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Media protest in front of the Presidential building (photo: ANEM/ V.Matić)

MONITORING OF THE MEDIA SCENE IN SERBIA FOR APRIL 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.

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I FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

The state of media freedom in Serbia during April reflects the full darkness surrounding it. Within a period of seventeen days, anniversaries were marked of the unresolved death of journalist Radislava Dada Vujasinović (32 years)¹, the murder of journalist Slavko Ćuruvija (27 years)², the death of sixteen employees of Radio Television of Serbia (RTS) in the NATO bombing (27 years)³, and the attempted assassination of journalist Dejan Anastasijević (19 years)⁴. Even today, after so many years, the death of Dada Vujasinović—whether murder or suicide—remains unresolved. No one has been held accountable for the murder of Slavko Ćuruvija. The question of who attempted to assassinate Dejan Anastasijević remains shrouded in the same darkness that continues to conceal those responsible for the deaths of his colleagues.

The international organization Amnesty International published its [2025 State of the World's Human Rights Report](#), noting that protesters, journalists, and civil society organizations in Serbia face intimidation, harassment, and unlawful surveillance by authorities seeking to suppress widespread public dissatisfaction.

According to the 2026 World Press Freedom Index, compiled by the international organization Reporters Without Borders, Serbia occupies its worst position to date: 104th place out of 180 ranked countries and territories. In a statement for the Cenzolovka portal, Pavol Szalai, Head of the Reporters Without Borders Desk for the European Union and Balkans, stated:

Serbia is moving further and further away from Europe, and we could say that it is leading Europe in the decline of media freedom. The political context, which is one of the five indicators we use to measure media freedom, is the worst in the EU-Balkan region. If Serbia were ranked solely on the basis of the political indicator, it would be in 151st place. It is clear that the primary responsibility lies with President Aleksandar Vučić and his ruling majority. Vučić's arsenal of tools for attacking the media is no longer original, but he has brought predatory measures against media freedom to a perverse level of perfection.⁵

Julie Majerczak, Head of the Brussels Office of Reporters Without Borders, stated that the European Commission should be both more determined and more vocal regarding the alarming state of the media in Serbia. She emphasized that Reporters Without Borders had informed the European Commission on numerous occasions about the situation in Serbia, but that the Commission, in her view, had shown indifference in confronting Serbian President Aleksandar Vučić. Majerczak believes that the European Commission has realized that the time has come to say “enough” or to consider halting or suspending certain funding intended for Serbia.⁶



Jovana Gligorijević speaking at media protest
(photo: ANEM/ V.Matić)

Fraternizing (“B(r)atiranje”)

In an effort to express solidarity and support for media workers attacked on 29 March during local elections held in Bor, Aranđelovac, Smederevska Palanka, Bajina Bašta, Kula, Lučani, Knjaževac, Kladovo, Majdanpek, and Sevojno, journalists’ and media associations organized a gathering in front of the Presidential building.⁷ The attack on journalists from the media outlet Revolt in the village of Šarbanovac near Bor, for which the prosecution has still not filed an indictment, was recorded by the Council of Europe Platform for the Protection of Journalism and Safety of Journalists as a Level 1 alert—the most serious category of media freedom violation.⁸ (For more on attacks against media workers on election day, see the [Monitoring of the Media Scene for March 2026](#).)

The Ministry of Information and Telecommunications also issued a statement regarding the attacks. From an apparently objective position condemning attacks on journalists regardless of the media outlet they work for and calling for “talks aimed at improving cooperation, strengthening dialogue, and working jointly on improving media legislation,” the Ministry nevertheless “slipped” into criticizing primarily the Journalists’ Association of Serbia (UNS) and the Independent Journalists’ Association of Serbia (NUNS), claiming that their failure to respond to an invitation had resulted in a missed opportunity for “constructive coordination and more effective action in resolving crisis situations.” The criticism also included allegations of selectivity in their condemnation and defense of media workers. Finally, describing criticism as targeting, the Ministry called on media outlets to cease doing so in relation to state institutions and public officials who, according to the Ministry, perform their duties lawfully.⁹

On the same day the Ministry's statement was published, Darko Glišić, Minister for Public Investments, appeared on Pink Television and addressed the parents of future university students with the words: "Do not enroll your children in the faculties run by the blockers, because they will return them to you the same way they returned that girl from Šabac—in a coffin."¹⁰ A few days later, on Students' Day, Boris Bratina, Minister of Information and Telecommunications, stated on Tanjug Television: "They [the students] are not aware that the police there have the right to beat them and kill them."¹¹ President of Serbia Aleksandar Vučić apologized for Minister Bratina's statement and stated that, "in a country where he is president, nobody is going to kill students."¹²

The public reacted strongly to the statements made by Ministers Glišić and Bratina.¹³ A group of students from the Faculty of Law of the University of Belgrade filed a criminal complaint against them,¹⁴ while Veran Matić, President of the ANEM Managing Board, addressed European institutions regarding the matter.¹⁵

The "RTS" Drama

Based on documentation obtained from the Qualifications Agency after filing an appeal with the Commissioner for Information of Public Importance and Personal Data Protection, the Journalists' Association of Serbia (UNS) announced that the diploma of Manja Grčić, Director General of Radio Television of Serbia, carries fewer ECTS credits than legally required for the position she occupies. To hold the position, at least 240 ECTS credits are required, whereas, according to UNS, Manja Grčić's diploma carries CATS credits equivalent to 180 ECTS credits.¹⁶ UNS further stated that the submitted documentation lacks the apostille required for the recognition procedure of a diploma obtained in the United Kingdom. The insufficient number of ECTS credits and the absence of an apostille, UNS pointed out, are not the only contentious issues concerning the diploma. The date on which the diploma recognition decision was issued is also disputed. Manja Grčić submitted her request for diploma recognition on the same day interviews were conducted with candidates who had met the requirements for the position of Director General of RTS, and the diploma was recognized on the very day she was elected to that position. Interpreting the reasoning behind the diploma recognition decision, UNS concluded that the Agency determined the diploma carried more credits than the number Manja Grčić herself stated in her application.¹⁷

The appointment of a new Director General was not the only leadership change at RTS. Journalist Bojana Mlađenović was appointed Editor-in-Chief of the News Programme. Previously, upon the proposal of Manja Grčić, she had served as Acting Editor-in-Chief and Managing Editor of the RTS News Programme.¹⁸ The decision states that Bojana Mlađenović is a journalist "with the necessary television and editorial experience" and "experience in managing the production process of public-service news content," and that she has clear goals "for improving work organization."¹⁹

To these assessments should be added the judgment of the public after, during President Aleksandar Vučić’s appearance on the RTS evening news programme Dnevnik 2, she referred to students and citizens protesting against the collapse of the railway station canopy—and against broader societal values—as a “mob.” Neither her explanation that part of her question had been taken out of context nor her apology for using the word “mob” convinced protesting students and citizens, who continued blocking the entrances to the RTS building.²⁰

The “N1” Drama

In August last year, the investigative network OCCRP and investigative portal KRIK published an audio recording and transcript of a conversation which, according to their sources and supporting documentation, took place between United Group CEO Stan Miller and Telekom Srbija Director Vladimir Lučić. During the conversation, Lučić allegedly told Miller that the President of Serbia had requested the dismissal of Aleksandra Subotić, CEO of United Media, the company operating media outlets including N1, Nova S, Danas, Radar, Forbes Serbia, Sport Klub, and others. (For more on the recording and subsequent reactions, see the Monitoring of the Media Scene in Serbia for [August](#) and [December](#).)



Vladimir Lučić and Stan Miller
(photo: screenshot N1)

Six months later, in February this year, the portal Raskrikavanje published information, confirmed by multiple sources, that the long-serving director of United Media had been dismissed.²¹ Two months later, in April, Aleksandra Subotić publicly confirmed her departure from the company.²² Toward the end of the month, the public learned that the professional cooperation between Adria News Network (ANN)—the umbrella management network established in February 2026 for several regional news media outlets—and former N1 Serbia Director Igor Božić had been terminated by mutual agreement.²³ Shortly beforehand, media outlets reported that Brent Sadler, Executive Director for News Programming at ANN, together with Mihailo Jovičević, Director of United Media Digital (UMDG), had been registered as legal representatives of UMDG, publisher of Nova.rs, Nova newspaper, and Radar weekly. Changes also occurred at N1 Television. Brent Sadler and Wouter van Houwelingen became legal representatives of the company, while Igor Božić was relieved of his position as Director of N1 Serbia.²⁴

The decision to remove Igor Božić prompted reactions from both domestic and international professional communities.²⁵ In protest, N1 employees, supported by citizens, gathered in front of the television station on three occasions.²⁶

Journalists' and media organizations (Media Association, Online Media Association, Independent Journalists' Society of Vojvodina, Independent Journalists' Association of Serbia, Local Press Association, Slavko Ćuruvija Foundation, Independence Branch Trade Union of Culture, Arts and Media, and ANEM) issued an urgent warning to domestic and international audiences, emphasizing that the dismissal of Igor Božić: "constitutes a serious signal that the authorities, in coordination with new ownership structures, have entered the final phase of establishing control over one of the last remaining pillars of independent journalism in Serbia." They further noted that employees of N1 view Božić's removal, occurring on the eve of elections, as: "the beginning of a process that could jeopardize the future organization of work, create space for new personnel decisions, and affect editorial independence."²⁷

A Downpour of Media Outlets

According to an analysis published by ANEM in March, based on data from the Media Register of the Serbian Business Registers Agency (which contains 2,312 media outlets), 52 new media outlets were registered in Serbia from the beginning of 2026: 49 online media outlets, two print publications, and one radio station.²⁸

The pro-government tabloids Alo and Informer continued expanding their local media networks and, during the first week of April, registered four new local media portals through subsidiary companies.²⁹ Zapple Media Group registered its twelfth local media outlet, Lučani Uživo, where, as in its other eleven outlets, the position of editor-in-chief is held by Gradimir Banković, an associate of the Center for Social Stability.³⁰

II ATTACKS, THREATS, AND PRESSURES

N1 and Progressive Seasoning

N1 Television journalist Maja Nikolić and cameraman Ivan Pavlović expressed dissatisfaction during proceedings initiated following a complaint regarding the unprofessional conduct of police officers during an attack on their reporting team in November of last year (for more on the attack, see the [Monitoring of the Media Scene in Serbia for November 2025](#)).

The journalist and cameraman found it indicative that the police officers used almost identical sentence structures in their statements and insisted on the same assertions, creating the impression that they had coordinated their testimonies in order to deny being near the scene of the attack and thus justify their alleged inability to intervene.³¹ The legal representative of the journalist and cameraman pointed out that no interviews had been conducted with persons who participated in the event or who may have witnessed it. She further stated that, although the Ministry of the Interior claims that the footage was deleted due to the expiration of the legally prescribed retention period, a CD containing the recording exists and can be examined.

Since the complainants did not agree with the findings established by the authorized officer at this stage of the proceedings, the case will be forwarded to the Complaints Review Commission.³²

Journalists' and media associations expressed support for their colleagues.³³

N1 journalists were also the target of verbal attacks delivered from the floor of the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia. During a parliamentary session, Milenko Jovanov, Member of Parliament, President of the Parliamentary Group Aleksandar Vučić – Serbia Must Not Stop, and Chair of the Committee on Administrative, Budgetary and Mandate-Immunity Issues, referred to N1 Television as: “Šolak’s propaganda-terrorist trash.” According to Jovanov, journalists from that media outlet were responsible for creating the false impression that EU funds allocated to Serbia under the Growth Plan had been frozen. Jovanov was joined by Marijan Rističević, Member of Parliament, member of the Aleksandar Vučić – Serbia Must Not Stop Parliamentary Group, and Chair of the Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, who stated that N1 and Nova S television stations had “created psychopaths.”³⁴

Journalists' and media associations strongly condemned the statements made by the MPs. In addition to their remarks, the associations also condemned statements by

Minister of Culture Nikola Selaković, who, during a parliamentary session, accused the “blockader-tycoon Šolak media” of cooperating with the Prosecutor’s Office for Organized Crime in relation to proceedings being conducted against him. On the same occasion, Selaković stated that Dinko Gruhonjić had been: “literally installed and created to attract someone to do something bad to him...”³⁵

Accusations against N1 Television also came from Gavriilo Kovačević, President of the Municipality of Zemun. According to a statement by the Journalists’ Association of Serbia (UNS), Kovačević accused N1 of being responsible for incidents that had occurred in Zemun the previous evening. He refused to give a statement to the outlet because, as he said, he does not give interviews to a: “blockader-fascist-terrorist television station.”³⁶

Threats Around Every Corner

Miljko Stojanović, journalist and editor of the portal Glas Zaječara, received a threat from a Facebook account under the name Dušan Obradović, stating: “I’ll f** your mother. Who do you think you’re going to arrest? You’ll get a visit soon so you can repeat that. You’ve been identified.”*The threat was reported to the competent prosecutor’s office, and the professional community reacted strongly.³⁷



Protest in Zaječar
(photo: Miljko Stojanović)

Marko Vidojković and Nenad Kulačin, authors of the podcast Dobar, loš, zao (“The Good, the Bad and the Ugly”) and columnists for Danas, received threats from a Facebook account named Branko Brano in comments posted beneath a shared episode of their show. : „F.k your mother, and also the other’s guy....I hope I’ll find you bothF.k you both. I see what are you doing to Serbia. But Vidojkovicu, I hope I’ll meet you, as well as the other one....Vidojkovicu, pray they we do not cross paths...But I would like if they do....“ and „I hung up my gloves, but I hope I can meet you, f..k you both.“³⁸ The messages contained repeated insults, vulgar abuse, and explicit threats indicating the sender hoped to find and confront them in person. The Association of Independent Electronic Media (ANEM) reported that a large number of similar messages appeared on its Instagram page beneath a post condemning death threats against Kulačin and Vidojković.³⁹ The threats were reported to the competent prosecutor’s office, and professional organizations publicly condemned them.⁴⁰

Journalists of the media outlet Revolt continued to receive threats. In April they were sent a message stating: “Death to traitors... all of you should be killed.”The threats were reported to the competent prosecutor’s office, while the professional community reacted strongly.⁴¹

Maria Popović, journalist and editor of the Lazarevac-based portal Pravo u centar, received a series of threatening and insulting messages after reporting from a gathering organized by the ruling party. On Instagram, from the account goran39528, she received the message: “Right in the center of your a., YOU SHOULD BE F.. UNTIL YOU SHIT YOURSELF, YOU LITTLE C*, YOU WHORE.” The professional community strongly condemned the threats and misogynistic harassment directed at their colleague. The threats were reported to the competent state authorities.⁴²

The Independent Journalists’ Association of Serbia (NUNS) strongly condemned a gathering organized in front of the offices of the Storyteller portal in Kulpin, immediately before a panel discussion on social divisions and the role of the media. NUNS described the gathering as:“an unacceptable form of pressure and intimidation directed at journalists and participants in a public event, as well as a direct obstruction of their work.”⁴³

Decisions of Courts and Prosecutors' Offices

The Basic Public Prosecutor's Office in Vranje dismissed a criminal complaint filed against Zoran Dimitrijević, Director of the Public Utility Company Komrad in Vranje, concerning a physical attack on Jelena Stojković, a correspondent for Večernje novosti, while she was performing a journalistic assignment. For more information about the attack, see the [Monitoring of the Media Scene in the Republic of Serbia for July 2025](#).

The journalist filed an objection against the prosecutor's decision.⁴⁴

The Belgrade Court of Appeal overturned part of a ruling by the Higher Court in Belgrade which had convicted Saša Mirović for endangering the safety of Kurir journalist Jelena Spasić. The ruling was modified in the section concerning the prison sentence of seven months. While the appellate court upheld the duration of the sentence, it replaced the custodial sentence with a suspended sentence subject to a probation period of three years. For more information on the case, see the [Monitoring of the Media Scene in the Republic of Serbia for September 2024](#), [October 2024](#), [January 2025](#), and [April 2025](#).

The professional community expressed disagreement with the court's decision.⁴⁵

III MONITORING THE PROCESS OF ADOPTING NEW LEGISLATION

During April, there were no significant developments concerning the adoption of new laws.

IV IMPLEMENTATION OF EXISTING REGULATIONS

Project Co-financing

The Association of Independent Electronic Media (ANEM) announced that, according to data available through the Unified Information System (JIS) of the Ministry of Information and Telecommunications, five local self-government units—Surdulica, Vrbas, Gadžin Han, Šabac, and Lučani—failed to announce calls for project co-financing despite their legal obligation to do so. The deadline was 1 March 2026. To date, calls have been announced by the Provincial Secretariat of Vojvodina, the Ministry of Information and Telecommunications, and 141 local self-government units.⁴⁶

ANEM sent letters to the municipalities of Rekovac, Gornji Milanovac, and Doljevac, requesting that decisions appointing members of commissions responsible for evaluating media projects be annulled because Biljana Ratković Njegovan, who serves as a member of the Interim Council of the Academy of Vocational Studies Novi Sad and therefore holds a public office, had been appointed to all three commissions.⁴⁷ On the same occasion, ANEM called on the Ministry of Information and Telecommunications to remove her name from the Unified Information System (JIS) portal, which contains the list of candidates for project evaluation commissions.⁴⁸

ANEM also addressed the municipalities of Dimitrovgrad, Čajetina, and Svrlijig, requesting the annulment of decisions appointing Slavoljub Ristić, Secretary General of the Professional Association of Journalists of Serbia (PROUNS), as a commission member. In March of this year, the Government of the Republic of Serbia appointed Ristić as Chair of the Managing Board of the public institution Filmske novosti. Despite this appointment, he continued to participate in commissions evaluating public information projects.⁴⁹ According to data available to the Journalists' Association of Serbia (UNS), after becoming a public office holder, Ristić was appointed to commissions in Dimitrovgrad, Svrlijig, Pirot, Trstenik, and Čajetina.⁵⁰

In a statement to UNS, Biljana Ratković Njegovan acknowledged that she was aware of the conflict of interest and that she was “resolving it,” without explaining how. Slavoljub Ristić responded to UNS by asking where exactly the law states that a member of the Managing Board of Filmske novosti cannot serve on such commissions. After a journalist explained that he was listed in the Register of Public Officials and that the Law on Public Information and Media explicitly prohibits public officials from serving on project evaluation commissions, Ristić chose to characterize this as UNS’s interpretation of the law and requested that questions be submitted in writing so that his lawyer could respond.⁵¹

Biljana Ratković Njegovan and Slavoljub Ristić were subsequently replaced as members of project evaluation commissions in Svrlijig and Dimitrovgrad, and Rekovac and Gornji Milanovac, respectively. Despite this, both remain listed in the register of candidates for media project commissions.⁵²



photo: le quan / unsplash

The Independent Journalists' Association of Serbia (NUNS) published an analysis of shortcomings in Serbia's system for selecting members of media project co-financing commissions. The analysis identified two key problems: organizations that are not genuinely journalistic or media associations are nevertheless allowed to nominate commission members; through so-called "point engineering," certain candidates are able to secure the maximum number of points. As an example, the analysis cited presentations of professional papers at conferences predominantly financed by state bodies that subsequently announce public calls for project funding. It was observed that preference is given to candidates who have previously served on commissions, while relevant experience acquired through participation in projects funded by international organizations is frequently disregarded. The analysis concluded that a relatively small group of individuals continuously decides on the allocation of public funds, resulting in resources repeatedly being awarded to the same media outlets, including some that violate professional standards.⁵³

ANEM published a database containing the results of the 2026 media project co-financing competitions. In addition, it launched a register enabling users to track candidates for project evaluation commissions and determine at which levels they have been appointed and on how many commissions they serve.⁵⁴

REM(I)

The portal Cenzolovka reported that, although the Council of the Regulatory Authority for Electronic Media (REM) has not yet been formally constituted and its members therefore have no official duties relating to their positions, four elected members—Miloš Garić, Milan Petković, Stevica Smederevac, and Snežana Miljković—are receiving monthly compensation ranging from RSD 220,000 to RSD 250,000.⁵⁵

V SLAPP LAWSUITS TARGETING JOURNALISTS AND MEDIA OUTLETS

An Appeal Powered by Macut

Following the publication of several articles⁵⁶ on the investigative portal KRIK, Serbian Prime Minister Đuro Macut filed a complaint with the Press Council Complaints Commission.⁵⁷ In his complaint, Macut claimed that the articles, as well as statements made by KRIK Deputy Editor-in-Chief Bojana Jovanović, were aimed at “degrading” his reputation and that publicly available information had been presented in a manner intended to distort or falsify the truth. After filing the complaint, the Prime Minister criticized KRIK’s work and falsely claimed that the portal was not registered as a media outlet. KRIK disputed this assertion, referring to the official register showing that it has been registered as a media outlet since 2015.⁵⁸

At the heart of Macut’s complaint were claims that journalists had falsely reported: that his entry into politics had brought him significant financial gain, specifically a villa worth one million euros; that he had failed to explain publicly how he acquired the property; that he had refused to answer questions posed by KRIK journalists. Macut argued that by reporting a “family house” (193 square meters in size) to the Agency for the Prevention of Corruption and providing information indicating that the property had been acquired through the sale of other real estate, savings, a gift, and a loan, he had already answered the public’s questions regarding the acquisition of the property—which, he stressed, was not a villa but a family house. The Prime Minister also denied that KRIK journalists had attempted to contact him and that he had refused to answer their questions. According to Macut, KRIK’s reporting had placed a “target on his forehead” and endangered both his safety and that of his family members. He argued that these fears were justified given that a Serbian Prime Minister was assassinated in 2003. Regarding a correction, Macut maintained that a post published on his Instagram account constituted a denial that KRIK should have published.

KRIK’s editorial team informed the Press Council Complaints Commission that both during the preparation and publication of the articles they had acted in accordance with the Code of Journalists of Serbia and highlighted several important facts. For the purposes of their investigation, they consulted numerous relevant sources, including: the Agency for the Prevention of Corruption; the Republic Geodetic Authority; the Real Estate Cadastre Service; the First Basic Court in Belgrade and a licensed real-estate valuation agency. The articles provided an accurate description and square footage of the property (family house/villa) and included cadastral documentation while respecting personal data protection standards. The journalists attempted to contact the com-

plainant personally, by telephone, and in writing, and provided evidence of these efforts to the Commission. However, they were unable to obtain a statement from the Prime Minister. KRIK further noted that no correction had ever been sent directly to its editorial office. Staff members had not seen the post on the premijersrbije profile and were unaware of any media outlets that had republished it. The journalists also emphasized that while the information submitted by the Prime Minister explained the sources of funding used to purchase the property, it did not explain the origin of those funds. Recalling that public officials must demonstrate a heightened degree of tolerance toward criticism, KRIK stressed that information available on the Agency's website does not explain how Macut acquired ownership of the property one day before assuming office as Prime Minister of Serbia.



SAVET ZA ŠTAMPU

Brzo, besplatno, pravično.

The Press Council Complaints Commission unanimously concluded that KRIK had not violated the Code of Journalists. The Commission emphasized that investigating the assets of a Prime Minister is a matter of exceptional public interest, that high-ranking public officials must tolerate a significantly greater degree of scrutiny than „ordinary citizens“, and that they have an obligation not only to submit asset declarations but also to explain transparently the origin of their wealth. In its reasoning, the Commission stated that, based on the evidence presented, it: “has reason to believe that journalists repeatedly and unsuccessfully attempted to obtain answers from the Prime Minister,”and underlined that journalists have the right: “to continuously ask questions of public and other institutions on matters they consider to be of public interest, even if they are asked to stop doing so.”

The decision further stated:

“A Prime Minister, particularly in a country where the perception of corruption is very high, should understand the need for transparency regarding his finances, that is, why it is necessary to explain the origin of his assets to the public (and journalists) in greater detail than is required through mandatory reporting to the Agency for the Prevention of Corruption.

The high public office held by the complainant also entails an obligation to answer journalists’ questions, and his attitude toward journalists must not be selective. [...] It is also unclear why Dr. Macut chose to publish a statement on social media if, as his lawyers emphasized in the supplement to the complaint, he considered it inappropriate to answer journalists’ questions sent to him via Viber.”⁵⁹

The Myth of Unfair Competition

The Commercial Appellate Court in Belgrade upheld a first-instance judgment rejecting a lawsuit filed by the publisher of the daily newspaper Kurir. The lawsuit sought to compel the publishers of the following media outlets: KRIK (through its fact-checking project Raskrikavanje); Danas; Cenzolovka; N1; Media daily; and Adria News d.o.o. to compensate the plaintiff for damages allegedly caused by republishing the Raskrikavanje analyses: “Almost 1,200 Manipulations and Disinformation Pieces on the Front Pages of Five Newspapers Last Year”; and “More Than €800,000 from the Budget Last Year for Media Outlets that Disinform Us.”⁶⁰

In the lawsuit and throughout the proceedings, the plaintiff argued that the defendants were competitors in the media market and that by publishing articles concerning the reporting practices of Kurir, they had engaged in acts of unfair competition. The claim sought compensation for non-material damage in the amount of RSD 11,000,000.⁶¹

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- 1 [„Slučaj koji je umesto epiloga dočekaao zastarelost - 32 godine od smrti novinark Duge Dade Vujasinović”](#), text published on 8 April 2026 on UNS website; [„Šef OEBS za medije poziva vlasti Srbije da ulože napor i reše slučaj novinark Dade Vujasinović”](#), text published on 9 April 2026 on UNS website, source Beta; [„Nerazjašnena smrt novinark Dade Vujasinović - 32 godina, mnogo pitanja bez odgovora”](#), text published on 8 April 2026 on NUNS website.
- 2 [„Predstavnik OEBS-a za medije: Ubistvo Ćuruvije gotovo tri decenije bez razrešenja i pravde”](#), text published on 9 April 2026 on UNS website; [„Međunarodne organizacije: 27 godina od ubistva Ćuruvije bezbednost novinara u Srbiji takva da bi još neko mogao biti ubijen”](#), text published on 10 April 2026 on Cenzolovka website; [„Danas je 27 godina od ubistva Ćuruvije za koje niko nije i neće odgovarati \(HRO-NOLOGIJA\)”](#), text published on 11 April 2026 on Slavko Ćuruvija Foundation website; [„Vajsman: Direktna veza današnje atmosfere u Srbiji sa onom koja je dovela do ubistva Slavka Ćuruvije”](#), author Aleksandra Reves, text published on 11 April 2026 on Cenzolovka website; [„Predstavnici novinarskih udruženja položili vence i upalili sveće na mestu gde je ubijen Slavko Ćuruvija pre 27 godina”](#), text published on 11 April 2026 on UNS website.
- 3 [„Pomen kod spomenika Zašto – sećanje na nedužno stradale radnike RTS-a u NATO bombardovanju”](#), text published on 23 April 2026 on UNS website, source RTS; [„UNS, Strukovni sindikat RTS-a i SINOS: NATO da odgovara za ubistvo 16 radnika RTS-a”](#), statement published on 22 April 2026 on UNS website; [„NUNS: 27 godina od bombardovanja RTS-a - Zločin bez pune odgovornosti i opomena koja traje”](#), NUNS statement published on 23 April 2026 on their website.
- 4 [„ANEM ALARM: 19 godina od pokušaja atentata na Dejana Anastasijevića – zločin bez efikasne istrage i kazne”](#), ANEM statement published on 13 April 2026 on ANEM website.
- 5 [„Istorijski sunovrat Srbije: 10April mesto na Svetskom indeksu medijskih sloboda, 45 niže nego 2016. godine”](#), author Aleksandra Reves, text published on 30 April 2026 on Cenzolovka website.
- 6 [„Medijska situacija u Srbiji zabrinjavajuća, EU mora da bude glasnjija”](#), text published on 20 April 2026. on Nova.rs website, source Beta.
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47 Article 25, paragraph 3 of the Law on Public Information and Media stipulates that members of the commission shall be appointed by the head of the authority that has announced the public call, from among media theorists, analysts and practitioners who apply independently or are nominated by journalists’ and media associations, provided that they are not subject to a conflict of interest and do not hold a public office within the meaning of the regulations governing conflicts of interest in the performance of public office.

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56 The complaint concerns the following articles: [„Macut kupio vilu vrednu milion evra dan pre nego što je imenovan za premijera”](#), authorka Sofija Parojčić, text published on 30. April 2025. god.; [„Macut prijavio da je vilu od milion evra delom kupio novcem koji je dobio na poklon”](#), authorka Bojana Jovanović, text published on 29. 5. 2025. god.; [„Macut izbegao da odgovori na pitanje KRIK-a kako je kupio vilu vrednu milion evra”](#), authorka Isidora Martać, text published on 29. 5. 2025. god.; [„Ustavni sud pet godina odlučuje o krivičnoj prijavi protiv Macuta u vezi sa smrću pacijentkinje”](#), authorka Isidora Martać, text published on 20. 8. 2025. god.; [„Đuro Macut ima imovinu vrednu dva i po miliona evra”](#), authorka Isidora Martać, text published on 17 March 2026.; [„Ustavni sud još nije doneo odluku o krivičnoj prijavi protiv Macuta”](#), authorka Isidora Martać, text published on 18 March 2026.

57 The complete documentation is available on the Press Council’s website and can be accessed via the following link: <https://savetzastampu.rs/zalbe/9230/>.

58 [Dopuna odgovora na žalbu](#)

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