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Slavko Ćuruvija (photo: SĀF / Predrag Mitić)

MONITORING OF THE MEDIA SCENE IN SERBIA FOR JANUARY 2026

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.

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

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I FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

The Murder of Slavko Ćuruvija: A Verdict Without Convictions

In January, the public was informed of a decision by the Supreme Court of Serbia to partially uphold a request for the protection of legality filed by the Supreme Public Prosecutor in the proceedings concerning the murder of journalist Slavko Ćuruvija. The Court found that the final judgment of the Special Department for Organized Crime of the Court of Appeal in Belgrade contained a significant violation of criminal procedure provisions (pursuant to Article 438, paragraph 2, item 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Serbia) in favor of the defendants: Radomir Marković, Milan Radonjić, Miroslav Kurak, and Ratko Romić. The Supreme Court's decision does not affect the finality of the acquittal.¹

The Supreme Court established substantial contradictions between the Appellate Court's reasoning—stating that witnesses had withdrawn their earlier statements—and the actual content of the official records.² It further found that the Appellate Court's reasons for rejecting reports on data copying, forensic analysis, and examination of stored telephone traffic records dated 12 February 2012 were entirely unclear and contradictory. The Appellate Court accepted the lawfulness of the evidence while simultaneously deeming it unreliable on grounds relating to its legality rather than its probative value. Moreover, although it did not interpret or analyze the communication between Kurak, Romić, and Radonjić between 9 April and 12 September 1999, it nevertheless concluded that such communication was unreliable.³

The professional community welcomed the decision and raised the issue of potential accountability of the Appellate Panel members who rendered the acquittal.⁴

The Slavko Ćuruvija Foundation stated:

We welcome the Supreme Court's ruling, but we reiterate that it cannot change the terrible fact that, nearly 27 years later, those responsible for the murder of a journalist have not been convicted.

We recall that Slavko Ćuruvija was killed by the state because of his publicly spoken words. The absence of final justice is not only a tragedy for his family and colleagues, but also a deeply disturbing message to all journalists and to those striving to restore the rule of law in a country that has lost its moral compass, where critics of the authorities continue to face persecution and attacks.⁵

Attorney Vladimir Todorić filed a criminal complaint with the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade against five judges of the Court of Appeal.⁶

Media Protection

In January, a meeting of the Permanent Working Group for the Safety of Journalists was held at the premises of IN Media in Indija to express support for the outlet, which has been continuously exposed to threats and pressure.⁷

The Association of Independent Electronic Media (ANEM) and the Center for the Development of Local Media published reports on the state of local media in eastern⁸ and southern Serbia⁹, Sandžak¹⁰, Vojvodina¹¹, and Kosovo (media reporting in Serbian)¹².

Meeting of the Permanent Working Group
for the Safety of Journalists in Indija
(photo: OSCE / Miroslav Janković)



II ATTACKS, THREATS AND PRESSURES

Offensive by the Center for Social Stability

A purported documentary series titled “Evil Times: The Making of Propaganda”, produced by the Center for Social Stability from Novi Sad, was broadcast on national television stations B92 and Prva, cable channel Informer TV, and the unregistered Dokumentarna TV (available via Telekom Serbia cable).¹³

The central figure and main subject of the programme was Veran Matić, a journalist and ANEM’s representative in the Permanent Working Group for the Safety of Journalists. In addition to Matić, the programme—presented as a documentary—maliciously contextualized the work of other journalists and editors, as well as of journalistic and media associations and organizations.

Matić’s longstanding professional engagement, numerous awards, his role as Special Envoy of the President of Serbia for missing persons issues with Croatia, and his leadership (since 2013) of the Commission for Investigating the Murders of Journalists were ignored. Instead, he was falsely portrayed as a traitor, enemy of Serbia’s territorial integrity and national interests, hater of the Serbian Orthodox Church, trafficker of religious heritage, and foreign agent.



Matić was under 24-hour police protection from 2011 to 2017 following official security assessments. The professional community assesses that his safety has again been jeopardized due to renewed targeting and disinformation. (More on this in the [Media Scene Monitoring Report in the Republic of Serbia for July 2025](#) and the [Media Scene Monitoring Report in the Republic of Serbia for June 2025](#)).

Deeply concerned for the safety of Veran Matić, the professional community reacted swiftly and sharply.¹⁴

More on the earlier allegedly documentary series produced by the Center for Social Stability in the [Media Scene Monitoring Report in the Republic of Serbia for June 2025](#).

In January, the Basic Court in Novi Sad delivered a first-instance judgment establishing that the Center for Social Stability, by broadcasting a video on Pink, Prva, B92 and K1 television channels and on the social network X, had violated the reputation of the publishers of TV N1 and TV Nova S. By that judgment, the Center for Social Stability was prohibited from making publicly available any video containing the logos of N1 and Nova S television channels, footage of journalists and employees of those media outlets, as well as allegations that they lie and spread hatred.¹⁵

Journalistic Duty Under Attack

Journalists' and media associations issued statements regarding an incident experienced and reported by photojournalist Marko Dragoslavić. According to Dragoslavić, he was photographing a construction site in the Stepin Lug forest where works were ongoing despite a ban imposed by the construction inspection authority. He was wearing a vest marked "press" and had his journalist identification clearly displayed. After introducing himself to the workers, they contacted the investor, who threatened him over the phone, saying: "I'm coming over now, and you'll see." As Dragoslavić stated, the workers advised him to run to avoid being killed.

One of the owners of the plot and buildings in the vicinity of Stepin Lug forwarded to the media and associations a rebuttal of Dragoslavić's claims.¹⁶

The case was reported to the competent institutions.¹⁷

In January, Dragoslavić reported another obstruction in the performance of his work. According to his statement, an unidentified man followed him and, after catching up with him, began insulting and threatening him, announcing that he would follow him home. Despite Dragoslavić repeatedly warning him to step away, the unidentified man did not comply.¹⁸ The photojournalist immediately contacted the police, who responded to his call and arrived at the scene. The SafeJournalists network database notes that an unidentified person later banged on the door of Dragoslavić's family apartment. Through the peephole, the photojournalist was unable to see who it was.

The professional community condemned the pressures to which Dragoslavić has been exposed.¹⁹

Journalists' and media associations reacted to the use of force against reporters covering a protest organized to express dissatisfaction with the decision of the extended composition of the Senate of the University of Novi Sad. By that decision, the Senate rejected the appeal submitted by Associate Professor Kleut regarding the earlier decision not to appoint her as a full professor,²⁰ which resulted in the termination of her employment at the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Novi Sad.²¹ Media associations expressed full support for Dr. Kleut and assessed the Senate's decision as a suppression of freedom of expression within the academic community.²² They particularly emphasized that news crews were not allowed to attend the session at which Dr. Kleut's appeal was being decided.²³

During the protest, at the invitation of the dean, police officers entered the faculty building and began removing the gathered students, professors, and other citizens,²⁴ including journalists whom they prevented from reporting. Police officers pushed journalists from the Mašina portal,²⁵ the daily newspaper Danas,²⁶ and the Blokada.INFO editorial office (whose journalist Uglješa Surdučki was struck by police officers)²⁷, as well as Jelena Kleut—an incident visible in footage available in the media—and others²⁸. It was noted that the journalists, some of whom were clearly displaying press insignia, including vests and identification cards, had properly identified themselves to the police.²⁹

The Association of Independent Electronic Media informed the public that an attack on Medin Halilović, editor and journalist of the portal snews.rs from Novi Pazar, had been reported. According to Halilović, the incident occurred after he sounded his horn from a vehicle marked “press” to warn a driver who had made an illegal turn. As the two vehicles began moving parallel to each other, the other driver first threw an object at him, which Halilović was unable to identify, then exited his vehicle and began verbally abusing him, mentioning members of his family and threatening to “break” and “kill” him.³⁰

The journalist reported the attack to the police, claiming that it was related to his journalistic work. He identified the person he alleges attacked him and stated that he feels threatened, bearing in mind that the individual in question had previously taken part in incidents involving elements of violence.³¹

“Once Ćacilend, Always Ćacilend”

Although the tents in front of the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia were removed at the end of December, TV N1 journalist Žaklina Tatalović was not allowed to report from the fenced-off area in Pionirski Park. A man described in the media as having multiple prior convictions and having spent years serving prison sentences introduced himself to the journalist as a “member of the stewarding service and security”

and prohibited her from entering the enclosed area. In enforcing the ban—accompanied by numerous insults directed at both the journalist and the TV N1 newsroom³²—he was assisted by another “steward.”³³ The journalist called for assistance from police officers who were in her immediate vicinity, but they did not respond.³⁴

The professional community condemned the conduct that endangered the TV N1 crew and prevented it from reporting.³⁵

Freelance photojournalists Luka Pešić and Relja Jarkovački were also obstructed while reporting from the restricted area of Pionirski Park and its surroundings. According to Luka Pešić’s testimony, an unidentified man and woman threatened him on the sidewalk in front of Pionirski Park.³⁶ While photographing inside the fenced-off area, Relja Jarkovački was followed by several unidentified individuals who eventually stopped him, threatened him, and verbally abused him. On this occasion, the police intervened, attempting to calm the situation.³⁷

The professional community reacted to these incidents.³⁸

Jelenko Pijevac, the individual suspected of attacking Insajder journalist Nataša Mijušković in Pionirski Park in early November, was placed under house arrest. Pijevac was detained at the end of December, two months after the journalist recognized him in KRIK’s “Party Guards” database. More on this case can be found in the [Media Scene Monitoring Report in the Republic of Serbia for November 2025](#).



Jelenko Pijevac

Jelenko Pijevac

Postupci: vređanje građana na protestu

Viden na protestu: 24.03.2025. Beograd

Jelenko Pijevac iz Priboja, koji je sa porodicom vlasnik kafića „Kvorum“ i „Medeljini“, više puta je pretio građanima na protestima.

Vređao građane na protestu održanom povodom godišnjice bombardovanja ispred Generalštaba 24. marta 2025. godine. Okupljenima je, kako piše u policijskoj prijavi u koju je KRIK imao uvid, rekao: „Jebem vam majku, ovde sam, ko sme da se pobije? Pičke jedne, izdajnici, ajde jedan na jedan. Ja bih vas sve stavio u živu kiselinu. Ja sam poslat da vas povešam.“ Zbog ovoga je protiv Pijevca pokrenut prekršajni postupak, u kom on još nije saslušan, prema informacijama koje je KRIK dobio od suda.

Studenti Pravnog fakulteta u Beogradu početkom jula objavili su video u kojem se vidi Pijevac kako preti studentkinji ovog fakulteta.

Nakon što je KRIK objavio bazu „Ćaci(ji): Čuvari partije“, novinarka Insajdera Nataša Mijušković ga je prepoznala kao jednog od muškaraca koji su joj početkom novembra pretili dok je izveštavala iz Čačilendina. On je tada

Profile of Jelenko Pijevac in the KRIK database
(photo: KRIK)

“Hello? Threats Calling!”

The newsroom of Radar received threats through comments posted on its website. Particular reference was made to Vuk Cvijić, a journalist who has for years been exposed to threats and physical attacks that have to date been (inadequately) prosecuted. The attacks intensified during 2025 (more on this in the [Media Scene Monitoring Report for December 2025](#), [August 2025](#), [July 2025](#), [April 2025](#), [March 2025](#), as well as in the [Media Scene Monitoring Report for June 2024](#) and [May 2024](#)).

The professional community reacted strongly.³⁹

The author of the article “A New Criminal Police Directorate Steps Onto the Scene – Party Cadres Solve Everything”), Predrag Simonović—a columnist for the media outlet Radar, a retired police officer and former member of the Ministry of Interior’s Working Group within the Commission for the Investigation of Murders of Journalists—received a threatening message from an individual signing as “Slučajni prolaznik” (“Random Passerby”). The message, posted as a comment on the Radar website, suggested that he should “take a walk by the frozen Danube in this winter storm.” Simonović claims that the individual possesses knowledge about his private life and that this has caused him serious concern.⁴⁰ He reported the threats to the Special Prosecutor’s Office for High-Tech Crime.⁴¹

Journalistic and media associations reacted sharply.⁴²

Threats were also directed at the editorial staff of the daily newspaper Danas. In a comment posted beneath a news item on their website, the following message appeared: “Aren’t you ashamed to rejoice at the misfortune that has befallen us? EXPLOSIVES SHOULD BE THROWN AT DANAS.”

The professional community strongly condemned⁴³ the threats, which were reported to the Special Prosecutor’s Office for High-Tech Crime.⁴⁴

On social media, in the form of comments and a video recording, threats were also made against Igor Velić, a journalist from Bor, who had previously received threats due to his critical reporting on developments in the Bor District.

On the social network X, from the account CarDusanNajveci, Velić received messages stating: “YOU SHOULD BE ELIMINATED WITH A 12.7 BARREL, I’LL BURN YOU, SHIPTAR TALIBAN TERRORIST,” and “You are a Gestapo agent and should be eliminated like all Nazis and Gestapo members who were mercilessly eliminated and put underground.” On the Facebook page “Borani se pitaju,” from the account Mirko Djekanovic, the message read: “You should first be f***ed and then killed... hehh.”⁴⁵

On the Instagram and Facebook page “Borski blok,” a malicious video was published portraying Velić as an individual prone to alcohol abuse and ready to endanger the stability of the Republic of Serbia. In the animated depiction, the journalist is shown carrying a knife and spending his future in prison. The derogatory video was accompanied by insults and threats: “Liquidate him, why not? No loss at all” (from the profile Ika Mijatov), and “He should be lynched... as if anyone is afraid of him... that’s what those little Picula traitors are like” (from the profile Radjen Milan).⁴⁶

The cases of threats against Igor Velić were reported to the competent institutions.⁴⁷ The professional community reacted strongly.⁴⁸

Threats received by Marko Vidojković, co-author of the podcast “Dobar, loš, zao” (“The Good, the Bad, the Evil”), via Facebook—in the form of a message containing numerous insults and references to physical violence and death⁴⁹—were reported to the competent prosecutor’s office.

Journalists of the Slobodna reč portal were threatened with the words: “Ustaša scum traitors, we will eradicate you forever so that you never rise again.” The case was reported to the competent state authorities.⁵⁰

Raids in the Online World

During January, the Instagram accounts of the media outlets Zoomer, Radar, Nova.rs, Nova S, and N1 were subjected to attacks. Within a very short period, their accounts were followed by tens of thousands of (obviously) fake profiles, presumably in order to prompt the company Meta to classify the influx of followers as prohibited activity and suspend the accounts.

Considering these to be coordinated digital attacks against independent media, ANEM filed criminal complaints with the Special Prosecutor’s Office for High-Tech Crime, characterizing the suspicious activities as “DoS or DDoS attacks.” The complaints were filed for the criminal offense of Computer Sabotage under Article 299 of the Criminal Code.⁵¹

The Radar account, the Nova.rs portal accounts (nova.rs_portal, nova.rs_show and nova.rs_sport), and the private account of the administrator of those profiles were temporarily suspended. With regard to the Radar account, the public was informed that it had been permanently suspended and that a fake Radar account had appeared.⁵² A few days after the Instagram accounts were restored, new attacks followed against the accounts of Danas, Nova.rs, N1, Nova TV, and the weekly Radar.⁵³ The portals Autonomija, VOICE, Crta, Osnažene, as well as the accounts of photojournalist Gavrilo Andrić and independent journalist Irena Radosavljević, were also targeted.⁵⁴

Both domestic and international professional communities reacted to the attacks.⁵⁵ Fourteen civil society organizations, journalists' associations, and independent media outlets sent an open letter to Meta requesting clarification as to why the accounts had been suspended.⁵⁶ Earlier, the same question had been addressed to Meta by the Independent Journalists' Association of Serbia, which pointed to a pattern used to (mis)use Meta to shut down the accounts of independent newsrooms and journalists.⁵⁷

As Meta's standards had not been violated on the said accounts, they were eventually successfully restored.⁵⁸

The media outlet Zona Plus also reported a hacking attack on its Instagram account.⁵⁹ The Instagram account of the Ozon Press portal was suspended for 180 days due to alleged violations of community standards. After the editorial staff contacted Meta, the account was reinstated.⁶⁰

The editorial offices of Danas, KTV television, N1, and Nova.rs received a message from the address influenseri@proton.me demanding that they cease publishing negative coverage of the President of the Republic of Serbia, threatening that otherwise their social media accounts would be shut down.⁶¹ Several days later, a similar email address sent a new message containing profanity and insults along with the same threat.

The professional community reacted, and the case was reported to the Special Prosecutor's Office for High-Tech Crime.⁶²



Photo: Towfiq Barbhuiya / Unsplash

Poster Verdict

In several locations in the town of Kula and the villages of Ruski Krstur and Krušćić, a poster appeared as part of a negative campaign against the “Mladi Kula” (“Young Kula”) electoral list. The poster bore the symbol of the Ustaša movement and, among several individuals, included photographs of journalists Sanja Kosović and Ina Džakula.⁶³ The poster was also [circulated](#) on social media, accompanied by text stating, among other things, that certain individuals “do not even have a Serbian first name, let alone a surname.”

The posting of the posters was reported to the competent public prosecutor’s offices in Kula, while the social media publications were reported to the Special Public Prosecutor’s Office for High-Tech Crime.⁶⁴ The professional community reacted promptly.⁶⁵



III MONITORING THE PROCESS OF ADOPTING NEW LAWS

The professional community sharply criticized the solutions proposed in the Draft Amendments to the Law on Public Order and Peace prepared by the office of Ombudsman Zoran Pašalić.⁶⁶ In the draft finalized at the end of December last year—of which the public was informed through the media—social networks were designated as “public spaces” subject to the same rules as any other public space.⁶⁷ Accordingly, indecent and insolent behavior that disrupts public order and peace or offends public morality would be punished equally whether committed on social media or in any other public place. This justifiably raises concerns that freedom of expression would be the first casualty in the “eradication” of indecency and insolence. The proposed amendments were assessed as deeply problematic for freedom of expression and likely to cause immeasurable legal uncertainty for citizens. Given past abuses of certain criminal offenses (such as Incitement to Violent Change of the Constitutional Order, Endangering Security, etc.), as well as the general state of freedom of expression in Serbia, there is justified concern that the proposed amendments could further restrict that freedom and foster self-censorship among citizens.

Critics emphasized that the Ombudsman’s mandate is not to propose amendments regulating public order and peace, but to protect constitutional rights (as stated by the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia, the Protector of Citizens safeguards the rights of citizens and oversees the work of state administration bodies, the authority responsible for the legal protection of the property rights and interests of the Republic of Serbia, as well as other bodies, organizations, companies, and institutions entrusted with public powers.)⁶⁸ It was further emphasized that the proposed solution shifts the burden of proof from the authority prosecuting a specific individual onto the citizens themselves. The Ombudsman proposes that if a person suspected of committing an offense on a social network claims that the act was committed by someone else, that person would be obliged, within eight days, to provide complete and accurate information regarding the identity of the individual whom they claim used the social network, as well as a written statement certified by the competent authority in which that individual confirms that they used the social network instead of the person suspected of such use. The aforementioned proposal of the Ombudsman serves as a clear illustration of insufficient knowledge and understanding of the field he is in fact supposed to protect, as his proposal—particularly in cases of online identity theft and impersonation—directly endangers those whom he is meant to safeguard.

IV IMPLEMENTATION OF EXISTING REGULATIONS

Law on Public Information and Media

The Coalition for Media Freedom requested that the Ministry of Information and Telecommunications and the Business Registers Agency align the Media Register with the Law on Public Information and Media. The main issue identified is that public authorities do not submit—and the Register does not record—data on all public funds allocated to media (including donations, gifts, sponsorships, market and economic research services, public opinion polling, campaign, advertising and marketing services, promotional services, services provided under public procurement regulations, and other media services), but only those allocated through competitions or state aid.⁶⁹

Project Co-financing

To ensure greater transparency in the ongoing process of project co-financing of media content and the allocation of more than EUR 15 million from the 2026 budget, journalists' and media associations (ANEM, the Independent Journalists' Association of Serbia, the Journalists' Association of Serbia, the Media Association, and Local Press) requested that the Ministry of Information and Telecommunications publish without delay the biographies of candidates for the project co-financing commissions. They emphasized that the preliminary list of 112 candidates was published three weeks late and that it is problematic that only the candidates themselves may submit objections to the preliminary scoring list if they believe they were inadequately evaluated.⁷⁰

By preventing the interested public and media and journalists' organizations from reviewing candidates' biographies and submitting objections, transparency in the process of selecting those who will decide on the allocation of the state budget at all levels of government is undermined.⁷¹

V SLAPP LAWSUITS AGAINST JOURNALISTS AND MEDIA

The Court of Appeal in Belgrade overturned a judgment of the Higher Court which had found that the statement: “Nikola Petrović, best man of President Aleksandar Vučić and one of the most powerful men in the country, conducted business with Dejan Stanimirović, known as Markos, a criminal involved in international drug trafficking,” and the headline “The President’s Godfather Had a Company with Markos – a Criminal Involved in International Cocaine Smuggling,” violated the honor and reputation of Nikola Petrović.⁷²

The first-instance judgment ordered editor Stevan Dojčinović to remove the statement and headline, prohibited their republication, and required him to publish the introduction and operative part of the judgment on the KRIK website. Petrović was awarded RSD 30,000 in damages and litigation costs.

The Court of Appeal did not accept the defendants’ argument that the lawsuit constituted a SLAPP, but held that the headline, subheadline, and text form an integral whole and must be assessed as such, taking into account that the text contained truthful information. The judgment states:

In the present case, the primary subject of the article addressed by the defendant’s journalists was Dejan Stanimirović, known as Markos, while the plaintiff was mentioned in the headline and subheadline as having had business cooperation with the said individual. In such circumstances, the headline and subheadline could not be viewed separately from the body of the text in which truthful information was published. The contested judgment failed to examine these circumstances, and the conclusion that information was disseminated about the plaintiff portraying him in a false light as a person who had business dealings with an individual from a criminal milieu—an association carrying a negative connotation—based solely on the headline and subheadline, without specifying which of the statements contained therein were untrue, incomplete, and at the same time capable of causing harm, is insufficient to support the finding that the information was unlawful and could therefore serve as grounds for awarding damages. By means of the headline, subheadline, and presentation of the article, the plaintiff was nowhere identified as the perpetrator of any criminal offense, nor was he described as personally belonging to the criminal milieu or engaging in unlawful activities. [...] The information contained in the article is complete and accurate; accordingly, the first-instance court was obliged to clarify, in line with the foregoing, how and in what manner a false impression about the plaintiff was created in the given situation, given that he was not, without any basis, linked to the phenomenon that was the subject of the article, regardless of the plaintiff’s subjective feeling of being offended because he was mentioned in the context of a negative phenomenon—an assessment the first-instance court failed to undertake.⁷³

The case was remanded for retrial.

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- 1 [Presuda Vrhovnog suda br. Kzz OK 38/2024, od 13. 10. 2025. godine](#). Judgment of the Supreme Court of Serbia No. Kzz OK 38/2024, dated 13 October 2025.
- 2 Same
- 3 Same
- 4 [„Veran Matić: Vrhovni sud Srbije presudio da je u procesu osumnjičenima za ubistvo Ćuruvije sudsko veće povredilo zakon”](#), Statement by Veran Matić, President of the Commission for the Investigation of Murders of Journalists, published on January 8, 2026 on the website of ANEM; [„Pozdravljamo presudu Vrhovnog suda koji je utvrdio da je Apelacioni sud nezakonito presudio u procesu za ubistvo Slavka Ćuruvije”](#), Statement of Slavko Ćuruvija Foundation published on January 8, 2026. on their website; [„Međunarodni institut za štampu: Pravda za Slavka Ćuruviju i dalje nedostižna uprkos presudi Vrhovnog suda”](#), Statement by the International Press Institute, published on 12 January 2026 on the website of Cenzolovka.
- 5 Same
- 6 [„Podneta krivična prijava protiv sudija koje su donele oslobađajuću presudu za ubistvo Ćuruvije zbog menjanja zapisnika”](#), author Nikolija Čodanović, text published on January 14, 2026. on Cenzolovka website.
- 7 [„Pretnje, napadi i tužbe: Sastanak Stalne radne grupe za bezbednost novinara u Indiji”](#), text published on January 29, 2026 on ANEM website.
- 8 [„Izveštaj o medijima u Istočnoj Srbiji”](#), authors: Jana Jacić and Marko Tadić, Beograd – Požarevac, December 2025.
- 9 [„Izveštaj o medijima koji izveštavaju na jugu Srbije”](#), authors: Jana Jacić and Jelena Milenković, Beograd – Požarevac – south of Serbia, June 2025.
- 10 [„Izveštaj o medijima koji izveštavaju u Sandžaku”](#), authors: Jana Jacić and Marko Tadić, Beograd – Požarevac – Sandžak, September 2025.
- 11 [„Izveštaj o medijima koji izveštavaju na teritoriji Vojvodine”](#), authors: Jana Jacić and Jelena Milenković, Beograd – Požarevac – Vojvodina, April 2025.
- 12 [„Izveštaj o medijima koji izveštavaju na srpskom jeziku na Kosovu”](#), authors: Jana Jacić and Jelena Milenković, Beograd – Požarevac – Kosovo, March 2025.
- 13 [Ostale pretnje novinarima, Veran Matić i drugi novinari/ke, Beograd, 29. 1. 2026. god.](#), Excerpt from the database of attacks against journalists maintained by the SafeJournalists Network..
- 14 [„NDNV najoštrije osuđuje kampanju blaćenja i linča protiv Verana Matića”](#), NDNV Statement published on January 30, 2026. on their website; [„Članovi UO ANEM: Film emitovan na televizijama Informer, B92 i Prvoj ozbiljno ugrožava bezbednost Verana Matića”](#), Statement published on January 30, 2026. on Bezbedni novinari website; [„Koalicija za slobodu medija: Profesionalna medijska zajednica nije centar moći već stub demokratskog društva”](#), Statement published on January 31, 2026. on Cenzolovka website; [„Novinarska i medijska udruženja iz SRG: Zastrahujućim i izmišljenim konstrukcijama Centar za društvenu stabilnost priziva linč Verana Matića”](#), Statement by the associations within the Permanent Working Group for the Safety of Journalists. published on January 31, 2026. on UNS website.
- 15 [„Sud presudio: Centar za društvenu stabilnost povredio ugled N1 i Nova S - Vesti iz Srbije, regiona i sveta”](#), text published on January 20, 2026 on N1 website.
- 16 [„Vlasnik placa tvrdi da nije pretio ubistvom slobodnom novinaru Marku Dragoslaviću”](#), text published on January 14, 2026 on N1 website.
- 17 [„NUNS: Onemogućavanje rada fotoreportera Marka Dragoslavića je nedopustivo i zahteva hitnu reakciju nadležnih organa”](#), NUNS Statement published on January 16, 2026 on their website.
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