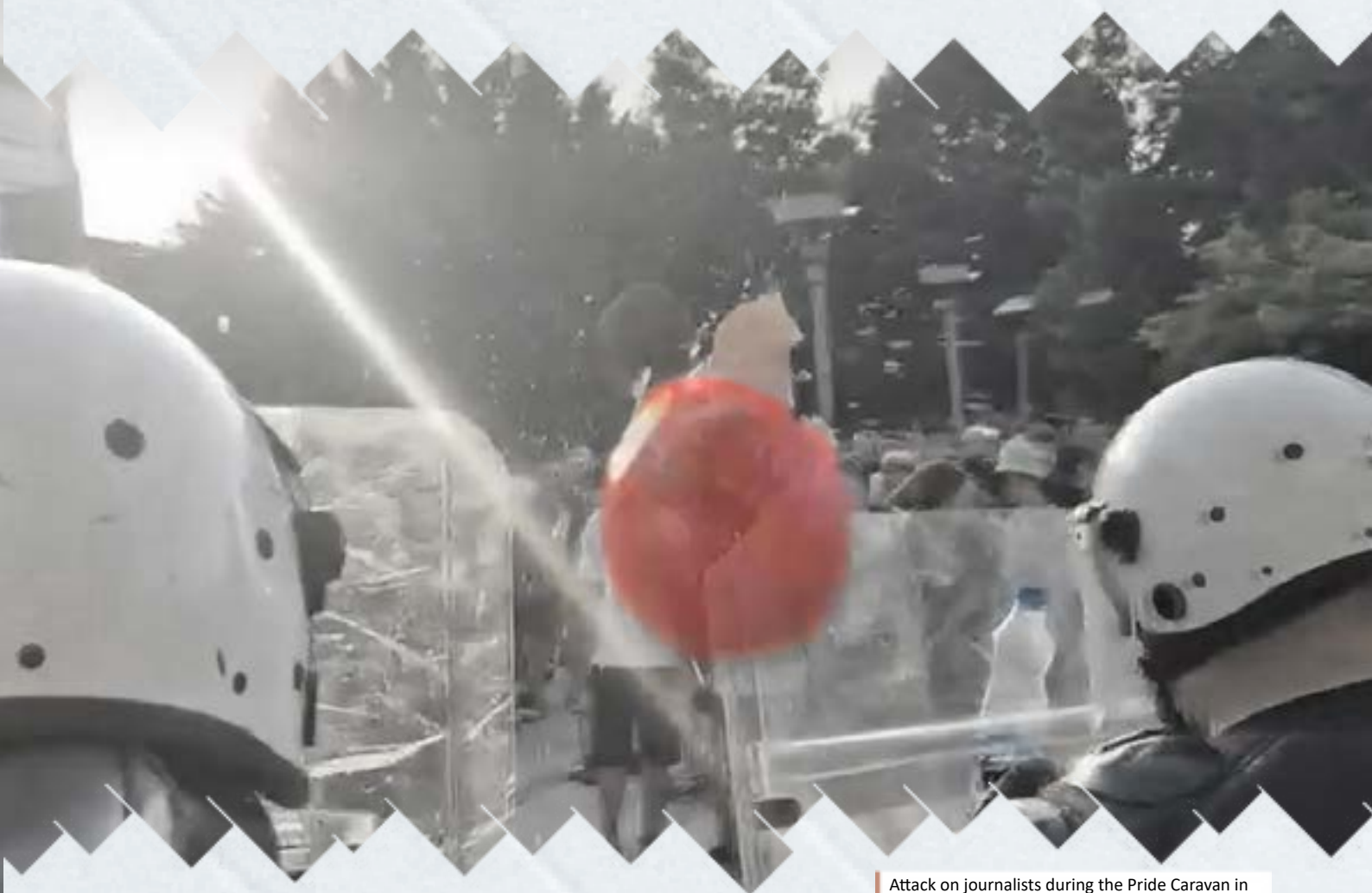




BEZBEDNI NOVINARI


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L!NIJA**
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Attack on journalists during the Pride Caravan in
Piroć (photo: N1)

MONITORING OF THE MEDIA SCENE IN SERBIA FOR JULY 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

With 468 votes in favour, 116 votes against and 79 abstentions,¹ the European Parliament adopted the [Resolution on the 2025 Commission Report on Serbia](#). The document expressed deep concern over the use of acoustic weapons against peaceful demonstrators, for which, it was stressed, credible allegations exist. The failure to investigate the matter further increased the concern. In this regard, attention was drawn to the interim measure issued by the Council of Europe in April 2025, which states that failure to examine such allegations may constitute a violation of the European Convention on Human Rights. The Serbian authorities were therefore called upon to conduct an urgent and impartial investigation that would result in the establishment of responsibility.²

The Resolution noted that Chinese hardware and software were being purchased in Serbia at reduced prices in order to carry out enhanced surveillance of citizens. Emphasis was placed on advanced technology used in an extensive video-surveillance system for facial recognition in public spaces, a system implemented in Belgrade in cooperation with Huawei as part of the “Safe City” project.³

The Serbian authorities were also accused of using EU pre-accession funds to procure biometric and forensic software from the Russian company Papilon, which is subject to EU sanctions. The Commission was therefore asked to ensure full compliance with EU restrictive measures in all programmes financed by the EU.⁴

The Resolution expressed regret over the campaign conducted by the authorities, relying on a controversial report by the Russian Federal Security Service (FSB), with the aim of intimidating peaceful students, activists and other citizens, and stressed that the use of fear as a weapon to suppress civic dissent is wholly unacceptable and incompatible with the fundamental values of the EU.⁵

Serbian officials were also criticised for falsely accusing Members of the European Parliament, including of spreading lies and disinformation concerning the protest.⁶



Radić / Higher Public Prosecutor's Office

On the orders of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office – on the grounds that there were reasonable grounds for suspicion that he had committed the criminal offences of Preparing Acts against the Constitutional Order and Security of the Republic of Serbia (Article 320 of the Criminal Code) and Disclosure of Classified Information (Article 98 of the Law on Classified Information) – a criminal complaint was filed against military analyst Aleksandar Radić. Citing the fact that the journalist was allegedly on the run, the Prosecutor's Office proposed to the pre-trial judge of the Higher Court in Belgrade that he be remanded in custody and that an international arrest warrant be issued for him.⁷ Shortly thereafter, the warrant was issued.

Journalists' and media associations gathered in the Coalition for Media Freedom expressed solidarity with their colleague and, while stressing that they did not wish to interfere with the judicial proceedings or undermine the independence of the judiciary, pointed out that measures taken against journalists, researchers and public commentators with the aim of intimidating them represent a serious blow to freedom of expression and the public's right to be informed about issues in which it has a legitimate interest.⁸ The statement issued by the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office was also criticised, as it contained excerpts from private communications Radić had had with journalists. The statement explicitly identified the media outlets for which those journalists worked.⁹

The Association of Independent Electronic Media called on the governments of EU Member States to grant Radić political asylum or another appropriate form of international protection.¹⁰

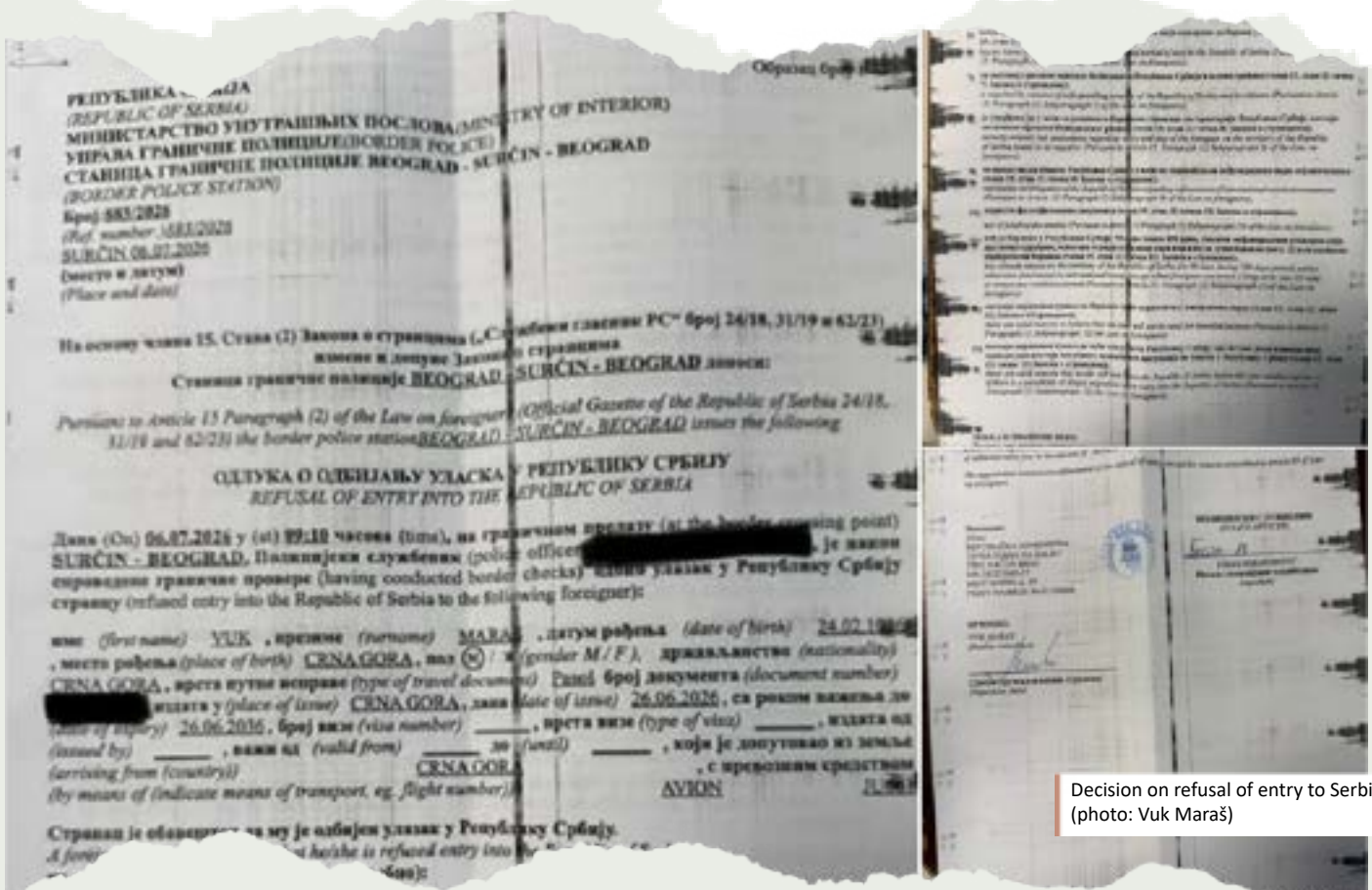
For more on the case of military analyst Aleksandar Radić, see the [Media Scene Monitoring in Serbia for June 2026](#).

Načisto i naširoko

The editorial office of Televizija Vijesti informed the public that Petar Komnenić, a journalist and author of the programme “Načisto”, broadcast by the television station, was unofficially informed, when leaving Serbia (which he had entered without hindrance several days earlier), that he would subsequently be prohibited from entering the country. According to Komnenić, border police officers unofficially warned him that his name had been marked in the system “in red”.¹¹

The Vijesti newsroom stated that the measure imposed on Komnenić constituted part of the Republic of Serbia’s response to the decision of the Montenegrin authorities to declare the editor and owner of the pro-government tabloid Informer, Dragan J. Vučićević, an “undesirable guest”.¹² Describing the decision of the Montenegrin authorities as a “major mistake”, Aleksandar Vučić announced a reciprocal measure.¹³

Entry into Serbia was also prohibited to Montenegrin journalist and director of BIRN Montenegro, Vuk Maraš. The ban was communicated to him at “Nikola Tesla” Airport in Belgrade, from where he was returned to Podgorica instead of continuing his journey to Rome. The Decision Refusing Entry into the Republic of Serbia, which Maraš published on his Facebook page, stated that “a protective measure of removal, a security measure of expulsion of a foreign national, i.e. a ban on entry into the Republic of Serbia (Article 15, paragraph 1, item 4 of the Foreigners Act)” was in force.¹⁴ Media and journalists’ associations called on the Serbian authorities to immediately revoke the measure.¹⁵



Decision on refusal of entry to Serbia
(photo: Vuk Maraš)

II ATTACKS, THREATS AND PRESSURES

By the end of June 2026, according to records kept by the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office, a total of 71 cases had been opened by public prosecutors' offices in connection with events that had adversely affected 75 individuals, 58 of whom (40 men and 18 women) perform work of public importance in the field of information and media. Eleven cases were opened in January, 17 in February, 10 in March, 8 in April, 11 in May and 14 in June. The largest number of cases – 39, or 54.93% of the total – were opened before the Special Prosecutor's Office for Combating High-Tech Crime of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade.¹⁶

During the first six months of the current year, the Independent Journalists' Association of Serbia (NUNS) recorded a total of 179 attacks in its Database of Attacks on Journalists. According to its statistics, journalists were threatened 58 times and physically attacked 48 times, while media outlets were threatened 11 times and attacked 27 times. A total of 35 cases of pressure were recorded.¹⁷

During the same period, the Slavko Ćuruvija Foundation recorded a total of 980 attacks on media workers by state officials, officials of the Serbian Progressive Party and other representatives of the authorities.¹⁸

Arsenic

Writer and president of the KROKODIL Association Vladimir Arsenijević was attacked by unknown young men beneath Branko's Bridge, shortly before a commemoration for the victims of Srebrenica organised by the association he heads. As he described, the unknown men got in his face, threatened and hit him, and vandalised the area designated for the commemoration. The event was cancelled for security reasons.

Experts and professionals strongly condemned the attack on Arsenijević. PEN International stressed that the state of freedom of expression in Serbia is deteriorating at an alarming rate, and that independent journalists and cultural workers are facing physical attacks, verbal threats, smear campaigns and intimidation by state officials, law enforcement authorities and individuals acting with complete impunity.¹⁹



Photo: Raphael Renter / Unsplash

Pride – and Without It

Journalists' and media associations strongly condemned the physical attacks on journalistic crews and the harassment they were subjected to in Pirot while reporting on the Pride caravan organised by the "Da se zna!" association. Unknown men threatened Tampon zone journalist Sara Stanojević and Mašina portal journalist Aleksandar Đokić with physical violence, insulted and intimidated them, thereby preventing them from reporting freely. During the coverage, someone struck N1 television reporter Gordana Bjeletić in the head (the journalist reported the attack at a police station).²⁰ After it was assessed that the safety of participants was at risk, the event was cancelled.

Following the announcement of the Pride caravan in Vranje, the editorial office of Slobodna reč received threats of physical violence. The threats prompted a reaction from experts and professionals.²¹

Targets of Threats: Šovljanski and N1 Journalists, Matić, Demeter Filipčev, Vidojković, Kulačin

Marko Vidojković, a writer, columnist for the daily Danas and co-host of the podcast “Dobar, loš, zao”, received the following messages from the Facebook account Simic Dobri: “F..k your Ustasa mother” and “You stinking s..t, come to Serbia, you think you recognize Kosovo, you think you can sell my house, you scum, I will burn you.....”.²² Two days later, the threats were repeated on the social network X: “... like he’s gonna return to Serbia, my a..l won’t let him. I’m nit sorry that he can not return, let him stay in exile, pu..y...”. The threats also referred to Nenad Kulačin, a columnist for the daily Danas and co-host of the podcast “Dobar, loš, zao”. Vidojković and Kulačin were told: “...They should be harrased all the time.....” and “They should be beaten untill they s..t themselves, and then because they s..t themselves, as mu late father used to say!”²³

Around twenty days later, journalists were also threatened through the Instagram account of the Nova.rs portal, below an excerpt from a programme in which Naim Leo Beširi, director of the Institute for European Affairs, was a guest. The user of the lesicslo-bodan account (which had already been used to threaten numerous journalists) told Vidojković, Kulačin and Beširi: “These scumbags, these two s..ts shoul be killed.....”, “And this Siptar will pay.....” After the news that the threat had been reported to the competent prosecutor’s office was published, the same account issued a new threat: “Kill these s..t, satanist morherf...ers. Traitors and scum, they should drop dead.”²⁴

The threats were reported to the competent prosecutor’s office, and experts and professionals reacted to them.²⁵

In comments on the N1 website, a person using the name Srbin, who had previously targeted Veran Matić and the N1 media outlet (see more in the Media Scene Monitoring in Serbia for June 2026), threatened the newsroom and insulted its journalists, calling them “Ustaše”. N1 journalists were told that they “should be set on fire in the middle of the street” and “put on a spit and roasted”. From the same account, last month, N1 TV news director Branislav Šovljanski and his family received the following threat: “N1 director, f..k your kids and your entire family, everything you have, we’ll f..k them slowly, and we will wait for you, remember as long as there are Serbs you will be stalked, f..ck your origin, we will roast you alive, you bastard, you’re mother was a whore, and she sleot with everybody, you don’t even kniw who your father is.....”.²⁶

The professional community reacted to the threats against their colleagues, and the threats were reported to the competent state authorities.²⁷

After the Bečejski mozaik newsroom published a video recording from a Serbian Progressive Party rally in Bački Gradište, threats were sent to the newsroom from the account Dušan Vračarić: “Be careful that we do not return your pranks....Your underwear will just slip on it’s own....” and “If you come to pooling stations, it won’t be good for you”. ANEM pointed out that this was the fifth time Kristina Demeter Filipčev had been threatened. In two cases, the Special Prosecutor’s Office for High-Tech Crime found that there were no grounds for criminal prosecution, while in two other cases, according to



available information, the allegations contained in the complaints were being examined.²⁸

The professional community strongly reacted to the threats against its colleague, and, as with the previous four incidents, the case was reported to the competent state authorities.²⁹

From the @glisha_m account on the social network X, below an excerpt from the programme “Bez cenzure” featuring Veran Matić, a photograph of the journalist was posted accompanied by the threat: “Cut Hydra’s head!” In statements given in connection with the incident, Matić stressed that this was an account that had previously been used to threaten his colleagues, but that the competent institutions, although the threats had been reported, had failed to identify the person behind the account.³⁰

Reacting to the threats against Matić, journalists’ associations stated that a campaign against their colleague had been underway for months.³¹ At the end of July, Matić requested that the Ministry of Internal Affairs conduct an assessment of his physical safety, bearing in mind that, following a statement by President of the Republic of Serbia Aleksandar Vučić, he had become the target of targeting and discreditation through pro-government television stations (both cable and national broadcasters), more than 30 websites, and various social media profiles and accounts.³²



Attack on Rec media and Nova cameraman Miloš Vulović (photo: Rec media Užice)

Pressure Stone

During July, two ANEM members reported that they had been subjected to gross obstruction while reporting on a fire at the landfill in Druglići, where waste from Prijepolje, Priboj, Nova Varoš and Sjenica is disposed of. Workers at the landfill heckled a TV Forum journalist, while the President of the Municipality of Prijepolje, Drago Popadić, demanded that she stop filming. A local construction contractor also got in her face and threatened her.³³ The following day, a journalistic crew from Rec media production in Užice also faced obstruction at the same location. While they were filming a piece for TV Nova S, workers roughly pushed their camera away.³⁴ The incidents were reported to the competent state authorities, while journalists' and media associations publicly responded.³⁵

Journalists from the FAR online portal were prevented from reporting from the “Srbija pobeđuje” event held in Dimitrovgrad. The FAR newsroom stated that Vladica Dimitrov, President of the SNS Municipal Board and President of the Municipality of Dimitrovgrad, prohibited them from filming, saying that FAR was not welcome at their party rally. The FAR media crew was removed from the event with the intervention of security personnel.³⁶

The professional community reacted.³⁷

Journalists from Bečejski mozaik and Webinfo were not allowed to report from a rally of the Serbian Progressive Party in Bački Gradište. The media outlets stated that provincial Secretary for Sports and Youth Dane Basta approached them and asked them to leave the rally.³⁸

The professional community strongly reacted.³⁹

On the “Paralela” programme on TV Informer, journalists Darija Ranković from the Kolubarske newsroom and Slavica Vujanac from the vamedia.info portal were accused, without any evidence, of “bringing down the state”, “extortion” and “blackmail”, and were insulted on the basis of their physical appearance.⁴⁰

The professional community strongly reacted.⁴¹

In the article “ N1 and one of the leaders of protesters joined forces! This is who is in charge of the action to prove that Serbs are genocidal! ”, published by Informer, journalist and podcast host Selma Kolašinac and N1 BiH television were targeted. The article claimed that “the tycoon television station N1 and one of the main stars and leaders of the street blockades”, acting “in concert”, had allegedly launched an “attack on Serbia” in order to prove “that Serbs are genocidal”. Journalist Selma Kolašinac was described as “one of the organisers of the blockades from Novi Pazar”, who had gone to Srebrenica⁴² “at the behest of anti-Serb media such as the tycoon-owned N1”.

The professional community strongly reacted.⁴³

Journalist and TV Nova S correspondent Đorđe Mijailović was targeted on TV V5 from Valjevo. According to media associations, the “Pretres” programme broadcast a series of false claims and insults concerning Mijailović. He was accused of spreading the news in the media that a child had died following a protest held in Valjevo on 16 August 2025.⁴⁴

The professional community strongly reacted.⁴⁵

Bojan Pitulić, Assistant to the President of the Municipality of Grocka, reacted to an article in which the Žig Info portal reported on his professional career. The newsroom stated that Pitulić had shared the article on his Instagram account, bojankm2327, making insulting and threatening remarks against the editor-in-chief and responsible editor of Žig Info: “Matorčeviću, s..k my d..k and my entire family....That’a all from me.”⁴⁶

The professional community reacted.⁴⁷

The Grip of the Black Hand

A person using the name zoran cvijanovic continued sending a “friendly” warning message to journalists, professors and lawyers, telling them that the black hand had marked them. In a statement, NUNS reported that this time the targets were Gordana Andrić and Jelena Veljković, journalists with BIRN; Ana Martinoli, a professor at the Faculty of Dramatic Arts and a member of the Complaints Commission of the Press Council; and Rade Đurić, a lawyer with NUNS. Journalists’ and media associations called on the prosecution to determine whether the conduct of the unidentified person contained elements of the criminal offence of Endangering Safety or any other offence prosecuted ex officio.⁴⁸ ANEM stated that evidence concerning the identity and location of the person sending the messages had been submitted to the competent prosecution service in August last year, but that it was not known whether any action had been taken in this regard.⁴⁹

More on the previous instances of the “friendly” warning message can be found in the [Media Scene Monitoring in Serbia for February 2026](#).

III MONITORING THE PROCESS OF ADOPTING NEW LAWS

There were no significant developments concerning the adoption of new laws during July.



IV IMPLEMENTATION OF EXISTING REGULATIONS

Regulatory Authority for Electronic Media

Four members of the REM Council who had resigned in December 2025 – Mileva Malešić, Rodoljub Šabić, Ira Prodanov Krajišnik and Dubravka Valić Nedeljković – resumed their participation in the work of the Council.⁵⁰ The decision followed the adoption by the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia, upon an urgent proposal by the Committee on Constitutional and Legislative Issues, of an authentic interpretation of Article 18, item 4 of the Law on Electronic Media,⁵¹ according to which the resignations have no legal effect. The authentic interpretation states that the said provision should be understood as follows: A declaration of intent made after assuming the position of a member of the Council of the Regulatory Authority for Electronic Media cannot be considered a resignation. A declaration of intent made after election but before assuming office, i.e. before actually taking up the position on the Council of the Regulatory Authority for Electronic Media, shall not be considered a resignation and shall have no legal effect, i.e. it shall not produce the legal consequence of terminating the mandate of a member of the Council of the Regulatory Authority for Electronic Media.⁵²

From the perspective of members of the professional community who consider the meaning of the provision in question to be unambiguous, the day on which the resignations were submitted to the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia is regarded as the day on which they began to produce legal effect. For this reason, the proposal for an authentic interpretation was assessed as unnecessary and as a political rather than a legal issue.⁵³ The very use of the institution of authentic interpretation was characterised as dangerous to the legal system.⁵⁴

It should be noted that the proposal for an authentic interpretation followed the decision of the Committee of the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia on Culture and Information to suspend the procedure for electing the member of the REM Council proposed by national minorities. The four members who had submitted their resigna-

tions were invited to take up their functions,⁵⁵ but their position was that they would not return solely on the basis of the Committee's conclusion, and the proposal for an authentic interpretation was therefore forwarded to the National Assembly.⁵⁶

Soon after assuming office, the members of the REM Council were faced with a difficult task: electing the President and Deputy President of the REM Council. No agreement was reached at either of the two sessions held in July.⁵⁷

Project Co-Financing

At the 2026 media competitions organised by the Ministry of Information and Telecommunications, funding was allocated to numerous pro-government journalists' and media associations. Projects submitted by the Journalists' Association of Serbia (UNS), the Independent Journalists' Association of Serbia (NUNS), the Media Association, Local Press, the Association of Independent Electronic Media (ANEM), as well as the Trade Union of Journalists of Serbia (SINOS) and the Press Council, received no support.⁵⁸

An analysis by the Association of Independent Electronic Media showed that funding under media competitions is generally awarded to media outlets that rank among the worst offenders in terms of violations of the Serbian Journalists' Code of Ethics, even though compliance with professional and ethical standards is one of the criteria for evaluating projects in the field of public information.⁵⁹ A striking example is the company Zaple Media Group, which has received a total of RSD 16.2 million (approximately EUR 138,000) in competitions completed so far in 2026.⁶⁰ Most of the portals published by the said company had existed for only a few weeks or months when the competitions were announced. In eleven cases, the Press Council's Complaints Commission found that the published content had violated the Serbian Journalists' Code of Ethics. The portals concerned are: Užice oglasna tabla, Lučani uživo, Drina info, Palanačke vesti, Glas Arandjelovca, Stara Pazova uživo, Nova Pazova uživo, Srbija na istoku and Podunavlje uživo.⁶¹

The launch of the call for proposals for the project co-financing of media content in the City of Šabac was delayed by more than two months. The largest amount of funding under the competitions (RSD 6.6 million) was awarded to the company Infomačva d.o.o. Šabac. The supported portal MAČVATV.RS had been registered by the said company in the Media Register only one month before the competition was announced.⁶² Funding was awarded to it despite the fact that it had not published an imprint, even though Article 22, paragraph 6 of the Law on Public Information and Media and Article 13, paragraph 7 of the Rulebook on Co-Financing Projects for the Exercise of Public Interest in the Field of Public Information stipulate, as a mandatory condition for participation in competitions, that a media outlet must publish basic information in the form of an imprint.

The company Infomačva d.o.o. was established in January 2026. The majority (co-) owner of the company is Best Media Team d.o.o. Belgrade, established in December 2025. The co-owners of Best Media Team d.o.o. are the publishers of the tabloids Alo (Alo media system d.o.o. Belgrade) and Informer (Insajder tim d.o.o. Belgrade). On Tele-

kom's cable system, TV Mačva is broadcast within the framework of Infomačva d.o.o. Belgrade. The television station is not officially registered in the Media Register and does not hold a REM licence.⁶³

The Independent Journalists' Association of Serbia pointed out that during July, TV Mačva seriously targeted the Podrinske portal, its editor Ivan Kovačević, and journalists Isidora Kovačević and Đorđe Mijailović. Numerous false and inaccurate claims were made concerning the portal's funding, while data and information published on the portal concerning natural disasters that could occur if the plan to mine in Western Serbia were implemented were also misrepresented in a false and malicious manner.⁶⁴

V SLAPP LAWSUITS TARGETING JOURNALISTS AND MEDIA

Dragan Todorović, editor of the eStvarnost media outlet, issued a statement concerning a criminal complaint filed against him by Đorđe Riznić, Secretary of the Assembly of the Municipality of Aranđelovac. The criminal complaint, concerning the offence of False Reporting, was filed after Todorović had himself filed a criminal complaint against Riznić because journalist Ljiljana Stojanović of eStvarnost had been denied the right to attend a session held at the premises of the National Museum in Aranđelovac.⁶⁵

The Association of Independent Electronic Media issued a statement on the matter, assessing that Todorović was being subjected to a classic SLAPP proceeding aimed at intimidating the newsroom, diverting its attention and taking away time intended for the media outlet's regular activities.⁶⁶



Dragan Todorović at the PWG meeting (photo: OSCE / Miroslav Janković)

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- 1 [2025 Commission report on Serbia · Vote Results · HowTheyVote.eu](#)
- 2 Paragraph 45 of the Resolution of the European Parliament of 8 July 2026 on the Commission Report on Serbia for 2025 (2025/2255(INI)).
- 3 Ibid
- 4 Ibid
- 5 Ibid
- 6 Ibid
- 7 [Saopštenje Višeg javnog tužilaštva u Beogradu](#), Statment published on 17 July 2026 on the website of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade.
- 8 [„Koalicija za slobodu medija poziva na solidarnost sa Aleksandrom Radićem i odbranu prava javnosti da zna”](#), text published on 22 July 2026 on the Mašina website.
- 9 [„NUNS: Jul – talas ozbiljnih pretnji, kampanje protiv novinara i novinarki na lokalnim televizijama”](#), authors: Marija Babić and Rade Đurić, analysis published on 7 August 2026 on the NUNS website.
- 10 [„Vlast progonom novinara nastoji da prikrije zločin koji je počinjen 15. marta 2025. godine”](#), authors: Marija Babić and Rade Đurić, analysis published on 7 August 2026 on the NUNS website.
- 11 [„Recipročne mjere Beograda stupile na snagu: Komneniću zabranjen ulazak u Srbiju”](#), text published on 2 July 2026 on the Vijesti online website.
- 12 Ibid
- 13 [„Vučić nakon što je Draganu J. Vučićeviću zabranjen ulazak u Crnu Goru: Možda ćemo morati da pristupimo recipročnim merama prema toj zemlji”](#), text published on 26 June 2026 on the Nova.rs website, source: Beta.
- 14 [Post](#) published by Vuk Maraš on his Facebook page on 6 July 2026.
- 15 [„Zabrane ulaska crnogorskim novinarima u Srbiju moraju biti odmah ukinute”](#), statement by the SafeJournalists network published on the network's website; [„ANEM ALARM: Nedopustiva politika Sto za jednog... novinara koja se sprovodi prema novinarima iz Crne Gore”](#), ANEM statement published on 7 July 2026 on the association's website.
- 16 [„VJT statistika napada na novinare od 2016. do kraja juna 2026. godine”](#), text published on 17 July 2026 on the ANEM website.
- 17 [Baza NUNS-a](#)
- 18 [„Slavko Ćuruvija fondacija: Najmanje 172 verbalna napada najviših državnih zvaničnika na medije i novinare u junu”](#), text published on 7 July 2026 on the Cenzolovka website.
- 19 [„Ambasador EU Fon Bekerat šokiran zbog napada na Arsenijevića, traži brzo delovanje vlasti - Vesti iz Srbije, regiona i sveta”](#), text published on 11 July 2026 on the N1 website; [„Serbia: Violent attack on writer Vladimir Arsenijević condemned — PEN International | Promoting Literature & Defending Freedom of Expression Worldwide”](#), statement by PEN International published on 14 July 2026 on the organisation's website.
- 20 [„UNS: Pronaći ko je gađao Bjeletić i onemogućavao rad Stanojković i Đokiću”](#), UNS statement published on 18 July 2026 on the association's website; [„ANEM ALARM: Policija omogućila nasilnicima da sprečavaju okupljanje i napadaju novinare, umesto da obezbedi prijavljeni skup u Pirotu”](#), ANEM statement published on 19 July 2026 on the association's website; [„Napadi i ometanje novinara tokom Prajd karavana u Pirotu su nedopustivi”](#), NUNS statement published on 19 July 2026 on the association's website.
- 21 [„ANEM ALARM: Tužilaštvo hitno da ispita pretnje upućene redakciji Slobodne reči”](#), ANEM statement published on 9 July 2026 on the association's website [„NUNS: Pretnje redakcijama Slobodne reči i N1 zahtevaju hitnu reakciju tužilaštva”](#), NUNS statement published on 9 July 2026 on the association's website [„UNS: Nadležni da pronađu ko stoji iza pretnje redakciji Slobodne reči”](#), UNS statement published on 10 July 2026 on the association's website.

- 22 [„ANEM ALARM: Nove pretnje smrću Marku Vidojkoviću na Fejsbuku”](#), ANEM statement published on 2 July 2026 on the association’s website.
- 23 [„ANEM ALARM: Nove jezive pretnje Marku Vidojkoviću i Nenadu Kulačinu”](#), ANEM statement published on 3 July 2026 on the association’s website.
- 24 [„ANEM ALARM: Nova pretnja smrću Marku Vidojkoviću i Nenadu Kulačinu”](#), ANEM statement published on 27 July 2026 on the association’s website.
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50 [„Četvoro kandidata koji su ranije podneli ostavke, odlučili da uđu u članstvo Saveta REM-a”](#), text published on 11 July 2026 on the website of the Beta news agency.

51 Article 14, item 4 of the Law on Electronic Media (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, Nos. 92/23 and 51/25) reads: The mandate of a Council member shall terminate upon submission of a resignation to the National Assembly in writing, in which case the mandate of the Council member shall terminate on the day the resignation is submitted.

52 [Autentično tumačenje odredbe člana 18, tačka 4 Zakona o elektronskim medijima \(„Službeni glasnik RS”, br. 92/23 i 51/25\) doneto dana 10. 7. 2026. god.](#)

53 Statement by UNS lawyer Gordana Konstantinović published as part of the text [„Stručnjak za medijsko pravo: Pitanje autentičnog tumačenja Zakona o elektronskim medijima je više političko nego pravno”](#), published on 7 July 2026 on the Insajder website, source: FoNet

54 Statement by Jelena Jerinić, Professor at the Faculty of Law and member of the Presidency of the Green-Left Front, published on 3 July 2026 on the N1 website as part of the piece [„Jerinić: Autentično tumačenje Zakona o REM-u opasno po pravni sistem”](#) and statement by Nemanja Nenadić, Programme Director of Transparency Serbia, published as part of the text [„Nova podvala vlasti kojom hoće da odblokira REM i obmane EU: Inicijativa Ane Brnabić može da bude opasan presedan”](#), by Jelena Bulajić, published on 1 July 2026 on the Nova.rs website.

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