



# **BEZBEDNI NOVINARI**

  
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Police cordon at a protest (photo: Gavrilo Andrić)

## **MONITORING OF THE MEDIA SCENE IN SERBIA FOR FEBRUARY 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

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The organization Human Rights Watch published its [annual report](#) on human rights violations worldwide. With regard to Serbia, the report relied on statistics maintained by the Independent Journalists' Association of Serbia. According to these statistics, 84 physical attacks, 113 threats, and 59 cases were recorded in which the police intervened either by arresting journalists, using physical force against them, endangering their safety, or refusing to act in order to protect them. The report also mentions the anti-government protests held in August and the protest in Novi Sad in September, when the police were particularly violent toward journalists who were clearly marked as members of the press, as well as toward their equipment. The report further refers to the use of the Pegasus spyware, SLAPP lawsuits, and other issues. No less troubling was the report of the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), according to which Serbia is among the European countries where the highest number of attacks on journalists has been recorded.

## Center for Social...

Following the broadcast of the allegedly documentary series "Evil Times 2: The Creation of Propaganda," produced by the Center for Social Stability from Novi Sad and authored by unidentified individuals, journalists' and media associations that form the Permanent Working Group for the Safety of Journalists<sup>1</sup> filed a criminal complaint for endangering the safety of Veran Matic, a journalist and representative of ANEM in the Permanent Working Group for the Safety of Journalists. (For more on the disputed episode, see the Monitoring of the [Media Scene in the Republic of Serbia for January 2026.](#))<sup>2</sup>



The criminal complaint was submitted to the Special Prosecutor’s Office for High-Tech Crime due to statements made in the disputed program (which the complainants described as “interpretations of well-known and new gross falsehoods that represent either the simplification and falsification of events in which Matić participated and activities he undertook, or the fabrication of events and activities in which he never participated nor can be connected with—for example, claims that he is a traitor to Serbia, a foreign mercenary and agent, and that he misappropriated enormous sums of money”). The complaint also refers to a campaign conducted for propaganda purposes on social media and on newly registered websites run by the same editor-in-chief and publisher (namely the websites: “Serbia in the East,” “Voice of Arandjelovac,” “Palanka News,” “Stara Pazova Live,” “Nova Pazova Live,” and “Podunavlje Live”).<sup>3</sup>

Veran Matić filed a lawsuit against the Center for Social Stability seeking compensation for damages due to the violation of his honor and reputation. Along with the lawsuit, he submitted a motion requesting the imposition of an interim measure prohibiting the publication of allegations from the disputed program.

Matić also filed a complaint with the Press Council’s Complaints Commission regarding articles containing allegations from the disputed program that were further elaborated through the activities of a total of 26 media outlets. The Commission members unanimously concluded that 25 portals<sup>4</sup> had violated the Code of Journalists of Serbia (one media outlet removed the article from its portal prior to the Commission’s session, and therefore the complaint did not apply to it). The Commission took the view that the complaint concerned media outlets which, within a period of three days, had reproduced—fully or in part—segments of the film “Evil Times 2,” which is why their articles must be viewed as “part of a media campaign against the complainant with the aim of discrediting him.” The Commission further stated that there was “no justified journalistic reason for such a large number of media outlets to publish the same content, which is essentially not of an informative nature but rather constitutes political propaganda.” The Commission particularly pointed out that the articles, “which have nothing to do with professional journalism, not only harm the complainant and his reputation but can also be extremely dangerous to his safety, considering the accusations made against [the complainant] without any evidence.”<sup>5</sup>

Strong support for Veran Matić came from both domestic and international professional communities.<sup>6</sup> They called for the immediate removal of defamatory content, the cessation of the campaign, and a response from the competent state authorities given that Matić’s safety had been endangered. The Coalition for Media Freedom recalled that the media campaign in question had been “announced last year by President Aleksandar Vučić, who publicly singled out and labeled Veran Matić.”<sup>7</sup> Pavol Salaj, head of the Prague bureau of Reporters Without Borders (RSF), called on the President of Serbia to unequivocally distance himself from the campaign against Veran Matić and stated that, should anything happen to Matić, the organization would consider the President personally responsible.<sup>8</sup>

Responding to public criticism regarding the broadcast of a program capable of endangering Veran Matić's safety due to the falsehoods presented in it, the Center for Social Stability described the criticism as an outburst of paranoia by alleged untouchable defenders of democracy and announced that it would continue to "reveal the truth."<sup>9</sup>

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Through its social media accounts, accompanied by the announcement "The documentary film Evil Times—coming in the next episodes," the Center for Social Stability revealed the direction of its future activities. Their "investigation" will target 45 individuals, mostly female and male journalists. Publishing a list of their names, the Center also promised its viewers a ninety-minute special: "Final Special: Veran Matić." The announcement was accompanied by Matić's photograph.<sup>10</sup>

The reaction of the professional community was sharp. Journalists' and media associations from the Permanent Working Group for the Safety of Journalists, among other things, stated:

The new wave of this campaign, marked by the publication of a list of names of individuals who will be the subject of the next episodes of this series, represents a new and even more brutal form of targeting that further fuels the already heated and dangerous atmosphere of lynching directed at everyone who criticizes the ruling structures. The list of 45 names includes individuals whose safety has already been endangered, as they have repeatedly been the targets of still unresolved cases. The public disclosure of their names represents a new threat and a further endangerment of their safety.<sup>11</sup>

In a statement for Insajder, the Minister of Information and Telecommunications, Boris Bratina, assessed that referring to the announcement by the Center for Social Stability as a "list of journalists" was "not exactly the happiest formulation." On the same occasion, the minister stated that he could not condemn something that had not yet been shown.<sup>12</sup>

The alleged documentary film produced by the Center for Social Stability prompted the organization of a meeting at the Delegation of the European Union, where representatives of ANEM, NUNS, UNS, the Association of Media, Local Press, and the Slavko Ćuruvija Foundation met with more than twenty ambassadors and deputy ambassadors. The topic of the meeting was the state of the media in Serbia, and the diplomats were presented with the list of 45 journalists, analysts, professors, and lawyers who would be targeted by the Center's "investigation."<sup>13</sup>

## The Court on a Court Decision

Jelena Ćuruvija, the daughter of journalist Slavko Ćuruvija, submitted to the Constitutional Court of Serbia an [Initiative to initiate proceedings for the review of the constitutionality of certain provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code \(CPC\)](#).<sup>14</sup> She and the foundation bearing her father's name also filed disciplinary complaints with the High Judicial Council against three judges who participated in delivering the acquittal judgment of the Court of Appeal in the case of the murder of Slavko Ćuruvija (Dušanka Đorđević, Marko Jocić, and Dragan Ćesarović). The complaints were filed on the grounds of suspicion that they had performed their judicial duties negligently. As Judges Nada Hadži Perić and the presiding judge Vesna Petrović have retired, disciplinary complaints were not filed against them.

In a statement issued by the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights regarding the initiative, it is stated:

The initiative submitted to the Constitutional Court challenges the provision of the Criminal Procedure Code that excludes the possibility of filing an appeal against an acquittal rendered at second instance, as well as provisions that prevent the Supreme Court, after establishing that a violation of the law occurred in an acquittal judgment, from assessing the potential impact of such violations on the outcome of the concluded criminal proceedings and, if it determines that they could have influenced the outcome, from overturning the judgment.<sup>15</sup>



Jelena Ćuruvija (photo: SCF Marko Risović)

## Grčić at the Helm of RTS

Manja Grčić, until recently the director and co-owner of three companies—publishers of the cable television channel K1 Minacord Media, Tačno (which owns the agency and television station Tanjug), and Majo Public (a marketing agency which, according to media reports, manages campaigns for the Government of Serbia and UNDP, such as the promotion of the Soko high-speed train)<sup>16</sup>—has been appointed by the Board of Directors of Radio Television of Serbia as the Director General of Radio Television of Serbia for a five-year term. In addition to the aforementioned and other undisclosed circumstances, the professional community raised a justified question: is a pro-government-oriented owner of a competing television station an appropriate choice for such an important position as the director of the public broadcaster?<sup>17</sup>

## II ATTACKS, THREATS AND PRESSURES

### The Forces of Reporting and Violence

While a ceremony marking two centuries since the founding of Matica srpska was being held at the Serbian National Theatre in Novi Sad, journalists who were on assignment were attacked in front of the theatre building. They were reporting from a gathering organized by assemblies of citizens and students to express dissatisfaction with the announced visit of the President of the Republic of Serbia. The organizers considered his presence at the ceremony and his promised speech to be a politicization of an important event.<sup>18</sup> The President eventually decided not to attend the ceremony, but the assembled citizens did not disperse. They remained waiting for the leader of the Serbian Progressive Party, Miloš Vučević.<sup>19</sup>

On the other side of the dissatisfied crowd—both literally and figuratively—stood the satisfied ones: supporters of the SNS. Masked attackers from among the supporters, according to media reports, first attacked a group of students<sup>20</sup> and then media workers who attempted to record the attack. Žarko Bogosavljević, journalist and editor of the portal Razglas News; Brankica Matić, journalist at the portal Storyteller; Milica Stevanović, associate of the website Univerzitetski odjek; and a Reuters journalist were physically prevented from reporting.<sup>21</sup>

According to Žarko Bogosavljević, he was surrounded by a group of men who prevented him from moving, knocked the mobile phone out of his hand, trampled on it, and eventually struck him several times in the back.<sup>22</sup> The attack was reported to the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office in Novi Sad. The report was accompanied by video recordings of the attack and information identifying one of the attackers.<sup>23</sup> In a recording made by Bogosavljević, he can clearly be heard repeating that he is a journalist, which did not deter the attackers.<sup>24</sup>

Lazar Dinić, journalist and editor of the portal Revolt, informed the public that he and his colleague Ivan Bjelić received threatening messages after the protest stating that they would be “found,” that their “hearts would be ripped out and chopped into pieces.”<sup>25</sup>

The professional community did not remain silent in response to the attack on media workers.<sup>26</sup>

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The following day, in a show of support for the students attacked in Novi Sad, a protest was held in Ušće Park in Belgrade. The protest carried another message as well: opposition to the aquarium planned as part of the EXPO exhibition.<sup>27</sup>

During the protest, a member of the Gendarmerie physically attacked photojournalist Gavrilo Andrić, who was attempting to document the actions of police officers during the detention of one of the demonstrators.<sup>28</sup> Based on publicly available recordings and data from the database of attacks on journalists maintained by the SafeJournalists network, it can be concluded that the police officer moved away from Andrić only after the latter identified himself as a journalist. When Andrić asked for the officer’s badge number, he received an insult instead of a response.<sup>29</sup> Despite the fact that he was wearing a clearly visible press identification card, later that same evening police officers pushed Andrić several more times.<sup>30</sup>

That night, other targets of police officers included a journalist from the portal Mašina (their reporter had also been pushed during one of the protests in Ušće Park)<sup>31</sup>, student and photojournalist Luka Pešić, Nada Gladović, a journalist for the YouTube channel Srbin Info, and journalist Darko Simić.<sup>32</sup>

The professional community strongly condemned the attacks on media workers.<sup>33</sup>

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Dejana Cvetković, a contributor to the media outlets Cenzolovka, Vreme, Južne vesti and the editorial team of the multimedia platform Tampon zona, was obstructed while performing her journalistic duties during a protest organized in Surdulica following the death of local resident Rastko Jović in a traffic accident in which the suspected driver is of Albanian nationality. In addition to demanding the resignation of the police leadership, protesters also called for the permanent relocation of the suspect's family. Protest participants visited bakeries owned by his relatives and, throwing eggs and stones, shouted: "Murderers!"<sup>34</sup>

The journalist was clearly recognized by the participants in the protest. According to her account, they threatened that she alone must not film them and shouted that they would break her phone and sue her if she published their photographs. From within the crowd, Dejana Cvetković testified, there were inappropriate comments and threats—from questions such as "Is she wearing a thong?" and calls to "exchange phone numbers," to remarks that they already had her number, insults calling her "trash" and a "liar," and threatening insinuations that it might "turn out that she had been raped."<sup>35</sup>

Dejana Cvetković reported on the protest for the weekly Vreme. According to her statement, her articles about minorities—accompanied by claims that she was being paid by Albanians—along with her social media profiles, recordings featuring her, and some of her posts were shared in the group through which the protests had been organized.<sup>36</sup>

The case of journalist Dejana Cvetković was reported to the police in Vranje and Surdulica,<sup>37</sup> while several feminist activists and civil society representatives, as well as a number of organizations, initiatives, and media and journalists' associations, strongly condemned the incident.<sup>38</sup>

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TV Nova S journalist Sanja Ignjatović Eker was reporting from Kula on an incident that occurred near the stand of activists from the organization Mladi Kula. The incident was caused by masked supporters of the ruling party who poured red paint. After activists and other citizens present carried out a "citizen's arrest" of them, the police intervened and escorted the individuals to a police vehicle. A police officer then approached Sanja Ignjatović Eker, who was filming in the direction of the vehicle, and in a markedly raised tone demanded that she stop recording. It should be noted that the journalist was holding a microphone bearing the logo of the media outlet she works for and that she additionally informed the officer that she was performing a professional assignment. Apart from stating that his colleagues had been sprayed with paint, the officer provided no reason for prohibiting the journalist from filming. Footage of the incident was broadcast on TV Nova S.<sup>39</sup>

After the incident, the journalistic team attempted to obtain statements from representatives of the SNS who were present, including high-ranking party officials. Instead of statements, Sanja Ignjatović Eker testified, she received a series of insults and labels. Particularly vocal were Damjan Miljanić, President of the Municipality of Kula, and Vladimir Galić, Provincial Secretary for Agriculture. Vladimir Gak, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Vojvodina, refused to give a statement to the journalist, saying that he speaks only with “domestic media” and that they were present there in order to ensure that “they and those like them” do not come to power.<sup>40</sup>

The professional community reacted to the physical obstruction of the journalist while performing her work.<sup>41</sup>

## Threats on the Radar

The editorial office of the weekly Radar received several threats online. In a comment below Milan Ćulibrk’s article “Six Times More Money for Rafales Than for All Capital Investments,” posted from an account named tajfun, journalists were told: “F.k your ustasa mother, culibrsku, you and your ustasa scum ---- we will obliterate you so that the scum like you never grows again we will obliterate you, be sure of that, and be sure it will be sooner than later.”<sup>42</sup> On the official Facebook profile of that media outlet, beneath the article “Are You on the List – A Speech by the Frozen Danube” by Predrag Simonović, shared from their website, a person signed as Braco Milan Tolj Cober left the message:

“Let’s organize to deal with this Ustaša scum... radarss for sure????”<sup>43</sup>

The professional community reacted to the threats, which were reported to the competent institutions.<sup>44</sup>

The logo for Radar consists of three thick, orange, curved lines that form a partial arc on the right side of the word "Radar".

**Radar**

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Predrag Simonović, a retired police officer, former member of the Ministry of Interior working group within the Commission for the Investigation of Murders of Journalists and a columnist for the media outlet Radar, reported to the competent authorities that his wife and minor daughter received disturbing video calls late at night from the same phone number which, according to Simonović's criminal complaint, contained "extremely bizarre and explicit scenes."<sup>45</sup> (The previous month Simonović had also received threats, which he reported to the competent authorities. For more on this, see the [Monitoring of the Media Scene in Serbia for January 2026.](#))

The Independent Journalists' Association of Serbia (NUNS) strongly condemned the disturbing incident and assessed that it represents a "continuation of a targeted intimidation campaign connected to his [...] journalistic work and public appearances."<sup>46</sup>

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The websites of the media outlets Radar,<sup>47</sup> Južne vesti,<sup>48</sup> Glas Šumadije,<sup>49</sup> Pressek,<sup>50</sup> Vranje news,<sup>51</sup> Kraljevački Krug,<sup>52</sup> and E-Braničevo from Požarevac<sup>53</sup> experienced disruptions due to hacker attacks. According to publicly available information, these appear to have been coordinated attacks that lasted from one to seven or more days. A number of the attacks were reported to the Special Prosecutor's Office for High-Tech Crime.

## Bad, Worse, Worst

The SafeJournalists network's database of attacks on journalists recorded new threats against the co-authors of the podcast "Good, Bad, Evil", Marko Vidojković and Nenad Kulačin. From the account aleksandar\_dragojevic1, they received the message: "Iha, this one should be killed with a sledgehammer. It's a waste of a bullet. But a sledgehammer of 7–8 kg." From the account sekidragan, another message followed: "No, he would die immediately from that sledgehammer; for him a wooden hammer is better, light, so he would have to be hit a hundred times before he dies."

Further messages followed wishing them death, sexual violence, and torture. The threats were reported to the competent authorities,<sup>54</sup> and the professional community reacted strongly, reminding the public that Vidojković and Kulačin have been exposed to this kind of pressure for years.<sup>55</sup>

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Via the Messenger application, from the account Zoran Stojanović – Šote, the editorial office of Jugpress received the following message:

"I f..k your Ustaša mouths, who you support, Ustašas destroying the church, insulting priests, destroying the 200th anniversary of Serbia, I would throw you into a mine and bury you so the infection doesn't spread, I f..k everything you have, both the living and the dead, if I were the government."

The threat was reported to the competent institutions,<sup>56</sup> and the professional community reacted.<sup>57</sup>

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The Department of Media Studies at the Faculty of Philosophy in Novi Sad informed the public that threatening messages were sent from the same account to the official email addresses of Prof. Dr. Smiljana Milinkov, head of the Department, Assistant Professor Dr. Stefan Janjić, and teaching assistant and N1 TV journalist Ksenija Pavkov. The message read: “Read this. The Black Hand has marked you. It knows everything. Be careful. A friend.”<sup>58</sup> Smiljana Milinkov had received the same message in September 2025 and reported it to the competent prosecutor’s office. According to records kept by ANEM, the same or similar message was received by several journalists, at least three professors, and one political activist (for more information see the [Monitoring of the Media Scene in Serbia for September 2025](#) and [October 2025](#)). In the meantime, the message was also received by Stevan Dojčinović, editor-in-chief of the investigative portal KRIK.

The competent state authorities have still not identified the sender.

## The Attacker and His Name

The First Basic Public Prosecutor’s Office in Belgrade informed the public that police officers had located a suspect in the attack on N1 TV journalist Maja Nikolić and cameraman Ivan Pavlović. The attack occurred in November last year. According to the cameraman’s testimony, an unknown man who was among a group that approached from the fenced area in front of the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia came up from behind, grabbed the camera, and repeatedly smashed it against the ground. (More about the attack in the [Monitoring of the Media Scene in Serbia for November 2025.](#))



Waiting for the police investigation after the N1 camera has been broken (photo/collage: N1)

With the approval of the competent public prosecutor, the suspect was detained for 48 hours.<sup>59</sup> After being questioned by the prosecutor, a motion for pre-trial detention was submitted. According to media reports, the motion was granted and the suspect was placed under house arrest with the obligation to wear an electronic monitoring device.<sup>60</sup> The indictment against the suspect was filed at the end of February. He has been charged with the criminal offense of Preventing the Printing and Distribution of Printed Materials and the Broadcasting of Programs (Article 149 of the Criminal Code).<sup>61</sup>

Before the prosecutor's office announced that the suspect had been identified, the media reported that the attacker might be Vladan Sretenović, a previously convicted individual who had been sentenced to 15 years in prison for a murder committed in 1997, which Sretenović himself had publicly discussed.<sup>62</sup> The fact that the competent state authorities needed two and a half months to identify the attacker was assessed by the professional community as a sign of their inefficiency.<sup>63</sup>

## **Obstruction of Justice or Unlawful Obstruction**

Through his social media accounts, Nemanja Šarović, leader of the movement “Love, Faith, Hope” and a reporter for KTV television, informed the public that the Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Zrenjanin had filed a criminal complaint against him for allegedly committing the criminal offense of Obstruction of Justice (Article 336b, paragraph 2 of the Criminal Code). As described in the record that Šarović published after being questioned by the police (a so-called official note on information received from citizens), the offense was committed to the detriment of public prosecutor Dragana Mojsin. According to the official note, Šarović obstructed her work through statements that he himself did not write. These were insulting and derogatory comments posted about the prosecutor, the prosecutor's office, and the court in Zrenjanin under two of Šarović's posts on his personal Instagram account.<sup>64</sup>

In his statement, Šarović denied committing the offense and described the criminal complaint as a continuation of the police and legal harassment he has been subjected to for some time.<sup>65</sup> The criminal offense he is accused of carries a prison sentence of six months to five years and a fine.<sup>66</sup>

Commenting on the criminal complaint against Nemanja Šarović, lawyer Rodoljub Šabić questioned the intention of the prosecution regarding the responsibility of the author of a social media post for comments left by other individuals under that post. If the prosecution succeeds in establishing that the author of a post bears responsibility for comments he did not write, Šabić asked whether the next phase would be for the prosecution itself to “organize the writing of ‘convenient’ comments.”

ANEM also assessed that the case reflects “malicious intent,” noting that the prosecutor and the prosecutor's office are aware that criminal liability—if a crime exists—rests with the person who actually “wrote” the comment. The proper authority for such a case is the Prosecutor's Office for High-Tech Crime, whose task is to determine whether a criminal offense occurred and to identify the perpetrator. During 2025, journalists submitted 64 criminal complaints to that office, none of which have been processed.

## The Fate of Judgments

The first-instance judgment rendered in proceedings initiated by a criminal complaint filed in February 2022 by Milan Stojanović, N1 TV's correspondent from Niš, has been overturned. In the first-instance ruling, two employees of the public utility company "Naisus" were found guilty of the criminal offense of Preventing the Printing and Distribution of Printed Materials and the Broadcasting of Programs (Article 149 of the Criminal Code) and were each fined 30,000 RSD. The case has been returned for retrial.<sup>67</sup> (More about the case in the [Monitoring of the Media Scene in Serbia for December 2025.](#))

## III MONITORING THE PROCESS OF ADOPTING NEW LAWS

The civil society organization Partners Serbia publicly reacted to the fact that the Ministry of Justice has once again initiated amendments to the Law on Data Secrecy, while keeping information about the activities of the working group and the course of the reform process hidden from the public.<sup>68</sup>

## IV IMPLEMENTATION OF EXISTING REGULATIONS

### Project Co-Financing

The Ministry of Information and Telecommunications published a register of candidates for members of commissions that will decide on the allocation of funds in calls for co-financing the production of media content in the field of public information. The list of candidates was published more than a month after the deadline for its publication had expired.<sup>69</sup>

# V SLAPP LAWSUITS AGAINST JOURNALISTS AND MEDIA

## The (Zoo)Measure of Reporting

Before the Misdemeanor Court in Belgrade, Zoomer portal journalist Darko Gligorjević presented his defense in proceedings initiated against him in July last year due to an incident that occurred in the Student City complex in New Belgrade. During the incident, several dozen gathered students and other citizens visibly expressed dissatisfaction with the presence of Miloš Pavlović, the informal leader of the group “Students Who Want to Study,” and his colleagues in a café within the Student City complex. Although Gligorjević was reporting on the incident, he was charged with violating Article 7 of the Law on Public Order and Peace and was placed in police custody. (More about the case in the [Monitoring of the Media Scene in Serbia for June 2025.](#))

Gligorjević denied committing the misdemeanor he is charged with, emphasizing that he was present at the scene in his capacity as a journalist and describing the proceedings against him as a SLAPP lawsuit.<sup>70</sup>



Darko Gligorjević (photo: ANEM/Veran Matić)

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- 1 The Journalists' Association of Serbia (UNS), the Independent Journalists' Association of Serbia (NUNS), the Independent Journalists' Association of Vojvodina (NDNV), the Association of Independent Electronic Media (ANEM), the Media Association (AM), and the Online Media Association (AOM).
- 2 [„Novinarska i medijska udruženja podnela krivičnu prijavu zbog ugrožavanja sigurnosti Verana Matića”](#), A statement by the journalists' and media associations within the Permanent Working Group for the Safety of Journalists, published on 8 February 2026 on the ANEM website.
- 3 Same.
- 4 Informer.rs, Srbija Danas, Alo.rs, Palanačke vesti, Glas Arandjelovca, Stara Pazova uživo, Nova Pazova uživo, Srbija na istoku, Podunavlje uživo, Knjaževačka hronika, Vojvodina uživo, Lučani uživo, NS uživo, RTV Pančevo, Novosadska TV, 24 sedam, Dnevnik.rs, 025.rs, Gradske info, Dunavtelevizija.rs, RTV Bap, 025info.rs, Drina Info, Moja Bačka Topola and 024info.rs. Sremske vesti removed the article from its portal prior to the session, and therefore the Commission did not consider the complaint regarding that media outlet's reporting.
- 5 [Odluke sa 168. sednice Komisije za žalbe Saveta za štampu održane 26. 2. 2026. god.](#)
- 6 [„CRLM osudio propagandni film o Veranu Maticu”](#), Statement by CRLM published on January 30, 2026 on ANEM website; [„FAR i Emblema najoštrije osuđuju ugrožavanje bezbednosti Verana Maticá nakon emitovanja propagandnog filma Zlo doba 2”](#), statement by Emblema published on February 2, 2026 on the media FAR website; [„CPJ: Nadležni organi da osude i zaustave kampanju protiv Verana Maticá”](#), CPJ statement published on February 4, 2026 on ANEM website; [„Jan Bratu: Kampanja blaćenja Verana Maticá opasna po njegovu bezbednost”](#), text published on February 5, 2026 on ANEM website; [„NUNS: Kampanja Zlo doba 2 preлива se u koordinisane napade – država da reaguje”](#), NUNS statement published on February 6, 2026 on NUNS website; [„Koalicija za slobodu medija: Zaustavite zloslutnu kampanju protiv Verana Maticá”](#), A statement by the Coalition for Media Freedom, published on 7 February 2026 on the ANEM website; [„IPI osudio kampanju protiv Verana Maticá i pozvao da se ukloniklevetnički sadržaj”](#), text published on February 9, 2026 on ANEM website; [„Pavol Salaj \(RSF\): Ako se Veranu Maticu nešto dogodi, predsednik Srbije će biti odgovoran”](#), text published on February 10, 2026 on ANEM website; [„Reagovanje bivših zaposlenih i saradnika nekadašnjeg RTV B92: Stojimo uz Verana Maticá”](#), text published on February 12, 2026 on N1 website; [„Maja Sever \(EFJ\): Ovo što se dešava Veranu Maticu je poruku svakom građaninu i građanki u Srbiji \(VIDEO\)”](#), text published on February 10, 2026 on ANEM website; [„Holandski medij: Borac za slobodu medija u Srbiji \(bivši B92\) meta kampanje blaćenja”](#), source Bnnvara, text published on March 1, 2026 on ANEM website.
- 7 [„Koalicija za slobodu medija: Zaustavite zloslutnu kampanju protiv Verana Maticá”](#), A statement by the Coalition for Media Freedom, published on 7 February 2026 on the ANEM website.
- 8 [„Pavol Salaj \(RSF\): Ako se Veranu Maticu nešto dogodi, predsednik Srbije će biti odgovoran”](#), text published on February 10, 2026 on ANEM website.
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66 (1) Whoever incites others to resist or fail to comply with court decisions, or otherwise obstructs the conduct of judicial proceedings, shall be punished by imprisonment of up to three years and a fine.

(2) Whoever, by insult, force, threat or in another manner, obstructs or prevents a judge, public prosecutor, deputy public prosecutor or attorney-at-law from performing a judicial or prosecutorial function or legal practice, shall be punished by imprisonment from six months to five years and a fine.

(3) If, in the commission of the act referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, the perpetrator inflicts a minor bodily injury on a judge, public prosecutor, deputy public prosecutor or attorney-at-law, or threatens

the use of a weapon, they shall be punished by imprisonment from one to eight years.

(4) If, in the commission of the act referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, the perpetrator inflicts a serious bodily injury on a judge, public prosecutor, deputy public prosecutor or attorney-at-law, they shall be punished by imprisonment from two to ten years.

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