some instances, public interest defences do not apply. Have you checked whether the jurisdiction in which you are publishing your story imposes criminal sanctions for defamation? If it does, have you engaged with your editors and lawyers to ensure that the risks of a criminal sanction have been properly considered?		
	2.2	Are you intending to publish online or to promote your story on social media? If yes, have you checked whether cybercrime prevention laws in your jurisdiction impose additional sanctions for defamatory or insulting content, and have you considered any additional risks that this might pose?		
Verifying evidence	2.3	Are all statements of fact in your story, including a repetition of facts or statements by a third party, supported by evidence that verifies their accuracy? Is the statement inherently or substantially true?		
Public interest reporting	2.4	Does the story serve the public interest? For example, if you report on a politician who is involved in verifiable corrupt activities, this is in the public interest. If you report on the private life of the same politician's unknown sibling, the story may be true, but not necessarily in the public interest.		
	2.5	In your story, have you been careful in crafting any criticisms of any individuals or organisations in a way that is not overly critical, biased, or negative beyond what the facts gathered in the story would point to?		

	2.6	Have you considered whether your intentions when making any accusations against an individual or organisation are to cause them undue harm or damage? The intentions behind a story should be rooted in the public interest and in undertaking journalism with integrity.		
Opinions	2.7	Are all opinions in your story distinguishable from factual statements, and are they “honestly and reasonably held”? ⁸		
Application of ethics	2.8	Have you taken reasonable steps to apply journalistic ethics and best practices to your story?		



⁸ This is a legal standard and can help defend a defamation claim. To demonstrate that opinions included in a story are honestly and reasonably held, it is important to ensure that the basis for the opinion is included in the story, that any biases are avoided to the extent possible, and that you have considered how a reader may view the opinions presented in the story as ones that are sensible within the story's framing and context.

YES 	NO 
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3. RESPECTING THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY

The right to privacy is recognised as a fundamental human right and needs to be balanced against a journalist's right to freedom of expression. For example, if a journalist breaks into a politician's home and obtains access to their medical records, which they then publish, not only is this act a serious breach of journalism ethics, it is also a violation of their right to privacy and a data protection breach (because they accessed and shared the politician's personal data). In ensuring that a story meets legal and ethical standards, the way a journalist accesses information is an important consideration. In ensuring that you minimise your legal risk, the right to privacy of individuals or organisations in the story must be considered.

Privacy and sources	3.1	Have you clearly identified yourself as a journalist to the source you have interviewed or obtained information from?		
	3.2	Have you agreed with your sources that they and/or the information they have provided is "on-the-record"? This means that they have agreed to be quoted by name and/or they are okay for you to publish the information they have provided.		
	3.3	Have you excluded everything from your story that the source may have shared with you which is unrelated to the story, including sensitive or personal information, that would not serve the public interest or is irrelevant to the story?		
	3.4	Have you avoided referring to any confidential information that you received from a source, unless you obtained consent from the source or determined that there is an overriding public interest in publishing the information?		
	3.5	Have you secured consent if you intend to make and use a video or audio recording of an interview with a source or with any other individual or organisational representative as part of fact-finding for your story?		
Lawful information and legitimate expectation	3.6	Were all the methods that you used to obtain information lawful? ⁹		
	3.7	Does the individual or organisation in the story have a "legitimate expectation" ¹⁰ of privacy?		

⁹ Unlawful information gathering methods include trespassing (including by misrepresenting the reason for being in a certain place), tapping telephones and mobile devices, hacking computer systems, or other similar activities.

¹⁰ The right to privacy entitles anyone to assume, within reason, that their private life will not be subject to public exposure. This applies particularly to activities in private spaces and to personal communications. However, there are various situations where this legitimate expectation may not apply, such as where the individual is a public figure, is part of a public event or is in a public space, and where disclosing information would serve a greater public interest.

	3.8	Does the article include only disclosures of private information that are justified in terms of limitations on the right to privacy (e.g. is it in the public interest)?		
	3.9	Where there were no justifications for limiting the right to privacy, did you obtain consent for disclosures of private information?		
Filming	3.10	Have you made sure that you have a permit to film in a public space (if you need one), or the permission to film in a private space from the property owner?		

YES  NO 

4. COMPLYING WITH DATA PROTECTION LAWS

As public life has increasingly moved online, it has become more important than ever for journalists to be sensitive in handling personal information. In this context, “personal information” (or “personal data”) refers to any information that can be used to identify an individual. This includes names, email addresses, identification numbers, location data, online identifiers, and any other information that, directly or indirectly, would enable a third-party to identify a person. It is this information that data protection laws seek to protect by requiring compliance with certain principles.

Data protection laws	4.1	Does your country have a comprehensive data protection law or any other legal requirements that may be applicable? If yes, have you complied with these requirements in gathering information, writing, and editing your story? ¹¹		
	4.2	Does your story fall within any journalistic exemptions provided for in the relevant data protection law?		
General principles	4.3	Where there is no comprehensive data protection framework or where the law does not include a journalistic exemption, does your story comply with general data protection principles? ¹²		
	4.4	If your story includes images of an individual, have you sought consent for use of the image or considered other reasons for including the image, such as the public interest or a journalistic exemption in instances where consent cannot be obtained?		

¹¹ In some jurisdictions, “Data Protection Authorities”, who are mandated to enforce data protection laws, publish useful guidance notes on the application of data protection laws to journalists.

¹² Some of these principles include using data in an honest and legal way (referred to as “lawful, fair, and transparent use”), only using and keeping data that is required for the story, using data accurately, and not keeping data longer than needed.

	4.5	Have you avoided unnecessarily referring to information about an individual in a story which is particularly sensitive ¹³ (e.g. referring to their health status, sexuality, political opinions, religious beliefs, refugee status etc.)?		
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YES  NO 

5. UNDERSTANDING CONFIDENTIALITY

The issue of confidentiality arises when a source for a story is bound by a non-disclosure agreement (NDA) relevant to the nature of the story. This often occurs when a source is acting as a whistleblower. An NDA is a contract in which parties agree not to share confidential information. If a party, such as your source, breaches an NDA, they may be held legally liable. Confidentiality also arises in instances where a journalist is required to protect the identities of their sources, especially when the information provided could expose the source to risks such as retaliation, loss of employment, or personal harm. The promise of confidentiality encourages sources to come forward with important information that is often in the public interest. If this confidence is breached, it may result in a loss of trust between journalists and their sources and have a chilling effect on freedom of expression and on the willingness of individuals to speak out on important issues. Such a breach may also result in legal consequences.

Allowable exceptions	5.1	Have you taken reasonable steps to confirm that your source does not have an existing NDA that is relevant to your story?		
	5.2	Where an NDA relevant to your story exists, is the disclosure by the source an allowable exception according to your national law? ¹⁴		
Protecting whistleblowers	5.3	Have you put appropriate mechanisms in place to secure information from confidential sources and whistleblowers to prevent an unlawful disclosure? ¹⁵		
	5.4	From an ethical standpoint, have you discussed the possible risks that may arise with your sources should they disclose confidential information, where this is feasible?		

¹³ Such sensitive information tends to have higher legal protections under privacy laws. Journalists should aim to report appropriately and not sensationalise or add unnecessary colour to the content by referring to sensitive personal information unless crucial to the story.

¹⁴ Allowable exceptions typically include the public interest, whistleblowing, court-ordered disclosures, and protecting the rights of others. The specific range of permissible exceptions varies by country and is often included in the text of the NDA.

¹⁵ This could include measures like encrypted communication channels, secure data storage, and restricted access to sensitive information. In some jurisdictions, unlawfully disclosing information through a data breach may lead to civil or criminal sanctions. It is also best practice to take appropriate measures to avoid causing any undue harm to sources or whistleblowers.

YES  NO 

6. COPYRIGHT CONSIDERATIONS

Copyright law protects original works created in any medium, including images, literature, music, and audio recordings. It is globally recognised through various international treaties and enforced at the national level. Journalists must take care to ensure that their reporting complies with copyright law, either by securing consent for any copyrighted work that they use in their reporting, or by ensuring that the use of the work is legally permissible.

Criminal sanctions	6.1	Violating copyright is a criminal offence in some jurisdictions. Have you checked whether the jurisdiction in which you are publishing your story imposes criminal sanctions for violating copyright? If it does, have you engaged with your editors and lawyers to ensure that the material you are publishing is not copyrighted, or that you own the copyright for the material you are publishing?		
Securing consent	6.2	Do you have consent or a licence to use any copyrighted material from the copyright owner, including recordings, pictures, videos, or likeness of individuals in your story?		
	6.3	Have you taken steps to verify who owns the copyright for the material you are considering including in your story?		
	6.4	Have you checked if you have a legal basis ¹⁶ for using copyrighted material without the owner's permission?		
	6.5	Where you have a legal basis for using copyrighted material (through owner consent or legal exception), have you retained the original meaning and integrity of the work?		
Attribution	6.6	Does your story properly acknowledge sources and authors?		
Copyright and AI	6.7	If you have relied on AI tools in your story, have you checked their accuracy, determined whether attribution may be necessary, and informed your reader that you have used these tools?		

¹⁶ There are some exceptions and limitations to copyright such as use of copyrighted material without permission for education and journalism (referred to as "fair use"). You should seek legal advice to ensure that any use of copyrighted works without permission from the copyright owner falls within the legal exceptions in your country.

YES  NO 

7. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) AND THE MEDIA

Generative AI is rapidly changing how news content is created and consumed. Journalists may use AI technologies to enhance efficiency, creativity, and innovation in newsrooms. However, all of the benefits of AI must be balanced against the risks and challenges that such technology may pose. To mitigate such risks, journalists should adhere to specific principles that will guide their use of this emergent technology.

Policies and guidelines	7.1	Have you complied with any existing internal newsroom policies or local guidelines relating to the use of AI? ¹⁷		
Accuracy	7.2	Have you checked the accuracy of AI-generated content, as well as ensured that sources relied on by your AI tool are correct and properly attributed?		
Transparency	7.3	Have you ensured that any use of AI tools in your story is transparently communicated to the reader?		
Omissions	7.4	Have you ensured that any personal or confidential information used in AI prompts has been omitted from the final story?		



REUTERS/ Emilie Madi

¹⁷ If your newsroom does not have any internal policies on AI, you can consider this [practical guide](#) prepared by the Thomson Reuters Foundation which is designed to help newsrooms identify ethical risks in their AI applications and take action to mitigate these.

YES 	NO 
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8. REPORTING ON CHILDREN

Reporting on children poses unique challenges. In all aspects of reporting on children, journalists must adhere to the fundamental principle of protecting and promoting the best interests of the child. In addition, journalists must keep the principle of the evolving capacity of the child in mind, recognising that children are active agents in their own lives who are entitled to be listened to, respected, and granted increasing autonomy in the exercise of their rights, while also being entitled to protection in accordance with their relative immaturity and youth.

Securing consent	8.1	Have you secured internal approvals and followed legal guidance when interviewing a source who is under the age of 18 years?		
	8.2	Does your story name any children under the age of 18 years? If so, have you obtained written, clear, and informed consent from the child's parent or the legal guardian?		
	8.3	Have you also obtained the informed consent of the child referred to in your story, reflective of the child's evolving capacity?		
Identifying children	8.4	If your story involves a child who is a victim, survivor, witness, or is accused of a crime, have you complied with the relevant legal position on identifying the child, if they are to be identified in the story?		
Personal information	8.5	Have you complied with any special or enhanced legal protections that may exist in relation to protecting children's personal information?		

YES 	NO 
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9. ADDITIONAL RISKS AND CONSIDERATIONS AROUND REPORTING ON VULNERABLE GROUPS

In addition to the above considerations, there are additional risks that journalists must consider before publishing their stories, and they must pay particular attention to their responsibilities around reporting on vulnerable groups. The category of “vulnerable persons” includes victims of abuse, people with disabilities, and people in precarious situations, such as those living in extreme poverty or members of a marginalised group. Because these individuals may be put at particular risk if their identities are disclosed, journalists have a heightened duty to protect their identities and information.

Additional risks	9.1	Could any subjects of the story be considered risky, such as businesses or individuals with a track record of suing journalists?		
	9.2	Does the story disclose any information which is classified or otherwise prohibited from being disclosed on the basis of a national security law?		
	9.3	Where the law makes publication subject to authorisation by a government department or organ of state, have reasonable measures been taken to obtain such authorisation prior to publication?		
	9.4	Have context-specific factors like laws criminalising journalistic activity, rules on court reporting or reporting on public officials, monarchs, and religious figures (and their families), religion, hate speech, and sensitive national topics been considered before you publish your story?		
	9.5	Where potential risks have been identified, have you engaged with your editor, lawyers, or any other available parties on the extent of the risk and possible mitigation measures?		
	9.6	Have you avoided identifying an individual as being under investigation or arrest by law enforcement authorities (at least until they are formally charged with an offence)? ¹⁸		
Vulnerable persons	9.7	Does the story respect and protect the identity of any vulnerable persons, such as victims of a serious crime? ¹⁹		

¹⁸ In some countries, the fact that an individual is under investigation is considered to be private information and is not generally outweighed by factors such as the public interest.

¹⁹ When reporting stories including graphic photographic content, journalists should be careful in only referring to relevant information and to protect the vulnerable individual from further harm or exposure to trauma. It also helps limit your own liability in case any harm comes to pass to a source because of your story publication.



REUTERS/ Denis Balibouse

RESOURCES



Journalistic ethics and best practices

- International Federation of Journalists, 'Global Charter of Ethics for Journalists' (2019) (accessible [here](#)).
- United Nations Communications Group, 'Ethical Guidelines for Journalists' (2016) (accessible [here](#)).
- Council of Europe, 'Ethical Journalism and Human Rights' (2011) (accessible [here](#)).



Defamation

- Media Defence, 'Defamation – MENA' (2025) (accessible [here](#)).
- Media Defence, 'Defamation – South and Southeast Asia' (2025) (accessible [here](#)).
- Media Defence, 'Defamation – Sub-Saharan Africa' (2025) (accessible [here](#)).
- Media Defence, 'Defamation and Reputation – Europe' (2025) (accessible [here](#)).
- Media Defence, 'Difamación y Reputación – Latinoamérica' (2025) (accessible [here](#)).

- Global Investigative Journalism Network, 'Media Defense Guide for Investigative Journalists' (2022) (accessible [here](#)).

Privacy: General

- Article 19, 'The Global Principles on Protection of Freedom of Expression and Privacy' (accessible [here](#)).
- Media Helping Media, 'Respecting Privacy as a Journalist' (accessible [here](#)).

Privacy: Data protection

- Media Defence, 'Data Privacy and Data Protection – South and Southeast Asia' (2025) (accessible [here](#)).
- Media Defence, 'Data Privacy and Data Protection – Sub-Saharan Africa' (2025) (accessible [here](#)).
- Media Defence, 'Data Privacy and Protection – MENA' (2025) (accessible [here](#)).
- Media Defence, 'Data Protection and Press Freedom – Europe' (2025) (accessible [here](#)).
- Media Defence, 'Privacidad digital y protección de datos – Latinoamérica' (2025) (accessible [here](#)).
- ALT Advisory, 'Data Protection Africa' (2024) (accessible [here](#)).

Privacy: Confidentiality clauses

- Digital Media Law Project, 'Practical Tips for Protecting Your Sources and Source Material' (2023) (accessible [here](#)).
- Blueprint for Free Speech, 'The Perugia Principles for Journalists Working with Whistleblowers in the Digital Age' (2018) (accessible [here](#)).
- UNESCO, 'Protecting Journalism Sources in the Digital Age' (2017) (accessible [here](#)).

Copyright

- Society of Professional Journalists, 'A Beginner's Guide to Copyright for Freelance Journalists' (2018) (accessible [here](#)) and "Copyrights 101" (accessible [here](#)).
- First Draft, 'A Journalist's Guide to Copyright Law and Eyewitness Media' (2016) (accessible [here](#)).
- Center for Social Media, 'Set of Principles in Fair Use For Journalism' (2013) (accessible [here](#)).

Artificial intelligence

- Thomson Reuters Foundation, 'Three steps to an AI-ready newsroom: A practical guide to responsible policies' (accessible [here](#)).
- Media Monitoring Africa Trust, 'Guidelines for Media Organisations Using Generative AI' (2024) (accessible [here](#)).
- South African Press Council, 'A Brief for Journalists on Artificial Intelligence' (2023) (accessible [here](#)).
- The Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine, in partnership with the Council of Europe, 'Guidelines on the Responsible Use of Artificial Intelligence in the News Media' (accessible [here](#)).
- Thomson Reuters Foundation, 'Data and AI ethics principles' (accessible [here](#)).

Reporting on children

- Committee on the Rights of the Child, 'General comment No.25 (2021) on children's rights in relation to the digital environment' (2021) (accessible [here](#)).
- Media Monitoring Africa Trust, 'Children, Media, and the Law' (2020) (accessible [here](#)).
- UNICEF, 'Ethical reporting guidelines. Key principles for responsible reporting on children and young people' (accessible [here](#)).
- United Nations, '10 Steps for Reporting and Engaging with Children' (accessible [here](#)).

Additional risks and considerations around reporting on vulnerable groups

- Global Investigative Journalism Network, 'Reporting Guide to Investigating Disability Issues' (2024) (accessible [here](#)).
- S Ricchiardi, 'Ethics for protecting vulnerable sources' *International Journalists Network* (2024) (accessible [here](#)).
- UNESCO, 'Basic Texts Related to the Safety of Journalists' (2024) (accessible [here](#)).
- MISA, 'A Survival Toolkit for Journalists: How to Protect Yourself Against Digital Surveillance' (2022) (accessible [here](#)).
- Reporters Without Borders, 'Safety Guide for Journalists' (2015) (accessible [here](#)).
- United Nations, 'Responsible representation and reporting of violence against women and violence against children. Guidelines for media professionals' (accessible [here](#)).

Other Regional Pre-publication Review Resources

- Guide for Journalists: 'A guide to minimise legal liability before publication in Kenya, South Africa, and Zambia' (accessible [here](#))



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS & DISCLAIMER

The Thomson Reuters Foundation would like to acknowledge and extend their gratitude to ALT Advisory who assisted in developing this global Guide, drawing from other legal resources produced with the generous support of TrustLaw's pro bono legal network including Pinsent Masons LLP. Please note that while every attempt has been made to ensure that the information in this resource is up-to-date and accurate, there may be errors and omissions. The research in this resource is provided for general guidance on matters of interest and does not constitute legal advice. The Thomson Reuters Foundation, Pinsent Masons LLP and ALT Advisory are not responsible for any errors or omissions, or for the results obtained from the use of this information. Please consult with a qualified legal practitioner to give you advice on media related laws relevant to your jurisdiction.

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