



# **BEZBEDNI NOVINARI**

  
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Lazar Dinić after the attack near Bor  
(photo: Miodrag Milutinović)

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

On 27 March, the body of a tragically deceased young woman was found in front of the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade. Once again, media outlets—which can only formally be called such—demonstrated how little they respect human dignity, regardless of whether they report on the living or the deceased. The Independent Journalists’ Association of Serbia (NUNS), the Journalists’ Association of Serbia (UNS), the Press Council, and the Commissioner for Information of Public Importance called on those reporting on the tragic event not to forget their professional responsibility, to exercise restraint, and to respect the right to dignity and the right to privacy in every possible way.<sup>1</sup>

In its annual report on the state of freedom in the world, [“The Growing Shadow of Autocracy”](#), the international organization Freedom House once again classified Serbia, with a total of 53 out of a maximum of 100 points, among “partly free countries.” Compared to last year’s report, Serbia scored three points less.<sup>2</sup> The decline followed retaliatory measures taken by the authorities against teachers and professors who participated in mass student anti-corruption protests, including withholding salaries and refusing contract extensions. The report notes that the police failed to protect demonstrators from armed attackers, while at the same time “succeeded” in using excessive force against them.



The MFRR delegation paying respects to Slavko Ćuruvija at the scene of his murder  
(photo: Cenzolovka/Aleksandra Reves)

It further states that journalists in Serbia, despite a legislative framework guaranteeing media freedom, are exposed to intimidation, pressure on editorial processes from politicians and politically affiliated media owners, selective bans on access to official events, and abusive lawsuits aimed at depriving the public of insights provided by investigative media. It also mentions that Amnesty International reported in December 2024 that Serbian authorities use commercial spyware against journalists and other individuals. The Regulatory Authority for Electronic Media (REM) was also criticized for failing to actively safeguard media pluralism and independence.

Following a two-day mission in Belgrade (26–27 March), partner organizations of the Council of Europe Platform for the Protection of Journalism and Safety of Journalists and the Media Freedom Rapid Response (MFRR) initiative concluded that the past year marked a deterioration in media freedom in Serbia. They warned that the risk of escalation in the severity of attacks is extremely high. The insufficient efficiency of the police in responding to prosecutors' requests regarding attacks on journalists results, they stated, in a systematic failure to collect evidence necessary for initiating criminal proceedings. During the year of protests, according to their findings, police officers were not sufficiently effective in protecting journalists. They also emphasized that MFRR had not been informed of a single case in which a police officer was held accountable for (non-)action, even in well-documented cases. MFRR also criticized the dysfunction of the Council of the Regulatory Authority for Electronic Media (REM), as well as lawsuits with elements of SLAPP (the KRIK portal was highlighted as the media outlet facing the highest number of such proceedings).<sup>3</sup>

## **(Pre-)Election Activities of the Permanent Working Group for the Safety of Journalists**

In cities where local elections were called, the Association of Independent Electronic Media (ANEM), with the support of the OSCE, organized several meetings: in Bor (for participants from Bor, Majdanpek, and Kladovo)<sup>4</sup>, Bajina Bašta (for participants from Bajina Bašta, Lučani, and Sevojno)<sup>5</sup>, Kula<sup>6</sup>, and Aranđelovac<sup>7</sup> (for participants from Aranđelovac and Smederevska Palanka). The meetings were attended by representatives of media outlets, media and journalists' associations within the Permanent Working Group (PWG), journalists, and prosecutors serving as contact points. The aim was to act preventively, based on experiences from previous elections, in order to avoid (potential) pressure and (almost certain) violence against media workers. After identifying key anticipated issues, the associations developed a duty roster for PWG members in the following cities: Kula, Bajina Bašta (covering Sevojno), Lučani, Majdanpek, Kladovo, Bor (with a contact person for Knjaževac), and Aranđelovac (covering Smederevska Palanka). ANEM, UNS, and NUNS also published emergency (SOS) contact numbers.<sup>8</sup>

The idea behind the initiative was clear: to provide on-site assistance to endangered journalists and improve their communication with prosecutors and the police. Effective in its conception, the initiative proved equally effective in practice, on the ground, during an election day marked by violence.



Members of the Permanent Working Group in the vicinity of Bor, after a meeting with local media (photo: OSCE/Miroslav Janković)

## Centre for Social Stability...

On the social media accounts of the Centre for Social Stability (on X and Instagram), the following post appeared: “If any of you see Veran Matić in the next month or two, tell him he is not the only (pseudo) journalist who grew a beard and that he should be a bit more patient—the continuation is coming soon...”<sup>9</sup>

The comparison intended by the Centre is very obvious. Accordingly, the reaction of the professional community was strong. Media and journalists’ associations within the PWG supplemented a criminal complaint filed due to threats to Matić’s safety (see more in the [Monitoring Report for February 2026](#)). The explanation was as follows:



П.С. Ако неко од вас у наредних месец или два види Верана Матића, реците му да није једини (псеудо)новинар који је пуштао браду и да буде још само мало стрпљив, наставак ускоро стиже...

The phrase “If any of you see...” refers to the “prophetic” statement made by Tomislav Nikolić before the assassination of Zoran Đinđić. Instead of referring to Zoran Đinđić, the statement here calls for an encounter with Veran Matic, compared to a “(pseudo) journalist” who grew a beard. It is emphasized that only two journalists wore beards and met the same fate as Zoran Đinđić: Milan Pantić and Slavko Ćuruvija.<sup>10</sup>

Matic also received support from both international and domestic professional communities.<sup>11</sup>

The Basic Court in Novi Sad rejected a motion for an interim measure to prohibit the publication of statements from the programme “Evil Age 2: The Creation of Propaganda” (see [Monitoring Report for February 2026](#)). According to ANEM, the ruling states that the requested interim measure cannot be enforced because “there is no connection between the claim and the proposed interim measure, as the measure does not seek to prohibit the broadcasting or rebroadcasting of the disputed documentary film [...] but only the use of certain statements from it.” The appeal points to the practice of the Higher Court in Belgrade and the Basic Court in Novi Sad, from which the acting court deviated. In a previous first-instance ruling, the defendant had been prohibited precisely from using statements from the programme. The Higher Court in Belgrade’s practice shows that it rejected such a request because “the plaintiff did not specify concrete information [...] whose publication should be prohibited.” The court further stated that banning entire texts would “restrict freedom of public information as a right not only of the media but of all citizens,” and that granting such a request would “constitute censorship.” ANEM also noted that the court ignored the fact that the Centre for Social Stability had announced that the next 90-minute episode would again focus on Veran Matic.<sup>12</sup>

The campaign against Matic continued with the publication of the article [“Cenzolovka under the patronage of Veran Matic targets media and promotes the false state of Kosovo”](#) on several portals (NS Uživo, 24sedam, Oglasna tabla, Lučani Uživo, Drina Info, and Prijepolje Info), claiming that Matic uses “his outlets to promote the false state of Kosovo.” Matic filed complaints with the Press Council against six portals for republishing the text.<sup>13</sup>

## II ATTACKS, THREATS AND PRESSURES

### Eye of Gavriilo

A hearing was scheduled for 10 March at the Loznica court in proceedings against environmental activist Zlatko Kokanović for the 2024 blockade of the Loznica–Zvornik railway, during which seven activists from the “Ne damo Jadar” movement were detained. According to defense attorney Dušan Filipović, the activists denied committing the offense.<sup>14</sup> In Kokanović’s case, the charge is “assault on an official performing official duties.”<sup>15</sup>

On the day of the hearing, citizens organized a protest in front of the court. Photojournalist Gavriilo Andrić reported from the scene. While attempting to document the moment Kokanović was being transported to detention, several police officers surrounded him (as seen in footage published on Instagram by students of the Faculty of Architecture)<sup>16</sup>. Andrić remained calm and did not resist, while citizens protested his detention. He immediately showed his press credentials, but they were disregarded. He was detained without being informed of the reasons, which were provided only later.<sup>17</sup>

A misdemeanor charge was filed against Andrić for allegedly disturbing public order. He was released after giving a statement.<sup>18</sup>



Inappropriate treatment of the police against the daughter of farmer and eco-activist Zlatko Kokanović in Loznica (photo: Nađa Gavrilović)

Police officers demanded that he delete photos and recordings from his camera. As the device was not with him, the material was preserved. One widely circulated recording shows police officers roughly preventing Kokanović's daughter from approaching her father.<sup>19</sup>

The SafeJournalists network assessed the police conduct as aggressive and unpleasant. The professional community reacted strongly.<sup>20</sup>

## Local Elections – Severe Attacks

During March, local elections were held at ten locations across Serbia (in Bor, Aranđelovac, Smederevska Palanka, Bajina Bašta, Kula, Lučani, Knjaževac, Kladovo, Majdanpek, and Sevojno). Several cases of attacks on media workers were recorded during the elections. In response, both domestic and international professional communities reacted.<sup>21</sup>

In Bajina Bašta, Zoomer portal journalist Darko Gligorijević was attacked. He was clearly displaying his press credentials and repeatedly stated in what capacity he was covering the elections.<sup>22</sup> The attack occurred when the journalist went to follow up on information he had received from a local resident. As he stated, he had been informed that a group of men dressed in black (so-called “hooded men”) had gathered in the parking lot of a hospitality venue which, he was told, housed a call center of the ruling party. According to the journalist, a man in black snatched the mobile phone from a young man who was attempting to record the situation. When Gligorijević followed him in an attempt to find out where he had gone with the seized phone, another man in black lunged at his phone. When Gligorijević refused to hand it over, the man began striking him with fists and open hands to the head. In the end, he sprayed his face with pepper spray. The journalist sought medical assistance and reported the case to the police. The duty public prosecutor of the Basic Prosecutor's Office in Užice ordered the police to take appropriate measures.<sup>23</sup>

Footage of the attack on Gligorijević is available in the media and on social networks.<sup>24</sup> One of those who recorded the attack was journalist Ivana Marsenić. As stated in the attack database maintained by the SafeJournalists network, a man from the group of masked individuals snatched her camera. She reported the case to the police station in Bajina Bašta. She did not manage to recover the camera.<sup>25</sup>

In the same town, media and journalists' associations from the Permanent Working Group for the Safety of Journalists reported that Miroslav Pantović, a journalist with Mačva News (from Bogatić), was also attacked while reporting for his YouTube channel. According to the associations, three attackers broke his camera and took it to their premises. The journalist sought medical assistance and contacted the police. The camera was returned to him, but the memory card was not.

For the same reason—to prevent them from reporting on election day events—reporters from the newsrooms Mašina, Blokada Info, and Politički Globus Srbije were also attacked and otherwise obstructed.<sup>26</sup>



Attack on Zoomer journalist Darko Gligorijević during election day in Bajina Bašta (video screenshots: Irena Radosavljević)

The Insajder media team reported that the tires on their vehicle had been punctured, after which the police conducted an investigation.<sup>27</sup>

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The most severe attacks occurred in the village of Šarbanovac near Bor. As stated by journalist Zorica Popović (who was on the ground in the role of a photojournalist), she was reporting alongside Revolt journalists Lazar Dinić and Ivan Bjelić on irregularities at a polling station they had received a tip about.<sup>28</sup> The photojournalist was the first to be attacked. She was struck multiple times in the stomach and had her camera taken.<sup>29</sup> Ivan Bjelić, who, like Lazar Dinić, was wearing a vest marked “Press” and clearly displaying his press ID, attempted to protect his colleague when unidentified men attacked him. According to media and journalists’ associations from the Permanent Working Group for the Safety of Journalists, Bjelić—who had already been detained earlier that day because, as he stated, the First Basic Court in Belgrade had issued a warrant for him due to his failure to respond after his registered address had been deactivated<sup>30</sup>—was repeat-

edly struck in the head and body. Dinić, who was filming the attack, became the next target. Attempting to escape, he fell into the Timok River. The group caught up with him, brutally beat him, and forced him to shout: “Aca president.”<sup>31</sup> According to available testimonies, the attackers exited an Audi vehicle with Pančevo license plates.<sup>32</sup> Some of them, according to the statements of Ivan Bjelić and Zorica Popović, were carrying axes.<sup>33</sup>

Due to the serious injuries they sustained—Bjelić suffered multiple hematomas, Dinić a fractured cheekbone and a concussion of the cerebellum, while Zorica Popović complained of abdominal pain—they were treated at the Emergency Center.<sup>34</sup> The attack was reported to contact points within the police and the prosecutor’s office in Bor.<sup>35</sup>

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Attacks were also recorded, according to media and journalists’ associations, in Kula, Kladovo, and Brza Palanka. While reporting in Kula, Mina Delić, a journalist and photo-journalist with the Free Press Foundation (a media outlet of the Hungarian community), was attacked on two occasions. The first time, she was roughly pushed and prevented from reporting after asking a group gathered in front of a tavern—reported to serve as a headquarters of the Serbian Progressive Party for vote-buying—what they were waiting for. The second time, she asked individuals carrying boxes in front of another tavern why they were doing so. One of the men first insulted her and then forcefully grabbed the arm in which she was holding her phone. After posting a video of the incident on Instagram, she received threatening messages.<sup>36</sup>

During reporting in Kula, a crew from the Finnish public broadcaster and a journalist from the Storyteller portal were also obstructed.<sup>37</sup>

At polling stations in Kladovo and Brza Palanka, the NG portal team was prohibited from filming. After leaving the polling station, Suzana Mihajlović Jovanović, editor-in-chief of that outlet, noticed that unknown individuals in a black car were filming them, after which they approached and asked whether they had been recording and for which media they were reporting.<sup>38</sup>

Even after the elections, journalists continued to receive threats. Kristina Demeter Filipčev, a journalist with Bečejski mozaik who reported from Kula, reported to the competent public prosecutor’s office a number of threats and insults left under a video she had recorded at one of the polling stations in that town.<sup>39</sup> Some of the messages read: “Block this journalist’s house,” “You are a Ustaša terrorist...,” “Banat men came to fk Hungarian women, they don’t know how to say no,” “Since you write like that, you ct, post your picture so you can see I can fk even freaks...,” “I’ll fk her Ustaša mother,” “Eat shit, whore...”.<sup>40</sup>

## Rectorate and the Perpetrators of Violence

After police officers entered the Rectorate of the University of Belgrade—an event that pro-government media broadcast live to the public—several media workers were attacked with the aim of preventing them from reporting on the developments both inside the Rectorate and outside, where citizens had gathered in protest against the abuse of judicial and police institutions. These attacks prompted strong reactions from media and journalists' associations. According to their statements, police officers repeatedly shoved photojournalist Gavriilo Andrić, kicked him once, and struck his equipment three times with batons. They also swung batons threateningly in front of photojournalist Nađa Gavrilović and pushed her several times. Two police officers forcefully shoved photojournalist Katarina Redžić. Photojournalist Luka Pešić was struck several times in the head, while Marko Dragoslavić sustained a head injury caused by a metal object thrown by an unidentified person. Despite their request, police officers did not allow the N1 television crew to position themselves behind the cordon in order to report more safely. Amid the chaos, Tamara Stojanović was knocked to the ground. Police officers sprayed pepper spray into the face of Ana Mihajlovski, a journalist from the outlet Naš portal.

The reaction of both the domestic and international professional community was strong.<sup>41</sup>



Action of the police in front of the National Theater during the protest in front of the Rectorate (photo: ANEM/Veran Matić)

## A Protected Rally

In March, supporters and activists of the ruling party headed toward Belgrade to attend a rally. Journalists reporting on their arrival were obstructed in various ways while performing their professional duties. According to statements by media and journalists' associations, Violeta Živkov, editor of the local portal Kovinskeinfo, received threats that her equipment would be smashed. In Kragujevac, an unidentified man placed his hand over the camera of Vuk Mladenović, a journalist from Glas Šumadije, in order to prevent him from filming. While interviewing SNS supporters in front of the Belgrade Arena, Nova S journalist Isidora Kovačević was insulted, subjected to verbal abuse, and had her microphone struck. Due to security concerns and the inadequate response of the police, the N1 television crew, which included journalist Maja Nikolić, was forced to remove the branded microphone cover and continue reporting without police protection.<sup>42</sup>

## Online Hostility

Via the social network X, journalist Mladen Savatović of N1 received the following message: "You're lucky @\_savatovic that you come across decent, calm, and tolerant people. Pray that you don't run into someone like me. Six months in hospital... and that's in the best-case scenario." The account was subsequently deleted, but the threats were reported to the competent authorities.<sup>43</sup>

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A threatening email was also sent to the Journalists' Association of Serbia and to the editorial offices of Lice ulice and Naš portal from the address [ekoloski.proton@proton.me](mailto:ekoloski.proton@proton.me), stating that their Meta accounts would be shut down if they did not publicly support the President of the Republic of Serbia.<sup>44</sup> The Journalists' Association of Serbia published the message and announced that it would inform the competent prosecutor's office. The message reads:

We inform you that, if you do not publicly support the President of the Republic of Serbia, Aleksandar Vučić, we will be forced to shut down all your social media accounts within the META ecosystem. Aleksandar Vučić is a person who is fighting for the future of the country and all of us, and it is an obligation to support his work in order to contribute to preserving stability in the Republic of Serbia. If you fail to do so, we will be forced, with the help of employees within the META company, to permanently shut down your social media accounts.<sup>45</sup>

## The Position of the Prosecution and the Courts

The Higher Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade dismissed a criminal complaint filed against Vladimir Mandić and unidentified individuals for an attack on the KTV crew and Nemanja Šarović, a reporter and leader of the "Love, Faith, Hope" movement, which took place in November 2025.

The prosecution took the position that the reported actions—striking a microphone and attempting to kick it, throwing plastic bottles, verbal abuse, spitting, and throwing pyrotechnic devices—did not constitute a criminal offense prosecuted *ex officio*. Specifically, it concluded that the actions did not amount to the criminal offense of violent conduct at a sports event or public gathering under Article 344a of the Criminal Code, nor to its aggravated form. In its decision dismissing the complaint, the prosecution stated that the conduct in question constituted "hostile behavior toward a journalistic team and inappropriate conduct toward other citizens present," but that it did not reach the level of violence necessary to fulfill the elements of the criminal offense. The prosecution also did not accept Šarović's claim, supported by video footage, that the incident involved coordinated action by a group, stating that "there is no evidence that this was a group as defined by the Criminal Code."<sup>46</sup>

Following the finalization of the decision, the prosecution announced that it would instruct the competent police unit to identify all participants who behaved inappropriately and to initiate misdemeanor proceedings against them.

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The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Zaječar dismissed a criminal complaint filed by journalist Miljko Stojanović of Glas Zaječara concerning an incident in November 2025 involving police officers. (More on this case in the [Media Monitoring for November 2025](#))<sup>47</sup> The complaint was filed on suspicion that the criminal offense of torture and ill-treatment under Article 137 of the Criminal Code had been committed.<sup>48</sup>

Media associations also condemned the defamation of Stojanović via the page "Glas iz Bora," where he was accused ahead of the elections of being an "opposition journalist," undermining the electoral process, and being funded by an Albanian company. In addition to misleading statements, misleading video materials were also published.<sup>49</sup>

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The Basic Court in Šabac issued a first-instance judgment finding Zoran Cvetanović guilty of stalking journalist Nenad Kulačin. He was given a suspended six-month prison sentence and a restraining order prohibiting him from approaching the injured party. According to ANEM, between 2023 and 2025, Cvetanović repeatedly harassed, insulted, provoked, and physically confronted Kulačin. These incidents took place in public settings and, in some cases, in the presence of Kulačin's family members.<sup>50</sup>

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The Higher Court in Belgrade issued a first-instance judgment finding an individual guilty of posting threats in March 2024 from the Facebook account “Praška Šunka,” targeting journalist Ana Lalić Hegediš.<sup>51</sup> In addition to a suspended eight-month prison sentence, the court imposed a security measure involving the confiscation of the mobile phone and SIM card, as well as a restraining order prohibiting the perpetrator from approaching the victim (within 200 meters of her residence) or communicating with her.<sup>52</sup>

### III MONITORING THE PROCESS OF ADOPTING NEW LAWS

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The Media Freedom Coalition reacted to information received from the Ministry of Information and Telecommunications that amendments to the Law on Public Information and Media and the Law on Electronic Media are being planned. It was announced that the proposed amendments should move in the direction of aligning domestic legislation with the European Media Freedom Act (EMFA).<sup>53</sup>

Members of the Coalition assessed this initiative as premature for several reasons. First, within the European Union itself, the alignment process is still in its early stages. Second, there remain numerous ambiguities regarding the implementation of EMFA, which need to be resolved at the EU level. Third, Serbia has not yet fulfilled the basic preconditions for the substantive implementation of European standards in the field of media freedom protection.<sup>54</sup> The Coalition members emphasized that the key preconditions for implementing EMFA in Serbia are not new legislative amendments, but rather ensuring the independence of media regulation, consistent protection of journalists and their sources, and genuine restraint by the state from political and economic influence over the media.<sup>55</sup>

The Slavko Ćuruvija Foundation and the Media Freedom Coalition published two analyses addressing the alignment of domestic legislation with EMFA and its implementation through amendments to media laws: [“Serbia, Alignment with the Media Freedom Act through Three Media Laws: the Law on Public Information and Media, the Law on Electronic Media, and the Law on Public Service Media,”](#)<sup>56</sup> and [“Implementation of EMFA through Amendments to Media Laws.”](#)<sup>57</sup>

## IV IMPLEMENTATION OF EXISTING REGULATIONS

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### Project Co-financing

By 1 March—the deadline by which the authority announcing calls was required to do so—the Ministry of Information and Telecommunications, the Provincial Secretariat of Vojvodina, and 120 local self-government units in Serbia announced a total of 135 calls for co-financing media projects across different formats (television, radio, print, online, as well as content for national minorities and persons with disabilities). This year, the Ministry allocated 60 million dinars more than in the previous year.<sup>58</sup> After the legal deadline expired, ten local self-government units subsequently announced calls, while 35 municipalities and cities have still not done so.<sup>59</sup>

## V SLAPP LAWSUITS TARGETING JOURNALISTS AND MEDIA

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The National Working Group for Combating SLAPP<sup>60</sup> reacted strongly to the news that the company Millennium Team had filed a private criminal complaint for the alleged commission of the criminal offence of damaging business reputation and creditworthiness against N1 television journalist Maja Nikolić, author of the article [“They bought Hotel Jugoslavija for 27, then received 30 million euros in subsidies – the state uses citizens’ money to help the richest.”](#) As stated by N1, the private prosecutor proposed that, following the proceedings, the journalist be found guilty and sentenced to up to one year in prison.<sup>61</sup>

The National Working Group identified the problematic nature of this case on three levels. First, they pointed to the use of criminal law mechanisms against journalists who report on matters of undeniable public interest, in this case the spending of public funds, noting that such use “constitutes a serious form of legal pressure and may have a strong deterrent effect on media and journalists reporting on issues of public importance.” Second, they highlighted the fact that the private prosecutor did not make use of the available right to request the publication of a correction before initiating proceedings, which further sheds light on the motives behind the lawsuit—namely, the exhaustion and intimidation of journalists. Third, they noted that Millennium Team has previously initiated court proceedings that have been recognized by the public as having characteristics of SLAPP lawsuits.<sup>62</sup>

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- 1 [„UNS, NUNS, Savet za štampu i Poverenik za informacije od javnog značaja: Mediji da poštuju pravo na privatnost i dostojanstvo”](#), statement published on March 27, 2026 on UNS website.
- 2 [Serbia: Freedom in the World 2026 Country Report](#)
- 3 [„Vlasti u Srbiji moraju da zaustave spiralu nasilja prema novinarima i novinarkama”](#), text published on March 31, 2026 on NUNS website.
- 4 [„Zaštititi lokalne medije: Održan sastanak SRG sa novinarima pred lokalne izbore u Boru 29. marta”](#), text published on March 3, 2026 on ANEM website.
- 5 [„SRG u Bajinoj Bašti: Mediji i građani pod pritiscima pred lokalne izbore 29. marta”](#), text published on March 24, 2026 on ANEM website.
- 6 [„SRG u Kuli: Podrška lokalnim medijima tokom izveštavanja o lokalnim izborima 29. marta”](#), text published on March 3, 2026 on ANEM website.
- 7 [„SRG u Aranđelovcu: Moraju se izbeći incidenti i napadi na novinare na dan lokalnih izbora 29. marta”](#), text published on March 13, 2026 on ANEM website.
- 8 [„SRG: Informacije i brojevi telefona za podršku novinarima i medijima na dan izbora 29. marta”](#), text published on March 27, 2026 on ANEM website.
- 9 [Pretnje smrću i fizičkoj sigurnosti novinara, Veran Matić, Beograd, 18. 3. 2026. god.](#), An excerpt from the database of attacks on journalists maintained by the SafeJournalists network.
- 10 [„SRG podneo krivičnu prijavu zbog poslednjih pretnji Veranu Matiću”](#), statement published on March 20, 2026 on ANEM website.
- 11 [„NUNS: Centar za društvenu stabilnost ugrožava bezbednost Verana Matića, zahtevamo hitno reagovanje institucija”](#), statement published on March 19, 2026 on NUNS website; [„Jan Bratu \(OEBS\): Pozivam tužilaštvo da osigura bezbednost Verana Matića”](#), text published on March 19, 2026 on ANEM website; [„Veran Matić nije sam: Nekadašnji zaposleni na B92 traže kaznu za Centar za društvenu stabilnost”](#), text published on March 22, 2026 on ANEM website; [„EFJ: Koordinirana kampanja blaćenja koju je sproveo Centar za društvenu stabilnost zahteva hitnu reakciju vlasti”](#), text published on March 20, 2026 on ANEM website.
- 12 [„ANEM ALARM: Sud odbio da privremeno zabrani objavljivanje navoda iz propagandnog filma o Veranu Matiću”](#), ANEM statement published on March 27, 2026 on their website.
- 13 [„Veran Matić podneo žalbu Savetu za štampu protiv šest medijskih portala”](#), text published on March 30, 2026 on ANEM website.
- 14 [„Krivične prijave protiv aktivista Ne damo Jadar, tužilaštvo nije zatražilo pritvor - Vesti iz Srbije, regiona i sveta”](#), author S. M. S., Beta, text published on July 7, 2024 on N1 website.
- 15 Article 323 of the Criminal Code (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Nos. 85/2005, 88/2005 – corr., 107/2005 – corr., 72/2009, 111/2009, 121/2012, 104/2013, 108/2014, 94/2016, 35/2019 and 94/2024).
- 16 [Video](#) published on March 10, 2026 at [blokada.arh.bg](#).
- 17 [„Stvarni napadi na novinare, Gavrilo Andrić, Loznica, 10. 3. 2026. god.”](#), An excerpt from the database of attacks on journalists maintained by the SafeJournalists network.
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