



BEZBEDNI NOVINARI

**SIGURNA
L!NIJA**
0800 100 115



Police attack on Aleksa Stanković
(photo: Aleksa Stanković)

MONITORING OF THE MEDIA SCENE IN SERBIA FOR JULY 2025

INTRODUCTION

The monitoring of the media scene is conducted to continuously track events and processes affecting media freedom in the Republic of Serbia. This monitoring focuses on freedom of expression; monitoring the implementation of existing regulations; the adoption of new regulations, as well as amendments to current ones, both in the media field and other areas that directly or indirectly impact media freedom; and the analysis of lawsuits considered by experts to be SLAPP suits (strategic lawsuits against public participation) targeting journalists and media outlets.

Publicly available data, information obtained from journalists, editors, and other media professionals, journalistic associations, and media organizations, as well as from governmental and non-governmental bodies, are used for monitoring.

This Monitoring Report was prepared by expert monitoring team from the “Savović” Law Office in cooperation with ANEM.

Supported by:

This project is funded by
the European Union



**#EY
ЗА ТЕБЕ**

B | T | D The Balkan Trust
for Democracy

A PROJECT OF THE GERMAN MARSHALL FUND



Norway

I FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

During July, repression against citizens exercising their right to protest across the Republic of Serbia reached its peak. The excessive force to which they were subjected became particularly evident after the large civic gathering “See You on Vidovdan”, at which students symbolically gave citizens the “green light” – a sign that it was time to “take freedom into their own hands” and for the protest to evolve from a student one into a civic one. In this new form of protest, students would be citizens on the streets. Shortly after the protest officially became civic, disobedience spilled over into street blockades.¹

Due to unlawful conduct by police officers and excessive use of force against citizens, the [Belgrade Centre for Human Rights](#) filed several criminal complaints. The complaints were lodged against unidentified members of the police, as well as unknown masked individuals dressed in police uniforms.²

In its statement, the National Convention on the European Union drew particular attention to the fact that among the police units deployed to break up the demonstrations “there were persons without visible identification, suspected of not being members of the regular police.” It also pointed out the “absence of police action during gatherings of masked individuals carrying dangerous tools and persons in unregistered vehicles at rallies organized by the ruling party.”³

Amid the rapid increase in attacks on journalists—especially those reporting from the field and those critical of the authorities in Serbia—the SafeJournalists network assessed that the situation had spiraled out of control. The organizations making up this network demanded urgent protection for media workers in Serbia and underlined data from the Independent Journalists’ Association of Serbia (IJAS), which reported dozens of cases of pressure, threats, and attacks on journalists in just three days. According to IJAS records, more than 160 cases of pressure and attacks on journalists have been documented since the beginning of the year, compared to a total of 166 recorded in the whole of last year.⁴

The OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) called on the Serbian authorities “to respect the right to peaceful assembly, to refrain from any excessive and indiscriminate use of force, and to ensure that all violations of the law are investigated.” The OSCE Mission to Serbia expressed deep concern over the escalation of violence following the 28 June rally in Belgrade, as well as over the subsequent actions of the police. It stressed that the safety of demonstrators, bystanders, and journalists is of crucial importance for the rule of law and democracy.⁵

Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights Michael O’Flaherty emphasized that, despite reassurances given by the Serbian authorities during his April visit, excessive force was being used to suppress demonstrations in Serbia. He expressed particular concern over the arrest of minors and the large number of students who, due to injuries, were hospitalized and/or subjected to criminal proceedings.⁶

The Media Freedom Rapid Response (MFRR) network criticized the [European Com-](#)

[mission's 2025 Rule of Law Report](#) and called on the European Union to respond to its alarming findings and strengthen the defense of media freedom and independent journalism across the EU. Regarding the situation in Serbia, MFRR [stated](#):

While the report on Serbia acknowledges “serious” and “growing” concerns about the independence of the Regulatory Authority for Electronic Media (REM) and the safety of journalists, it fails to reflect the real picture of the ongoing repression since the tragic collapse of the Novi Sad railway station roof in November 2024, which killed 16 people and triggered mass protests against corruption. In this unprecedented context, independent journalism is facing its greatest crisis to date, as the MFRR delegation established during its April 2025 mission. Not only are journalists not protected by public authorities, they are directly confronted with attacks of all kinds, originating from the highest levels of government. Censorship of information, growing pressures on media workers, and the political suffocation of the media landscape have become systemic problems, which have not been sufficiently highlighted as violations of the public’s right to know. With this report, the European Commission provides a weak overview of the state of media freedom and misses the opportunity to warn the Serbian Government of the consequences of the deterioration of the rule of law, which must be urgently addressed.

„Pardon“

In early July, the President of the Republic of Serbia, Aleksandar Vučić, pardoned four activists of the Serbian Progressive Party who were on trial for brutally beating students in Novi Sad on the night between 27 and 28 January, while they were putting up posters announcing a protest. On that occasion, one female student sustained a broken jaw.⁷ The day after the attack, Miloš Vučević, then Prime Minister of Serbia, resigned. The beating of students by the authorities was condemned only declaratively. The accused SNS sympathizers were soon proclaimed “heroes,” and it was with this very word that the President of Serbia addressed them on his Instagram [account](#) just before granting them pardon: “Freedom to the heroes.”

The Serbian expert community assessed the President’s move as a political abuse of the institution of pardon that encouraged violence.⁸

The Dean’s Collegium of the Academy of Arts in Novi Sad, attended by the injured student, stated:

“We strongly condemn this shameful act, which comes at a time of extremely high social tensions and frequent brutal beatings and arrests of students and citizens protesting in cities across Serbia. We believe that this act will not contribute to easing tensions but, on the contrary, will directly lead to further escalation of violence, deepening of conflicts, and increased overall mistrust in the system of which the academic community is an important part.”

Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights Michael O’Flaherty described the act of pardon as unacceptable.⁹

II ATTACKS, THREATS AND PRESSURE

Assault by Gendarmerie Officers on Vuk Cvijić, Journalist of the Weekly Radar

In the early morning of 3 July, after participants in a peaceful student and civic blockade had already dispersed from the intersection in front of the Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade, Gendarmerie officers in full riot gear (wearing balaclavas, helmets, body armor, shields, batons, etc.) suddenly charged towards the faculty building, without any prior warning that coercive measures would be applied, targeting peaceful demonstrators standing on the Slobodan Jovanović Plateau.

Some of the students managed to flee inside the faculty, while others remained on the staircase. They stood silently, pressed against the doors and tall glass panes. The Gendarmerie attempted to break through. Although the students and citizens neither caused disorder nor resisted, the officers pushed them, struck them, shouted at them, intimidated them, and forced them away from the building.¹⁰

At that moment, Cvijić was standing on the Slobodan Jovanović Plateau. With his phone, he was filming the unexpected intervention and the evident abuse by Gendarmerie officers. Although he repeatedly shouted that he was a journalist, one officer tried to seize his phone. Three others soon joined in. One shoved Cvijić and hit him with a shield, while another struck him in the chest with his elbow. Cvijić had no chance to show his press ID.

Roughly forcing him aside, the Gendarmerie made Cvijić sit on a nearby bench, acting on the order of a plainclothes official standing on it. Other officers continued to restrain him. One turned his back to Cvijić, firmly blocking his view and preventing him from filming further. While seated against his will, Cvijić managed to present his press card. It made no difference—the officers continued with the same conduct.¹¹

Throughout the intervention, Gendarmerie members wore no identification badges and refused to identify themselves, despite Cvijić demanding that they do so.

The case was reported through the Independent Journalists' Association of Serbia to the First Basic Public Prosecutor's Office. A complaint was also submitted to the Internal Control Sector.

Journalists' and media associations strongly condemned the assault.¹²

That evening, many citizens were injured. A student of the Faculty of Dramatic Arts was brutally mistreated by individuals believed to be plainclothes police officers. A video published by [Nova.rs](#) shows three persons—one woman and two men—abusing her while she was tied up. One man held a phone close to her face, apparently trying to unlock it that way. As the young woman lowered her head, the other two forced it up by pulling her hair.¹³ Following a complaint filed by the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights, the First Basic Public Prosecutor's Office opened a case.¹⁴

According to Radar, between 30 and 40 students were arrested during the operation. In an attempt to protect them, Biljana Stojković, professor at the Faculty of Biology, was also detained.¹⁵

Lawyer Luka Vodinelić, who was standing on the sidewalk, sustained serious bodily injuries. His mother, Vesna Rakić Vodinelić, retired professor of law, said that he had been severely injured when an unidentified plainclothes man knocked him to the ground.¹⁶

Retired Supreme Court judge Radmila Dragičević Dičić was also attacked.¹⁷

Due to disproportionate use of force and abuse of authority, professors of the Faculty of Law filed a criminal complaint against unidentified Gendarmerie officers.¹⁸



Footage of police violence against Vuk Cvijic
(video: Igor Avžner)

Physical Assault on Photojournalist Aleksa Stanković

Two days after filming police officers insulting women with derogatory slurs, Aleksa Stanković, photographer and history student at the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade—who had been documenting the protests from the outset—was subjected to police violence.¹⁹

Stanković is widely known as the author of the video that refuted claims made by Serbia's top officials, including the President, that during the dispersal of the barricade in front of RTS (11 March 2025), a plainclothes officer had suffered serious injuries inflicted by students allegedly using brass knuckles. Stanković's footage captured the exact moment when the officer was struck by a Gendarmerie member.²⁰

In an interview with Cenzolovka, Stanković described the violence he endured after publishing the video of police officers making vulgar comments about women. When police began dismantling the barricade and chasing demonstrators, Stanković was at the intersection of Ruzveltova and Kraljice Marije streets. After dispersing the crowd, three riot police officers approached him, although he was clearly identifiable as a journalist: he wore a press vest, had a camera around his neck, and displayed four visible press markings in total. As they neared, Stanković stepped back.

One officer tripped him and demanded that he identify himself and stop filming. Calmly, Stanković gave his name, stated that he was a journalist, and showed his press card hanging around his neck. All of this was recorded on video, which cuts off at the moment officers ordered him to stop recording. He was then told to come with them and was pulled into a police van.²¹

One officer remarked that his footage had caused a huge problem and slapped him. He demanded that Stanković stop filming and photographing police officers. Stanković replied that it was his duty to inform the public and tried to explain that such behavior was unlawful and counterproductive. The officer reacted angrily, continuing the threats.²²

A plainclothes policeman then entered the van and ordered Stanković to delete his photos. When he refused, he was struck in the head. According to his account, two officers—one masked, the other unmasked—took turns slapping him. Stanković warned them they could face consequences for their actions. The officers responded only with more orders to delete the footage. He removed the memory card from his camera, which one officer then broke.²³



Aleksa Stanković in the field
(photo: Slobodan Stanković)

A riot policeman opened the van door. Stanković tried to speak with him, but another officer ordered the door closed. He was then told to delete his Instagram and Facebook accounts. Realizing that police could not stay there much longer, Stanković stalled. He repeated that he was a journalist and refused to delete his material. A masked officer reached for his baton. Stanković asked them to call a colleague, pretending he did not know how to delete accounts. The officers continued with threats. One of them took his phone, checked his Instagram profile, and ordered him to restore the device to factory settings. When the phone was handed back to him—so he could reset it himself—Stanković seized the opportunity and locked it. At that moment, an officer grabbed his head and repeatedly slammed it against the window. Stanković counted at least ten blows.²⁴

Finally, an officer outside opened the van door and said they had to move. Stanković followed him out, handed over his ID card, and was told: “I never want to see you again.”²⁵

From that moment he was released. He estimated the abuse lasted about ten minutes. Alongside the physical violence, his equipment was also damaged.²⁶

In solidarity, students gathered in front of the Faculty of Philosophy.²⁷ Journalists’ and media associations strongly condemned the brutal and unlawful conduct of the police, demanding a swift and thorough investigation and the prosecution of all those involved.²⁸

Attacks on Journalists During Reporting at Protests

While dispersing citizens blocking the Miloš Veliki highway near the Lajkovac toll plaza, a member of the Gendarmerie assaulted a journalist and cameraman from TV N1. Footage published by N1 shows the journalist and cameraman following the Gendarmerie officer's instructions and moving to the grassy area beside the highway. The officer, according to N1, aggressively approached journalist Nenad Nešić and shoved him with both hands. He then attempted to prevent cameraman Aleksandar Cvrkotić from filming and at one point tried to seize his camera. After the incident, the officer rejoined his colleagues, while the journalist and cameraman continued reporting.²⁹

The incident was not reported to the competent authorities. TV N1 requested that the Ministry of Interior disclose the identity and badge number of the Gendarmerie officer who attacked their colleagues.³⁰

Journalist associations and media organizations condemned the officer's actions and called for immediate internal review procedures.³¹ They also demanded the establishment of a protocol for intervention units regarding conduct toward journalists during reporting.³²



Shot of police officer reaching for the N1 camera before pushing the cameraman (video: screenshot N1)

During protests in Kraljevo, TV Nova cameraman Dragan Jeković sustained multiple blows. Reporting alongside correspondent Nebojša Jovanović in front of SNS party offices in Čačak, Jeković was attacked while going live. According to Jovanović, Jeković was standing in front of a police cordon that intervened after ruling party supporters sprayed the crowd and police with an unknown substance. The Gendarmerie, Jovanović said, intervened without warning, targeting the crowd rather than those causing the disturbances. Trapped between a car and a display case, Jeković could not move and was struck on his hands and camera, which fell at one point.³³

Experts urged the competent state authorities to act urgently, highlighting the escalation of attacks, pressures, and threats against media workers, which intensified particularly after the fall of the “nadstrešnica” (overhang). They emphasized that attacks are becoming increasingly severe and direct, with police officers as perpetrators becoming a daily occurrence.³⁴

While police forces were dispersing citizens near the Novi Sad Fair, an unidentified man attempted twice to snatch a mobile phone from a TV N1 reporter. Similar interference occurred at the Futoška market, carried out by an intervention unit.³⁵

During coverage of the highway blockade near Lazarevac, Radnički list Kolubara journalist Dragoljub Đorđević was detained and held overnight at the police station.

According to the SafeJournalists database, Đorđević was not participating in the blockade but was present to report. He was filming the protest from behind a roadside barrier. Đorđević stated that the magistrate informed him that he was charged with “a serious traffic offense,” and he was detained based on an “oral order from a Gendarmerie officer.”³⁶

Preventing Coverage by Photographers from the Student Initiative “Faculty of Agriculture in Blockade”

The [Faculty of Agriculture in Blockade](#) reported that their photographer was attacked by police officers while reporting from Novi Pazar. The incident is documented in the SafeJournalists database.³⁷

The photographer was standing on the sidewalk photographing police vehicles parked near the State University of Novi Pazar when officers emerged from a nearby restaurant, grabbed him under the arm, and demanded identification and an explanation for photographing them. He explained he was photographing vehicles, not the officers. The officers insisted that he delete the photos, which he did before being allowed to leave. Another group of masked officers then approached, shouting threats including: “Why are you taking pictures of us?”, “Why do you hate the police?!”, “I will throw your camera into the Ibar river!”, “I will break both your hands!”, “You retard, why did you come here to defend the Turks?!” The officers demanded access to all photos on his phone and camera, claiming he had two SIM cards, despite his assurance he only had one. The photographer was also physically assaulted before eventually being released.³⁸

Threats to Sava Majstorov, journalist at Soinfo portal (Sombor)

While covering protests and citizen blockades in Sombor, Majstorov received death threats. The incident occurred when, exiting his vehicle, he accidentally touched a parked car with the door. A group of people from a nearby café began verbally abusing and threatening him, including individuals affiliated with the ruling party. Despite identifying himself as a journalist on professional duty, the crowd ignored his explanation. Threats included: “I will kill you” and “I will slit your throat.” Majstorov immediately reported the incident to nearby police, who collected statements from all participants.

Journalist associations strongly condemned the attack.³⁹



Žarko Bogosavljević behind police cordon
(photo: Žarko Bogosavljević)

Obstruction of Žarko Bogosavljević, Editor-in-Chief of Razglas News Reporting

While covering student and citizen protests outside a café in Novi Sad, journalist Žarko Bogosavljević, clearly displaying press credentials, was struck on the arm, causing his phone to fall. According to Bogosavljević, the attacker was a member of the Serbian Progressive Party (SNS). The day before, he was threatened by private security attempting to prevent him from filming an event outside the Novi Sad Fair.⁴⁰

In July, pro-government media published Bogosavljević's address on a Telegram group with over 40,000 members at the time.⁴¹

Professional associations emphasized that Bogosavljević is frequently targeted, and according to ANEM, he has faced over thirty threats and attacks since the start of the protests. He often refrains from reporting threats due to lack of trust in state authorities.⁴²

Attack on Stefan Miljuš and Aleksandar Krstić, Journalist and Cameraman, Insajder Media

An unknown man from an improvised camp near Pionirski Park attempted to hit the TV Insajder team with eggs. Stefan Miljuš had previously been physically attacked during reporting in May at Nikola Pašić Square.⁴³ These incidents are documented in the [Monitoring of the Media Scene for April, May, and June 2025](#).

The professional community responded promptly to the attack on Miljuš.⁴⁴

Threat to Jelena Stojković, TV Večernje Novosti correspondent

While reporting on a fire at the Meteris landfill near Vranje, Večernje Novosti correspondent Jelena Stojković was physically attacked by the director of JKP “Komrad,” Zoran Dimitrijević. According to Stojković, when Dimitrijević saw her filming the fire, he twisted her arm and snatched her phone.⁴⁵

The incident was reported to the competent state authorities.⁴⁶

Journalist and media associations, along with colleagues from Večernje Novosti, responded swiftly and called for Dimitrijević to be held accountable.⁴⁷



Zoran Dimitrijević at the moment when he took away Jelena Stojković's phone/Fire at the Meteris landfill (photo/video: Jelena Stojković)

Prevention of Reporting by Sofija Vukajlović, FonNet Journalist

Two men prevented Sofija Vukajlović from filming white tents being blown away by strong winds outside the National Assembly. One man grabbed her shoulder and demanded she delete the footage: “Delete the footage so I can see it, it’s better for you.” While showing her press credentials, a second man approached, questioning which media outlet she worked for: “Which scum filmed them?” The men left after Vukajlović asserted she was on public property and had the right to film. Police present did not intervene.⁴⁸

Journalist and media associations strongly condemned the attack and criticized the common occurrence of police choosing to remain passive during such incidents.⁴⁹ The Independent Association of Electronic Media (ANEM) noted this was the 14th reported instance of interference with journalists at Pionirski Park.⁵⁰

Drones in Zaječar – Over Journalists’ and Activists’ Homes

Miljko Stojanović, journalist at Glas Zaječara, reported to Zaječar Police that drones repeatedly flew over his family home—also housing the Glas Zaječara newsroom—primarily in the evenings. After determining the drone launch site, Stojanović visited the location.

Police, claiming for months to have no information about drone operators, told the media that the filming was conducted by “someone else” and that “everything is fine.” The location was near the apartment of editor Anđela Ristantjević, raising concerns that her residence was being surveilled. Questions remain unanswered: why and on whose orders were the homes of journalists Miljko Stojanović and Anđela Ristantjević, BBC Serbian journalist Nemanja Mitrović, and multiple activists from the informal group Zaječarci u Blokadi being filmed?⁵¹

Stojanović and Ristantjević have previously been subjected to numerous threats and pressures. More details are provided in the Monitoring of the Media Scene in Serbia, [May–June 2025](#).

Threats to TV N1 Newsroom

Journalists at TV N1 have been subjected to numerous threats.⁵² The wave of threatening messages, which began arriving on July 1, followed a statement by the President of the Republic of Serbia, in which he referred to TV N1 and TV Nova S reporting as “pure theorizing,” and a call by the pro-government tabloid *Informer* editor Dragan J. Vučićević to have journalists from United Group arrested by name.⁵³

TV N1 has published only a portion of the threats posted as comments on its website, including:

“...police, crush that scum,” “for this indirect incitement to civil war, you will pay,” “you will hang on Terazije sooner or later,” “you will be burned soon,” “everyone to the machine and shooting,” “...the time has come for a great reckoning; no one can stop us... wherever we meet anyone from N1, THEY WILL BE DEAD. THESE ARE NOT THREATS, THIS IS WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF YOU DO NOT OBEY.”

In addition to online threats, TV N1 received a [threatening letter](#) sent from Belgrade: To the N1 TV Newsroom:

“As a true Serbian patriot, I want to address you with a request to stop the anti-Serbian campaign and inciting propaganda, as it offends the patriotic feelings of the Serbian people. If you feel uncomfortable or unhappy being born as Serbs rather than as others, ‘gifted’ ones, you are free to change your name, surname, place of residence, religion, etc. If you remember, the satirical magazine Charlie Hebdo in 2015 made fun of the feelings of Muslim believers. As Rade Šerbedžija recites, ‘What was your name, dear neighbor, Ema, Selma, Alma, Adela, and did it change your eyes, face, or stomach?’ One could also say: ‘What was your name, Danica, Žaklina, Maja, Nataša, Ivana... and will it change your eyes, face, or stomach... patriotic greetings.’”⁵⁴

The threats were reported by the Independent Journalists’ Association of Serbia (NUNS) to the Third Basic Public Prosecutor’s Office. Regarding the letter, police officers, following the duty prosecutor’s order, collected available evidence, and TV N1 director Igor Božić provided a statement to the competent prosecutor.⁵⁵

Following the threats, TV N1 officially contacted relevant European Union institutions and international organizations focused on the protection of journalists and media freedom.⁵⁶

Guillaume Mersier, spokesperson for the European Commission, confirmed receipt of the letter and stated that a response would be provided “in due course.” He also expressed concern about increasing pressure on journalists and the growing number of attacks they face during student and citizen protests. Mersier emphasized that competent authorities are expected to act swiftly and ensure an effective judicial resolution.⁵⁷

Maja Sever, President of the European Federation of Journalists (EFJ), also condemned the threats against TV N1.⁵⁸ The European and International Federation of Journalists (EFJ-IFJ), along with their members in Serbia, issued an appeal to the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia to provide police protection for TV N1.⁵⁹

Journalist and media associations strongly condemned the threats against colleagues

and the “political violence” perpetrated by government officials.⁶⁰

The Slavko Ćuruvija Foundation reported that at least 57 verbal attacks were recorded between late June and early July by state officials against critical media and journalists. According to the Foundation, these media outlets were accused of inciting violence, orchestrating attacks on police, and promoting physical attacks on political opponents. Notable statements came from the President of the Republic, SNS MPs Milenko Jovanov and Nebojša Bakarec, SNS President Miloš Vučević, Ministers Bratislav Gašić, Milica Đurđević Stamenkovski, Darko Glišić, and the Speaker of the National Assembly Ana Brnabić.⁶¹

Adria News Luxembourg, provider of N1 media services in Serbia, highlighted that a

Редакцији N1 tv

Као искрени српски патриота овим путем желим да Вам се обратим са молбом да престанете са анти српском хајком и хушачком пропагандом, јер то вређа патриотска осећања српског народа. Ако Вам је овде нелагодно или се осећате несрећно рођени као срби, а не као неки „обдарени“ можете слободно да промените име, презиме, место боравка, веру итд.

Ако се сећате хумористичко сатирични лист Шарли Ебдо се поиграо о нашалио са осећањима верника муслиманске вероисповести 2015 год.

Као што Раде Шербеџија каже у једној од својих рецитација,

„како сте се звали драга сусједо,
Ема, Селма, Алма, Адела и
да ли је што измјенило ваше
очи, лице и трбух“

могло би се рећи и овако

како сте се звали Даница, Жаклина, Маја, Наташа, Ивана...
и да ли ће што изменити ваше очи, лице и трбух....

патриотски поздрав

Threatening letter sent to the editorial office of N1 (photo: N1)

public prosecutor, Miodrag Marković, legitimized the call for criminal prosecution of N1 journalists and editors for alleged support of overthrowing the constitutional order during a TV Informer program.⁶²

At the end of the month, after reporting on incidents in Novi Pazar, TV N1 journalists received threats in Facebook comments and on their website. These threats were reported to the competent prosecutor's office through NUNS.⁶³

Examples include:

- "We must immediately go to N1 and kill this scum, burn it to the ground."⁶⁴
- "For everyone at N1 and Nova S, if anything bad happens in Novi Pazar or anywhere in Serbia, no one can guarantee your safety or your families' safety. I am 100% sure your names and addresses are on lists for reciprocal actions. Are you aware of this?"⁶⁵
- "You NDH1 sandwich-eaters await execution."⁶⁶
- "Earlier, Informer TV reported chaos in Novi Pazar on a national basis. They even show how your dogs from N1 broadcast it live like a football match, cheerleader style. I think if, God forbid, a civil war breaks out in this city, which I helped build twice, all of you scum from N1, Nova S, and Today, as well as your families, must be killed from the first to the last, because you are not animals but monsters whose seed must be crushed at the root!!!"⁶⁷

The professional community responded promptly.⁶⁸

SafeJournalists recorded that [Tomislav Lovreković](#) brought a caged rabbit to TV N1 journalist Žaklina Tatalović, presenting it as a "gift" and claiming he was a "big fan." The incident, along with his statement, was captured on TV Informer cameras. Lovreković justified the gift by saying, "Hugh Hefner produced bunnies, and N1 produces rabbits that run away." This case was not reported to authorities.⁶⁹

At the end of June, Žaklina Tatalović received a disturbing message on X (formerly Twitter): "Kill Žaklina! Draw a target!" The message was promptly reported to the authorities.

Targeting of Veran Matić by the President of the Republic of Serbia, Aleksandar Vučić

According to domestic and international journalists' and media associations, the President of the Republic of Serbia, responding to a question posed by Verica Bradić, the host of the program Hit Tweet broadcast on TV Pink, endangered the safety of Veran Matić, journalist and Chairman of the Managing Board of ANEM.

Veran Matić, a member of the Permanent Working Group on the Safety of Journalists and Chair of the Commission for the Investigation of Murders of Journalists established by the Government of the Republic of Serbia in 2012, until recently served as the Special Envoy of the President of the Republic of Serbia for resolving the issue of missing persons in the Republic of Croatia. Due to his journalistic work, he was under 24-hour police protection for six years (2011–2016).⁷⁰



Veran Matić (photo: Marija Janković)

Commenting in the mentioned program on the case of Marko Marjanović, a user of the social network X who was prohibited under highly questionable [circumstances](#) and for dubious reasons from using social networks, chat applications, YouTube, and from attending registered and unregistered gatherings, because he had published on his X account the phone numbers of three RTS journalists and the Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia, and was charged with stalking the Speaker of the National Assembly under Article 138a of the Criminal Code (more in [Monitoring of the Media Scene, May 2025](#)) – the President of the Republic of Serbia stated the following:

“Had someone done that with a journalist from N1 or with Veran Matić, that person would have gone to custody and to prison, or shot directly.”

The host then asked the President: “Where does this turnaround regarding Mr. Matić come from?” The President’s reply was as follows:

“Because with them, there is nothing that has to do with honor and truth. It is completely irrelevant which of them you are talking about. You see, it would be good if those who were arrested, detained, and convicted because of Veran Matić had their records erased – if he is already so kind to people – as if they had never even been punished. And that he nicely takes them whiskey or a bottle of wine to their homes and apologizes for the fact that people served prison sentences because of him, though innocent. How else does it look to you?”⁷¹

Veran Matić stated that he perceives the President’s remarks as intimidation and an attempt to prevent him from providing support to his fellow journalists. With those words, Matić believes, the President gave a green light to those accused and convicted in cases of attacks on journalists to approach him and “collect” from him what they served in detention or prison. Matić requested that the Ministry of the Interior conduct a personal security assessment.⁷²

Journalists’ and media associations that are members of the Permanent Working Group on the Safety of Journalists, as well as domestic and international associations dedicated to the protection of journalists, strongly condemned the President’s statement, which endangered the safety of Veran Matić.⁷³

A “Friendly Warning” to Ljiljana Stojanović, Editor-in-Chief of the Regional Information Agency JUGpress

Ljiljana Stojanović, Editor-in-Chief of the Regional Information Agency JUGpress and member of the Permanent Working Group on the Safety of Journalists, informed the public via her social media accounts that she had received a “friendly warning” from several individuals from security structures, people she had known for years, telling her to “be careful” and that a “set-up” was being prepared against her. The journalist believes that the messages were sent to her because of her profession. She expressed deep concern for her own safety, as well as for the safety of her family members and the editorial staff she manages.⁷⁴

For years, the JUGpress editor has been reporting various forms of attacks, pressures, and threats related to her journalistic work.⁷⁵

In addition to the strong support they extended to their colleague, professional associations demanded an urgent response from the competent institutions and reminded them that the JUGpress editorial office has for years been exposed to threats, intimidation, malicious campaigns by pro-government tabloids, SLAPP lawsuits, as well as financial and institutional discrimination.⁷⁶

Threats Directed at Journalist Kristina Demeter Filipčev

Journalist Kristina Demeter Filipčev received threats via the social network Facebook. The threat was posted as a comment on her post regarding the sixteen minutes of silence held for those killed by the collapse of a canopy in Novi Sad. She was told: “You treacherous bitch, we’ll shave your head like the German whores in ’45!”⁷⁷

The threats were reported to the Special Prosecutor’s Office for High-Tech Crime.⁷⁸

Journalists’ and media associations condemned the threats directed at their colleague.⁷⁹

Dismissal of Criminal Complaint Concerning the Attack on Cameraman Mirko Todorović

The Basic Public Prosecutor’s Office in Novi Sad dismissed a criminal complaint for the offense of Violent Conduct filed against SNS member Vuk Raonić. The complaint was submitted in connection with a physical assault on cameraman Mirko Todorović. The attack occurred in November of last year while the cameraman was reporting from a protest in front of SNS premises, when Raonić charged at him and knocked him to the ground.⁸⁰

The prosecution held that there were no grounds to suspect that Raonić had committed a criminal offense subject to prosecution ex officio. However, as Raonić’s actions constituted elements of the misdemeanor of Insult, Violence, Threat, or Brawling, the prosecution announced that it would file a request to initiate proceedings before the Misdemeanor Court.⁸¹

Journalists’ and media associations condemned the dismissal of the criminal complaint, while the injured journalist announced that he would appeal the prosecutor’s decision.⁸²

Dismissal of Criminal Complaint in the Case of Obstruction of Reporting by N1 Journalist Mladen Savatović

Television N1 reported that the Higher Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade had dismissed the criminal complaint filed against Serbian Progressive Party official Dejan Milenković for the attack on journalist Mladen Savatović. The prosecution held that Milenković's actions did not contain elements of a criminal offense subject to prosecution ex officio.⁸³

The incident occurred in March of last year. The journalist had visited Mala Krsna to investigate suspicions that the asphaltting of a street (for which residents had waited for years) had taken place only after about twenty locals traveled to Belgrade to change their place of residence in order to be able to vote in the capital.⁸⁴

While on the ground, Savatović and his cameraman were approached by Dejan Milenković who, reaching for the journalist's microphone, told them to stop filming.

Savatović warned Milenković that he would call the police, but Milenković ignored him and continued trying to prevent him from recording. At one point he told Savatović: "I'll smash your camera." Afterward, Milenković retreated, then approached the journalist again in an attempt to "justify" his behavior. The incident was recorded by the N1 camera.⁸⁵

Commenting on the dismissal of the complaint, Marija Babić of the Independent Journalists' Association of Serbia stated:

*"Not only does the police fail to protect journalists and respond when they are attacked, but journalists themselves are assaulted by the police, and we see no accountability. We also see the prosecution striving more to explain why in a given situation there is no criminal offense and to claim that it is not within their jurisdiction, distancing themselves from responsibility. Less attention is given to sanctioning unlawful behavior, in this case against N1 and our colleague Savatović."*⁸⁶

Conviction in the Case of Wanted Posters with the Image of Journalist Isidora Kovačević

Following the annulment of the first-instance judgment and a retrial, the Basic Court in Šabac again handed down a conviction for endangering the safety of journalist Isidora Kovačević and two other persons. Having been found guilty of posting “wanted posters” with the image of the journalist and two others, Milan Filipović from Šabac was sentenced to a total prison term of two years and was also prohibited from approaching the victims for one year.⁸⁷

The posters were put up after hooded individuals armed with clubs and hammers beat citizens on the Šabac bridge who were protesting against the Rio Tinto company. Isidora Kovačević was reporting from the bridge at the time and published the names and functions of ruling party members who assaulted and harassed the demonstrators. After three years of almost daily intimidation and death threats, Isidora decided to leave her hometown of Šabac and move to Belgrade.⁸⁸

More on the case of Isidora Kovačević can be found in Monitoring of the Media Scene in Serbia, [October 2024](#) and [May 2025](#).



Wanted Poster (photo: private archive)

The Case of Vladimir Mitrić, Correspondent of Večernje novosti

An attempt to enforce a judgment awarding costs in proceedings in which former police officer Ljubinko Todorović was sentenced to one year in prison for causing serious bodily injury to Vladimir Mitrić has remained unsuccessful.

The attack on Mitrić took place in the evening hours of 12 September 2005, in the entrance of the building where Mitrić lived in the center of Loznica. The attack in many ways resembled the murder of Milan Pantić. Like Pantić, Mitrić was struck from behind with a wooden object similar to a baseball bat. As a result of the blows, Mitrić suffered a broken left forearm and other serious injuries. The instigators of the attack were never identified.⁸⁹

Since then, Vladimir Mitrić has been under police protection. For almost 15 years he has been unsuccessfully trying to collect debts owed to him by Todorović under four final judgments in lawsuits against the former police officer. Mitrić can only collect the debts through enforcement proceedings, which require “investments” on his part in the form of court fees and advance payments for enforcement. To date, Mitrić has stated, his outlays in pursuit of debt collection have amounted to at least 2 million dinars.⁹⁰

New Light on Surveillance Conducted by the Security Information Agency (BIA)

Journalists of Radio Free Europe have obtained new information concerning surveillance carried out by the Security Information Agency (BIA) using mobile communications monitoring tools. In mid-December 2024, the international organization Amnesty International published the report [“Digital Prison” – Surveillance and Repression of Civil Society in Serbia](#). This case study aims to shed light on how the Serbian authorities exercise control and demonstrate power over civil society by means of surveillance technologies and tactics of digital repression. (See [Monitoring of the Media Scene, December 2024](#).)

In RFE’s investigation, details were revealed from documents that leaked onto the deep web following a cyberattack on Informatika AD. The authenticity of these documents has not been confirmed by Informatika AD. Journalists learned that, through Informatika AD, the Security Information Agency in 2015 renewed two licenses for UFED Cellebrite and four licenses for the Swedish company Micro Systemation’s tool XRY/XACT. In 2019, four more licenses for XRY/XACT were extended, along with one license each for Forensic Explorer, Magnet Axion, X-Ways Forensics, and a tool produced by AccessData, as well as two licenses for a Cellebrite product.⁹¹

A digital illustration of a circuit board with glowing blue lines representing data flow. The board is dark with various components and is set against a black background with a white, torn-paper-like border at the top and bottom.

Illustration: Israel Palcio on Unsplash

III ANNIVERSARIES

COMMEMORATING JOURNALISTS

KILLED OR MISSING IN KOSOVO

Ismail Berbatovci, correspondent of the Pristina daily Rilindja and editor-in-chief of the monthly Fjala Jone, went missing in July 1998. According to his wife's testimony, Berbatovci went to the KLA headquarters in Lipovica on July 17, and did not return home after July 23. His family reported his disappearance to the Red Cross and the Serbian police.⁹²

IV MONITORING THE ADOPTION OF

NEW LAWS

No significant developments were recorded in July regarding the adoption of new legislation.

V IMPLEMENTATION OF EXISTING

REGULATIONS

Regulatory Authority for Electronic Media (REM)

Representatives of the Independent Journalists' Association of Serbia (NUNS) and the Journalists' Association of Serbia (UNS) attended a session of the Serbian National Assembly's Committee on Culture and Information on July 1, 2025. In a statement to FoNet, NUNS President Željko Bodrožić explained that the two associations appeared at the session "at the urging of the international community and in response to the ruling majority's willingness to backtrack." At the session, Bodrožić requested that the Committee verify whether the journalists' associations that had nominated candidates for the REM Council met the criteria for proposers—specifically, that they have at least 300 dues-paying members.⁹³

The Committee adopted the list of candidates proposed by journalists' associations.

The following associations were recognized as authorized proposers: the Independent Journalists' Association of Serbia, the Journalists' Association of Serbia, and the Professional Journalists' Association of Serbia (PROUNS). The nominated candidates were: Đorđe Vlajić and Mileva Malešić (proposed by NUNS and UNS) and Maja Mišković Marković (proposed by PROUNS).⁹⁴

The Committee also accepted the candidacies of individuals nominated by associations dedicated to advancing freedom of expression: Antonela Riha, Jasmina Ninković, and Rodoljub Šabić.⁹⁵

Project Co-Financing

The Association of Independent Electronic Media (ANEM), the Journalists' Association of Serbia, the Independent Journalists' Association of Serbia, and Lokal Pres argued that the evaluation of media projects and the allocation of project co-financing funds continue to be conducted in a non-transparent and irregular manner, relying on numerous questionable practices. According to these organizations, in many competitions "the entire process has been rendered meaningless by the scoring system and criteria, the method of selecting commission members, the choice of projects funded, and the amounts awarded."⁹⁶

In a joint statement, they emphasized that some local governments, despite being legally obliged to do so, had not published formal decisions on the allocation of funds, but only short announcements or meeting minutes. The signatories pointed to the trend of channeling funds to a single outlet (for example, in Prokuplje, 95% of the total budget was awarded to Most Net TV, with the remaining 5% divided equally among four other media outlets), as well as to the trend of reducing overall amounts for project co-financing (the lowest allocation came from the municipality of Golubac: RSD 100,000 for the year, with a maximum of RSD 50,000 per project). They also highlighted the entrenched practice of appointing the same individuals to multiple commissions, as well as the frequent reappearance of certain "independent experts" (for instance, Branislav Sančanin and Branimir Grulović).⁹⁷

Regarding the results of the Ministry of Information and Telecommunications' competition for co-financing media content in minority languages, the signatories underlined that most of the funds were awarded to Serbian-language outlets linked to Radoica Milosavljević and Slavko Stijaković.⁹⁸

ANEM further reported that Večernje novosti received more than RSD 11 million in project co-financing, despite repeated violations of the Serbian Journalists' Code of Ethics documented by the Press Council.⁹⁹ According to ANEM, the "record-holders" in Vojvodina were Dnevnik, Novi Sad TV, and Radio-Television Pančevo, which received tens of millions in project funding.¹⁰⁰

VI SLAPP LAWSUITS TARGETING JOURNALISTS AND MEDIA

Criminal Lawsuit Against KRIK Journalist Sofia Bogosavljev

The company “Starting”—one of the main subcontractors involved in work on the Novi Sad Railway Station, where the collapse of a canopy killed 16 people—filed a criminal lawsuit against KRIK journalist Sofia Bogosavljev. She was charged with the criminal offense of Damaging Business Reputation and Creditworthiness (Article 239 of the Criminal Code). The lawsuit concerned her article, [“The Novi Sad station was renovated by a company prosecuted for injuries to workers at unsecured construction sites”](#), „Novosad-sku stanicu renovirala firma protiv koje su vođeni postupci zbog povreda radnika na neobezbeđenim gradilištima” published in February of this year. The private prosecutor asked the court to find her guilty and impose a fine of RSD 300,000.¹⁰¹



The KRIK editorial office celebrates their tenth anniversary in front of the Second Basic Court in Belgrade (photo: Veran Matić)

The article revealed that workers at unsecured “Starting” construction sites had been injured on multiple occasions. Based on collected documentation, the journalists concluded that inspection authorities had initiated several misdemeanor proceedings against “Starting,” most of which were dismissed due to the statute of limitations.¹⁰²

Commenting on the lawsuit, KRIK’s editorial team stressed that all published information came from official documents, i.e., from institutions that provided the data lawfully. The fact that construction sites were unsecured and workers injured is confirmed by the records of misdemeanor courts and the relevant ministry.¹⁰³

The lawsuit alleges that the journalist “deliberately misrepresented ‘Starting’s’ business operations, presenting false claims about unsecured construction sites and injured workers, circumstances that were intended to link ‘Starting’ with the tragic collapse of the Novi Sad Railway Station canopy, in which 15 people lost their lives.”¹⁰⁴

In addition to the KRIK journalist, “Starting” also sued six other individuals.

The National Working Group for Combating SLAPP expressed deep concern over the lawsuit, describing it as “yet another case with the characteristics of a SLAPP (Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation)—a legal instrument used to intimidate journalists, obstruct their work, and drain them financially.”¹⁰⁵

The statement reads:

The tendency to bring criminal charges against journalists—particularly for alleged ‘damage to reputation’ of companies doing business with the state—represents a particularly dangerous trend. This is a legal abuse aimed at criminalizing investigative journalists, prosecuting them as if they were criminals, and thereby silencing and deterring them from further work [...].

*Since ‘Starting’ is engaged in projects funded by Serbian citizens, it is crucial that the public know whether the company complies with the law, as well as how institutions treat those who violate it.*¹⁰⁶

KRIK’s editorial team received strong support from the professional community.¹⁰⁷

First Final Judgment in Civil Proceedings Against Verica Marinčić, Editor-in-Chief of IN Medija

In July, a judgment became final which, in October last year, ordered Verica Marinčić to pay RSD 100,000 in non-pecuniary damages to the plaintiff. The case concerned an article about gift packages distributed at a reception hosted by the president of the Inđija municipality (the packages contained jars of honey Fruškogorski Skočko – Joy at Home, also advertised as an aphrodisiac), in which she published photographs of under-age karate athletes¹⁰⁸ taken from the Inđija Municipality website. Given that Marinčić is facing a total of seven lawsuits over the same event, with well-founded fears that the outcomes may be identical, the survival of the IN Medija portal is now seriously at risk. For this reason, a fundraising campaign has been launched to support the outlet.¹⁰⁹

(More on the lawsuits against journalist Verica Marinčić can be found in the [Media Scene Monitoring Report on Serbia, June 2024.](#))

Journalists' and media associations voiced their support, stressing that "the IN Medija case clearly demonstrates how SLAPP lawsuits can push a media outlet to the brink of closure, which would deal a serious blow to media pluralism and citizens' right to be informed."¹¹⁰



Supported by:

This project is funded by
the European Union



#EY
ЗА ТЕБЕ

B | T | D

The Balkan Trust
for Democracy

A PROJECT OF THE GERMAN MARSHALL FUND



Norway

Carrier:



Partners:



Centar za razvoj lokalnih medija

INS  JDER

This publication was released with the financial support of the European Union, Norway, and the Balkan Trust for Democracy, a project of the German Marshall Fund of the United States. The content is the sole responsibility of the Association of Independent Electronic Media and does not necessarily reflect the official views of the European Union, the Government of Norway, the German Marshall Fund, or the Balkan Trust for Democracy.

- 1 [Imate zeleno svetlo](#) (You Have the Green Light), authors: Ivana Šanjević and Anđelija Stojković, published on June 28, 2025, on FoNet website.
- 2 [Podneto više krivičnih prijava zbog nezakonitog postupanja policije i lica koja se tako predstavljaju](#) (Multiple Criminal Complaints Filed over Unlawful Conduct by Police Officers and Individuals Posing as Police Officers), statement of the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights, published on July 30, 2025, on the organization's website.
- 3 [Statement Nacionalnog konventa o Evropskoj uniji povodom prekomerne upotrebe sile nad učesnicima protesta](#) (Statement of the National Convention on the European Union regarding excessive use of force against protesters), published on July 3, 2025, on the platform's website.
- 4 [Situacija van kontrole - zahtevamo hitnu zaštitu medijskih radnika/ca u Srbiji](#) (Situation Out of Control – We Demand Urgent Protection of Media Workers in Serbia), statement of the SafeJournalists Network, published on July 3, 2025, on the network's website.
- 5 [ODIHR poziva vlast Srbije da se uzdrži od prekomerne i neselektivne upotrebe sile](#) (ODIHR Urges Serbian Authorities to Refrain from Excessive and Indiscriminate Use of Force), published on July 4, 2025, on the N1 website, source: Beta.
- 6 [Savet Evrope: Vlasti u Srbiji treba da se uzdrže od prekomerne upotrebe sile i proizvoljnih hapšenja](#) (Council of Europe: Authorities in Serbia Must Refrain from Excessive Use of Force and Arbitrary Arrests), published on July 4, 2025, on the NUNS website, source: Council of Europe.
- 7 [Vučić pomilovao aktiviste SNS-a optužene da su studentkinji polomili vilicu](#) (Vučić pardoned SNS activists accused of breaking a student's jaw), author: Bojana Jovanović, published on July 3, 2025 on KRIK portal.
- 8 [Ilić: Pomilovanjem aktivista SNS-a, Vučić prekršio Ustav i Evropsku konvenciju o ljudskim pravima](#) (Ilić: By pardoning SNS activists, Vučić violated the Constitution and the European Convention on Human Rights), news report published July 16, 2025, on TV N1 website.
- 9 [Savet Evrope: Vlasti u Srbiji treba da se uzdrže od prekomerne upotrebe sile i proizvoljnih hapšenja](#) (Council of Europe: Authorities in Serbia should refrain from excessive use of force and arbitrary arrests), published on July 4, 2025 on NUNS website, source Council of Europe.
- 10 [Novinari sve češće meta policije: Vuka Cvijića udarali znajući da je novinar, kao da ih je to motivisalo](#) (Journalists are increasingly targets of the police: they hit Vuk Cvijić knowing he was a journalist, as if that motivated them), author: Uglješa Bokić, published on July 4, 2025, on Cenzolovka website.
- 11 Ibid.
- 12 [ANEM alarm: Policija udarala štitom i otimala telefon novinaru Vuku Cvijiću](#) (ANEM alarm: Police beat journalist Vuk Cvijić with a shield and snatched his phone), statement published on July 3, 2025 on ANEM website; [SafeJournalists: Situacija van kontrole - zahtevamo hitnu zaštitu medijskih radnika/ca u Srbiji](#), (SafeJournalists: The situation is out of control - we demand immediate protection of media workers in Serbia), statement published on July, 3, 2025, on SafeJournalists network website.
- 13 [Oglasili se studenti FDU u blokadi: Maltretirana devojka je naša koleginica, zauvek ćemo pamtiti](#) (FDU students in the blockade spoke out: The harassed girl is our colleague, we will always remember), published on July 8, 2025, on [Nova.rs](#).
- 14 [Tužilaštvo otvorilo predmet o slučaju studentkinje FDU — Jukom: Očekujemo reakciju i po službenoj dužnosti](#) (The Prosecutor's Office opened a case on the case of a female student at FDU — Jukom: We expect a reaction on official duty), published on July 9, 2025, on Insajder website.
- 15 Ibid.
- 16 [Advokat Luka Vodinelić zadobio teške povrede i frakture tokom intervencije žandarmerije kod Pravnog](#) (Lawyer Luka Vodinelić suffered serious injuries and fractures during the intervention of the gendarmerie near Pravno), published on July 3, 2025, on N1website, source FoNet.
- 17 [Cilj je bio da se studenti tuku i privedu](#) (The goal was to beat and arrest the students), author: Vuk

Z. Cvijić, published on July 3, 2025 on Radar weekly website.

18 [Profesori Pravnog podneli krivičnu prijavu protiv pripadnika Žandarmerije zbog nasilja nad studentima ispred tog fakulteta](#), (Law professors filed a criminal complaint against members of the Gendarmerie for violence against students in front of that faculty), published on July 15, 2025, on Danas daily website.

19 [Student Filozofskog: Policajci me 10 minuta tukli u marici, naizmenično šamarali, glavu mi udarali u staklo](#) (Philosophy student: The police beat me for 10 minutes in the police van, alternately slapped me, hit my head against the glass), author: Tijana Zarić, text published on July 2, 2025, on N1 website.

20 [Stanković: Kidnapovali su me zbog mog rada. Policajci su me tukli i izivljavali se, ali nisam obrisao snimke](#) (Stanković: I was kidnapped because of my work. The policemen beat me and tortured me, but I didn't delete the videos), author Jelena L. Petković, published on July 11, 2025, on Cenzolovka website.

21 Ibid.

22 Ibid.

23 Ibid.

24 Ibid.

25 Ibid.

26 [Student Filozofskog: Policajci me 10 minuta tukli u marici, naizmenično šamarali, glavu mi udarali u staklo](#) (Philosophy student: The police beat me for 10 minutes in the police van, alternately slapped me, hit my head against the glass), author: Tijana Zarić, text published on July 2, 2025, on N1 website.

27 [Studenti večeras organizuju protest ispred Filozofskog zbog privođenja kolege](#) (Tonight, students are organizing a protest in front of Faculty of Philosophy because of the arrest of a colleague), published on July 2, 2025, on N1 website, source Beta.

28 [NUNS: Policajci koji su tukli Aleksu Stankovića moraju da odgovaraju](#) (NUNS: The police officers who beat Aleksa Stanković must be held accountable), statement published on July 2, 2025 on NUNS website; [UNS: Unutrašnja kontrola MUP-a da hitno istraži policijsko maltretiranje fotoreportera Alekse Stankovića](#) (UNS: Internal control of the MUP to urgently investigate the police mistreatment of photojournalist Aleksa Stanković), statement published on July 2, 2025 on UNS website; [ANEM alarm: Odmah prekinuti sa policijskom brutalnošću nad medijskim radnicima](#) (ANEM alarm: Stop immediately with police brutality against media workers), statement published on July 2, 2025, on ANEM website; [SafeJournalists: Situacija van kontrole - zahtevamo hitnu zaštitu medijskih radnika/ca u Srbiji](#) (SafeJournalists: The situation is out of control - we demand immediate protection of media workers in Serbia), statement published on July 3, 2025, on SafeJournalists network website.

29 [Žandarm agresivno gurao novinara i snimatelja N1 na auto-putu, pokušao da im uzme kameru](#) (The gendarme aggressively pushed the journalist and cameraman N1 on the highway, tried to take their camera), published on July 25, 2025, on N1 website; [Stvarni napadi na novinare, Aleksandar Cvrkotić i Nenad Nešić, Lazarevac](#), (Actual attacks on journalists, Aleksandar Cvrkotić and Nenad Nešić, Lazarevac), published on July 25, 2025, on SafeJournalists network website.

30 ['Ovo sam doživeo jedino od navijača, nikad od uniformisanog lica': Na ekipu N1 nasrnuo pripadnik Žandarmerije](#) ('I've only experienced this from football fans, never from a uniformed person': The N1 team was attacked by a member of the Gendarmerie), author: S. K., published on July 25, 2025, on N1 website.

31 [UNS: Da odgovara žandarm koji je gurao ekipu N1](#) (UNS: The gendarme who pushed the N1 team must be held accountable), published on July 27, 2025, on UNS website; [NUNS: Policija mora hitno da prestane sa napadima na novinare – tražimo odgovornost za zloupotrebe](#) (NUNS: The police must urgently stop attacks on journalists - we demand responsibility for abuses), statement published on July 28, 2025, on NUNS website.

32 [Žandarmerija protiv novinara](#) (Gendarmerie against journalists), statement published on July 26,

2025, on ANEM website.

33 [Policija napala ekipu TV Nova na sinoćnjem protestu u Kraljevu](#) (The police attacked the TV Nova crew at last night's protest in Kraljevo), published on July 30, 2025, on N1 website.

34 [NUNS: Osuđujemo pretnje i nasilje nad novinarima u Kraljevu i Bečeju](#) (NUNS: We condemn threats and violence against journalists in Kraljevo and Bečej), statement published on July 30, 2025, on NUNS website; [UNS: Da odgovara policajac koji je udarao snimatelja TV Nova Dragana Jekovića](#) (UNS: The policeman who hit TV Nova cameraman Dragan Jeković should be held accountable), statement published on July 30, 2025, on UNS website.

35 [Napeto tokom noći u Novom Sadu: Policija potiskivala građane, oni pevali himnu, ometana report-erka N1](#) (Tense during the night in Novi Sad: The police suppressed the citizens, they sang the national anthem, the N1 reporter was disturbed), author: Lea Apro, published on July 2, 2025, on N1 website.

36 [Stvarni napadi na novinare, Dragoljub Djordjević, Lazarevac](#) (Actual attacks on journalists, Dragoljub Djordjević, Lazarevac), extract from the SafeJournalists network database published on July 25, 2025, on their website.

37 [Stvarni napadi na novinare, Fotograf Poljoprivrednog fakulteta, Novi Pazar, 29.07.2025. - SafeJournalists](#) (Actual attacks on journalists, Photographer of the Faculty of Agriculture, Novi Pazar), extract from the SafeJournalists network database published on July 29, 2025, on their website.

38 Ibid.

39 [ANEM alarm: „Ubiću te, zaklaću te“ - nedopustive pretnje predstavnika SNS novinaru SOinfo.org](#) (ANEM alarm: “I will kill you, I will slaughter you” - unacceptable threats of SNS representatives to SOinfo.org journalist), statement published on July 11, 2025, on ANEM website; [Pretnje novinarima televizije N1 i portala Soinfo zahtevaju hitnu i odlučnu reakciju nadležnih organa u Srbiji](#) (Threats to the journalists of the N1 television and the Soinfo portal require an urgent and decisive reaction from the competent authorities in Serbia), statement published on July 11, 2025, on SafeJournalists network website; [NDNV: Osuđujemo brutalne pretnje novinaru u Somboru, nadležni da odmah reaguju](#) (NDNV: We condemn the brutal threats to the journalist in Sombor, authorities to react immediately), statement published on July 1, 2025, on NDNV website.

40 [ANEM alarm: Preko 30 napada na novosadskog novinara Žarka Bogosavljevića](#) (ANEM alarm: Over 30 attacks on Novi Sad journalist Žarko Bogosavljević), statement published on July 18, 2025, on ANEM website.

41 [Prorežimski mediji objavljuju adrese kritičara režima: Bogosavljević kaže - neprijatno i uznemirujuće](#) (Pro-regime media publishes addresses of critics of the regime: Bogosavljević says - unpleasant and disturbing), author: Sanja Kosović, published on July 23, 2025, on N1 website.

42 [ANEM alarm: Preko 30 napada na novosadskog novinara Žarka Bogosavljevića](#) (ANEM alarm: Over 30 attacks on Novi Sad journalist Žarko Bogosavljević), statement published on July 18, 2025, on ANEM website.

43 [Ekipa TV Insajder ponovo napadnuta tokom snimanja kod Pionirskog parka](#) (The TV Insider crew was attacked again during filming near Pionirski Park), published on July 21, 2025, on Insajder web site.

44 [UNS: Nadležni da kazne vinovnike napada na ekipu TV Insajder u Pionirskom parku](#) (UNS: Competent to punish the perpetrators of the attack on the TV Insider team in Pionirski Park), statement published on July 22, 2025, on UNS website.

45 [UNS: Direktor JKP „Komrad“ Zoran Dimitrijević da odgovara za napad na novinarku „Večernjih novosti“ Jelenu Stojković](#) (UNS: Director of PUK “Komrad” Zoran Dimitrijević to answer for the attack on “Večernje novosti” journalist Jelena Stojković), statement published on July 23, 2025 on UNS website.

46 Ibid.

47 [Saopštenje dopisnika 'Novosti' povodom fizičkog napada na kolegicu iz Vranja: tražimo hitnu reakciju nadležnih institucija](#) (Statement by the 'Novosti' correspondent regarding the physical attack

on a colleague from Vranje: we are looking for an immediate reaction from the competent institutions), published on July 23, 2025 on UNS website; [ANEM alarm: Novinarke sve češća meta fizičkih napada, pretnji i uznemirujućih poruka](#) (ANEM alarm: Journalists are increasingly the target of physical attacks, threats and disturbing messages), statement published on July 25, 2025, on ANEM website.

48 [Nasrtaj na novinarku FoNeta](#) (Attack on FoNet female journalist), published on July 7, 2025, on FoNet website.

49 [ANEM Alarm: 14. incident kod Pionirskog parka, policija da omogući rad novinarima](#) (ANEM Alarm: 14th incident near Pionirski Park, police to allow journalists to work), statement published on July 8, 2025, on ANEM website; [NUNS: Zabranjena zona za medije? Hitno istražiti napad na novinarku Foneta](#) (NUNS: Prohibited zone for the media? Urgently investigate the attack on journalist Foneta), statement published on July 8, 2025, on NUNS website; [UNS: Nadležni da kazne odgovorne za napad na Sofiju Vukajlović](#) (UNS: Competent to punish those responsible for the attack on Sofija Vukajlović), statement published on July 8, 2025, on UNS website.

50 [ANEM Alarm: 14. incident kod Pionirskog parka, policija da omogući rad novinarima](#) (ANEM Alarm: 14th incident near Pionirski Park, police to allow journalists to work), statement published on July 8, 2025, on ANEM website.

51 [Redakcija Glasa Zaječara pita zbog čega i po čijem nalogu se vrši snimanje dvorišta Miljka Stojanovića i stana Andjele Ristantijević](#) (The editors of Glas Zaječar ask why and on whose order the yard of Miljko Stojanović and the apartment of Andjela Ristantijević are being filmed), published on July 1, 2025, on Glas Zaječara website.

52 [Pretnje smrću i fizičkoj sigurnosti novinara, N1 slučaj 6, Beograd](#) (Threats to the death and physical safety of journalists, N1 case 6, Belgrade), published July 1, 2025, on SafeJournalists website.

53 [Vučić nas zove teroristima, Informer traži hapšenje novinara: Brutalne uvrede i napadi na redakcije N1 i Nove](#) (Vučić calls us terrorists, Informer demands the arrest of journalists: Brutal insults and attacks on the newsrooms of N1 and Nova), author: Maja Nikolić, published on June 30, 2025 on N1 website.

54 [Preteće pismo stiglo redakciji N1: 'Ako se sećate Šarli ebdoa...](#) (A threatening letter reached the editorial office of N1: 'If you remember Charlie Hebdo...'), published on July 11, 2025, on N1 website.

55 [Pretnje smrću i fizičkoj sigurnosti novinara, Redakcija TV N1, Beograd](#) (Death threats and threats to physical safety of journalists, TV N1 Newsroom, Belgrade), published on July 11, 2025 as part of the SafeJournalists network database

56 [TV N1 obavestila evropske institucije i međunarodne organizacije o eskalaciji pretnji i napada](#) (TV N1 informed European institutions and international organizations about the escalation of threats and attack), published on July 11, 2025, on N1 website.

57 [EK: Primili smo pismo N1, zabrinuti smo zbog sve većeg pritiska na novinare - nadležni hitno da reaguju](#) (EC: We received letter N1, we are concerned about the increasing pressure on journalists - the authorities should react urgently), author: Nikola Radišić, published on July 14, 2025, on N1 website.

58 [Predsednica Evropske federacije novinara osudila pretnje smrću zaposlenima N1](#) (The President of the European Federation of Journalists condemned the death threats against N1 employees), published on July 14, 2025 on UNS website, source Beta.

59 [Federacije novinara pozivaju MUP da obezbedi policijsku zaštitu za televiziju N1](#) (The Federation of Journalists calls on the Ministry of Interior to provide police protection for N1 television), published on July 16, 2025, on NUNS website, source N1, A. N.

60 [ANEM Alarm: Procesuirati sve koji šire lažne vesti da su novinari N1 i Nova S teroristi](#) (ANEM Alarm: Prosecute everyone who spreads false news that the journalists of N1 and Nova S are terrorists), statement published on July 1, 2025 on ANEM website; [Pretnje redakciji N1 u Srbiji su posledica opasnog targetiranja novinara – nadležni da hitno reaguju](#) (Threats to the newsroom of N1 in Serbia are the result of dangerous targeting of journalists - the authority to react urgently), statement published on July

1, 2025, on SafeJournalists website; [MFRR poziva Vučića da odmah prestane da koristi opasnu retoriku prema N1 i Novoj](#) (MFRR calls on Vučić to immediately stop using dangerous rhetoric towards N1 and Nova), published on July 1, 2025, on N1 website; [UNS: Javni funkcioneri da prestanu sa agresivnim govorom protiv medija](#) (UNS: Public officials to stop aggressive speech against the media), statement published on July 1, 2025, on UNS website; [UNS: Tužilaštvo za VTK hitno da reaguje na seriju pretnji redakciji N1](#) (UNS: The Prosecutor's Office for High-tech crime should urgently respond to a series of threats to the N1 newsroom), statement published on July 2, 2025, on UNS website; [UNS: Nadležni da što pre obaveste javnost o rezultatima istrage pretnji N1 i kazne odgovorne](#) (UNS: Competent to inform the public as soon as possible about the results of the investigation into the threat of N1 and punish those responsible), statement published on July 11, 2025, on UNS website; ['Naš protest' osuđuje pretnje našoj redakciji: Novinari N1 su smeli ono što drugi nisu hteli](#) ("Our protest" condemns the threats to our newsroom: N1 journalists dared what others did not), published on July 13, 2025 on UNS website, source N1.

61 [SČF: Brutalna kampanja iz državnog vrha - za tri nedelje 57 napada na novinare](#) (SČF: Brutal campaign from the top of the state - 57 attacks on journalists in three weeks), statement published on July 11, 2025 on Slavko Ćuruvija Foundation website.

62 [N1: Lažne optužbe, zloupotreba službenog položaja i pokušaj cenzurisanja nezavisnih medija - odgovornost rukovodilaca i zaposlenih u institucijama Republike Srbije](#) (N1: False accusations, abuse of official position and attempt to censor independent media - responsibility of managers and employees in the institutions of the Republic of Serbia), published on July 5, 2025, on N1 website.

63 Data from the SafeJournalists Network database: [Pretnje medijima i udruženjima, TV N1, Beograd, 27.07.2025](#); [Pretnje smrću i fizičkoj sigurnosti novinara, TV N1 slučaj 1](#); [Pretnje smrću i fizičkoj sigurnosti novinara, TV N1 slučaj 2, Beograd, 29.07.2025](#); [Pretnje smrću i fizičkoj sigurnosti novinara, TV N1 slučaj 3, Beograd, 29.07.2025](#); [Pretnje smrću i fizičkoj sigurnosti novinara, TV N1 slučaj 4, Beograd, 29.07.2025](#).

64 [Pretnje smrću i fizičkoj sigurnosti novinara, TV N1 slučaj 1, Beograd, 29.07.2025](#). - SafeJournalists, extract from the SafeJournalists Network database

65 [Pretnje smrću i fizičkoj sigurnosti novinara, TV N1 slučaj 2, Beograd, 29.07.2025](#). - SafeJournalists, extract from the SafeJournalists Network database.

66 [Pretnje smrću i fizičkoj sigurnosti novinara, TV N1 slučaj 3, Beograd, 29.07.2025](#). - SafeJournalists, extract from the SafeJournalists Network database.

67 [Pretnje smrću i fizičkoj sigurnosti novinara, TV N1 slučaj 4, Beograd, 29.07.2025](#). - SafeJournalists, extract from the SafeJournalists Network database.

68 [NUNS: Brutalne pretnje novinarima N1 zahtevaju hitnu reakciju tužilaštva i zaštitu države](#) (NUNS: Brutal threats to N1 journalists require an immediate response from the prosecution and state protection), statement published on August 1, 2025, on NUNS website; [UNS: Pronaći i kazniti odgovorne za pretnje redakciji N1](#) (UNS: Find and punish those responsible for threats to the N1 newsroom), statement published on August 1, 2025 on UNS website.

69 [Ostale pretnje novinarima, Zaklina Tatalović, Beograd, 03.07.2025](#). - SafeJournalists, extract from the SafeJournalists Network database.

70 [Veran Matić: Policija mora da obezbedi Lalić, Gruhonjića i druge novinare koji su pod pretnjama](#) (Veran Matić: The police must secure Lalić, Gruhonjić and other journalists who are under threats), published on April 19, 2025, on [Nova.rs](#) website, source Beta.

71 [Matić: Izjava Vučića je zastrašivanje, pokušaj da prestanem da branim novinare od pretnji i napada](#) (Matić: Vučić's statement is intimidation, an attempt to stop defending journalists from threats and attacks), author: Perica Gunjić, published on July 21, 2025 on Cenozlovka website.

72 Ibid.

- 73 [Novinarski deo Stalne radne grupe za bezbednost novinara osuđuje izjavu predsednika Aleksandra Vučića kojom se targetira Veran Matić](#) (The journalist section of the Permanent Working Group for the Safety of Journalists condemns the statement of President Aleksandar Vučić targeting Veran Matić), published on July 22, 2025 on Cenzolovka website; [Komitet za slobodu novinara: Vučićeve izjave o Matiću - nedvosmisleni poziv na nasilje prema njemu](#) (Committee for Freedom of Journalists: Vučić's statements about Matić - an unequivocal call for violence against him), published on July 23, 2025 on N1 website, source FoNet; [Poziv predsednika na linč Verana Matića je akt političkog očajanja i brutalna poruka protiv vladavine prava](#) (The president's call to lynch Veran Matić is an act of political desperation and a brutal message against the rule of law), text published on July 23, 2025, on NUNS website; [IPI osudio Vučićev napad na Verana Matića: Alarmantan pritisak na medije](#) (IPI condemned Vučić's attack on Veran Matić: Alarming pressure on the media), published on July 25, 2025, on UNS website, source Javni servis portal.
- 74 [Upozorenje glavnoj i odgovornoj urednici JUGpressa da joj 'spremaju nameštajku' i da se pazi](#) (A warning to the editor-in-chief of JUGpress that they are "preparing a set-up" for her and to be careful), published on July 8, 2025, on media JUGpress website; [Urednica JUGpres-a Ljiljana Stojanović: Zabrinuta sam za svoju i bezbednost svojih kolega](#) (JUGpres editor Ljiljana Stojanović: I am worried about my safety and that of my colleagues), author: J. Marković, published on July 10, 2025, on UNS website.
- 75 Ibid.
- 76 [NUNS: Upozorenja urednici JUGpress-a ukazuju na prikrivene pretnje — tražimo hitnu reakciju institucija](#) (NUNS: Warnings to the editors of JUGpress indicate hidden threats — we are looking for an immediate reaction from the institutions), statement published on July 9, 2025 on NUNS website; [ANEM Alarm: Nadležni hitno da istraže upozorenja koja dobija urednica Jugpressa](#) (ANEM Alarm: Officials to urgently investigate the warnings received by the editor of Jugpress), statement published on July 9, 2025, on ANEM website
- 77 [Pretnje smrću i fizičkoj sigurnosti novinara, Kristina Demeter Filipčev, Bečej, 26.07.2025. - Safe-Journalists](#), extract from the SafeJournalists Network database.
- 78 Ibid.
- 79 [NUNS: Osuđujemo pretnje i nasilje nad novinarima u Kraljevu i Bečeju](#) (NUNS: We condemn threats and violence against journalists in Kraljevo and Bečej), statement published on July 30, 2025 on NUNS website.
- 80 [Odbačena krivična prijava protiv člana SNS-a koji je napao snimatelja: Tužilaštvo smatra da to nije nasilničko ponašanje, podneće prekršajnu prijavu](#) (Dismissed criminal charges against the SNS member who attacked the videographer: the Prosecution considers that it is not violent behavior, will file a misdemeanor charge), published on July 2, 2025, on Danas daily website.
- 81 Ibid.
- 82 [ANEM: Očigledni i dokumentovani fizički napadi na novinare – ostaju i dalje nekažnjeni](#) (ANEM: Obvious and documented physical attacks on journalists - still go unpunished), statement published on July 2, 2025 on ANEM website.
- 83 [Odbačena krivična prijava reportera N1 protiv naprednjaka Dejana Milenkovića](#) (The criminal complaint of the N1 reporter against the progressive Dejan Milenković was dismissed), author: Ana Novaković, published on July 25, 2025, on N1 website.
- 84 [Asfalt za meštane Male Krsne dovožene u Beograd: Naprednjak napao ekipu N1 dok je snimala ulicu](#) (Asphalt for the residents of Mala Krsna brought to Belgrade: Naprednjak attacked the N1 team while filming the street), author: Mladen Savatović, published on March 25, 2024, on N1 website.
- 85 Ibid.
- 86 [Odbačena krivična prijava reportera N1 protiv naprednjaka Dejana Milenkovića](#) (The criminal complaint of the N1 reporter against the progressive Dejan Milenković was dismissed), author: Ana No-

vaković, published on July 25, 2025, on N1 website.

87 [Ponovo potvrđena presuda od dve godine zatvora](#) (The two-year prison sentence was reaffirmed), published on July 2, 2025, on Podrinske website.

88 [Isidora Kovačević: Neodustajanje od novinarstva uprkos 'poternici' i pretnjama](#) (Isidora Kovačević: Not giving up journalism despite the 'wanted warrant' and threats), published on December 11, 2024, on Nova.rs website.

89 [ANEM :: DVADESET OSMI MONITORING IZVEŠTAJ](#) (ANEM :: TWENTY-EIGHTH MONITORING REPORT), published on December 30, 2011, on ANEM website.

90 [\(Ne\)sprovođenje pravde: 20 godina od kako ga je napao policajac, novinar i dalje plaća sudske takse](#) ((Non)implementation of justice: 20 years after he was attacked by a policeman, a journalist still pays court fees), published on July 11, 2025, on Javni servis website.

91 [Srpska obaveštajna služba počela nabavku kontroverznog softvera za nadzor još pre 10 godina](#) (The Serbian intelligence service started procuring controversial surveillance software 10 years ago), authors: Natalija Jovanović and Mirjana Jevtović, published on July 29, 2025 on Radio Free Europe website.

92 [„Ismail Berbatovci | Last Despatches: Kosovo Journalist Disappears After Visiting Guerrilla Base”](#), author: Serbeze Haždžaj, published February 2, 2022, on website Last Despatches, project of BIRN (Balkan Investigative Reporting Network).

93 [Došli smo na nagovor međunarodne zajednice: Predstavnici dva novinarska udruženja prisustvovali sednici Odbora za kulturu i informisanje](#) (We came at the urging of the international community: Representatives of two journalist associations attended the session of the Committee for Culture and Information), published on July 1, 2025, on Danas daily portal, source FoNet.

94 [Utvrđena lista kandidata za članove Saveta REM-a ispred novinarskih udruženja](#) (The established list of candidates for members of the Council of REM in front of journalist associations), published on July 1, 2025, on UNS website, sources: FoNet, Danas.

95 [Odbor za kulturu o REM: Prihvaćene kandidature Antonele Rihe, Šabića i Jasmine Ninković](#) (Committee for Culture on REM: Accepted candidacies of Antonela Riha, Šabić and Jasmine Ninković), published on July 1, 2025, on N1 website, source FonNet.

96 [ANEM, UNS, NUNS i Lokal Pres: Neregularnost i netransparentnost procesa projektnog sufinansiranja](#) (ANEM, UNS, NUNS and Local Press: Irregularity and non-transparency of the project co-financing process), published on July 4, 2025, on ANEM website.

97 Ibid.

98 Ibid.

99 [Večernjim novostima više od 11 miliona dinara uprkos kršenju Kodeksa novinara Srbije](#) (Večernje novosti received more than 11 million dinars despite the violation of the Serbian Code of Journalists), published on July 10, 2025, on ANEM website

100 [Rekorderi u Vojvodini: Dnevniku, Novosadskoj TV i RTV Pančevo desetina miliona za projekte](#) (Recorders in Vojvodina: Dnevnik, Novi Sad TV and RTV Pančevo tens of millions for projects), published on July 14, 2025, on ANEM website.

101 [Detalji tužbe Startinga protiv novinarke KRIK-a](#) (Details of the lawsuit filed by Startinga against the KRIK journalist), author: Isidora Martać, published on July 16, 2025, on KRIK website.

102 Ibid.

103 Ibid.

104 Ibid.

105 [Podrška novinarki KRIK-a Sofiji Bogosavljev i hitan apel državi da spreči zloupotrebu tužbi protiv novinara - SLAPP](#) (Support for KRIK journalist Sofia Bogosavljev and an urgent appeal to the state to prevent abuse of lawsuits against journalists – SLAPP), statement published on July 18, 2025, on The National Anti-SLAPP Task Force website.

106 Ibid.

107 [Solidarnost sa novinarkom Sofijom Bogosavljev i redakcijom KRIK-a na početku 17. sudskog postupka](#) (Solidarity with the journalist Sofija Bogosavljev and the editorial staff of KRIK at the beginning of the 17th court proceedings), statement published on July 20, 2025, on ANEM website.

108 [Apelacioni sud potvrdio: Verica Marinčić i IN medija imaju osam dana da plate 160.000 dinara](#) (The Court of Appeal confirmed: Verica Marinčić and IN media have eight days to pay 160,000 dinars), authors: Jovana Stevanović and Perica Gunjić, published on July 14, 2025, on Cenzolovka website.

109 [IN Medija: Jedna presuda plaćena, sedam tužbi u procesu, 1.290.400 razloga da se borimo](#) (IN Media: One judgment paid, seven lawsuits in the process, 1,290,400 reasons to fight), author: Verica Marinčić, published on July 21, 2025 on IN Medija website.

110 [Novinarske i medijske organizacije: Presuda protiv IN Medije – primer zloupotrebe prava na tužbu i napad na slobodu izražavanja](#) (Journalists and media organizations: Verdict against IN Media - an example of abuse of the right to sue and attack on freedom of expression), statement published on July 14, 2025, one NUNS website.