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MONITORING OF THE MEDIA SCENE IN SERBIA FOR AUGUST 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

An Alpaca Scarf

The weekly magazine Vreme reported that the sale of media outlets operating within the Adria News Network (ANN) to the investment fund European Future Media Investments SCS, headed by the Portuguese investment group Alpac Capital, was “essentially completed” on 24 August. The sale went ahead even though a necessary condition for the transaction had not been met: approval had not been granted by the Luxembourg Government department responsible for media, telecommunications and digital policy (Service des médias, de la connectivité et de la politique numérique) for the transfer of management control over Adria News S.à r.l. According to the weekly Vreme, the information to which its editorial team had access came from an “internal strictly confidential notification”.¹

The sale was followed by a change in the ownership of the publishers of the media outlets N1, Nova S, Danas, Nova, the Nova.rs and Radar portals, while the transfer of the Luxembourg licences for the N1 and Nova S television channels, it was stated, would be carried out separately, subject to approval by the competent authorities in Luxembourg.²

Pedro Vargas Santos David, CEO and founder of the Portuguese investment group Alpac Capital, has been registered with the Serbian Business Registers Agency (SBRA) as the director of the following companies: Adria News, United Media Digital, Adria News Nova S and Dan Graf. At the same time, the following individuals were removed from their director positions: Mihailo Jovičević, the former director of United Media Digital (publisher of the Nova.rs and Radar portals and the Nova newspaper); Aleksandra Mitić, the former director of Dan Graf (publisher of the daily newspaper Danas); and Brent Sadler, who held director positions at Adria News, the company under which N1 and Nova S operate.³

The changes prompted a strong reaction from experts and media professionals in Serbia. A group of non-governmental organisations issued a statement expressing concern “that, on the eve of key elections, an investment fund with documented links to President Vučić has taken control of the last independent media outlets in Serbia”.⁴ The signatories of the statement also critically addressed an open letter that Serbia’s Minister of Information and Telecommunications, Boris Bratina, had sent shortly beforehand to the CEO of the investment group Alpac Capital. The statement said that the minister had endorsed ANN’s takeover and called on the CEO to “subject N1 and Nova S to stronger oversight and influence by the Serbian state”. The minister welcomed the takeover of the last remaining independent newsrooms in Serbia and approvingly described the state in which they found themselves as their “clinical death”.⁵

The signatories of the statement called on: the Luxembourg minister responsible for media and connectivity and the Luxembourg Independent Audiovisual Authority (ALIA) to investigate whether ownership of ANN had been taken over without their consent, and whether Alpac Capital met the requirements to be an owner; the competition authorities in Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro to take appropriate measures if they established that the change of ownership had been permitted before the necessary approvals were obtained; the European Board for Media Services and the European Commission to assess the concentration of media ownership and state a clear position on the consequences that the takeover of Serbia's last independent media outlets would have for the country's EU accession process; BC Partners and United Group to inform the public of the reasons why they had approved the transfer of control over ANN and to present their arguments that the transfer had been carried out in accordance with the terms of the sale agreement; the members of ANN's Editorial Council to state publicly whether they had been consulted before control was effectively handed over to the investment group Alpac Capital, and to explain what steps they intended to take to protect ANN's editorial independence; and the investment group Alpac Capital and its CEO to accept the request by the relevant trade unions to hold a meeting at which they would be informed of the steps taken to date and the plans for safeguarding editorial independence at the media outlets affected by the new circumstances.⁶

II ATTACKS, THREATS AND PRESSURE

No Stunt Doubles

Stevan Filipović, a film director and professor at the Faculty of Dramatic Arts, informed the public via social media that unidentified men had first snatched his mobile phone in central Belgrade while he was filming them as they scribbled on a building protected as a cultural monument, and then brutally beaten him. Several days after the assault, the investigative portal CINS published footage of the attack.⁷

Two individuals were questioned in connection with the assault on Filipović. The Prosecutor's Office stated that both men—the one accused of snatching Filipović's mobile phone and smashing it on the ground, and the one accused of striking him several times—had admitted to committing the criminal offence. Filipović publicly and vehemently disputed the Prosecutor's Office's claim that his phone had been smashed, pointing out that for days after the attack he had used an appropriate application to track his phone's "movements".⁸

As the Prosecutor's Office did not request that the suspects be remanded in custody, both will remain at liberty while the proceedings continue.⁹

Pride Is What They Get

A group of assembled citizens threw various objects at participants in the Pride Caravan in Kraljevo. On that occasion, journalist associations reported, eggs were thrown at their colleagues from the local media outlets LiKVidno.info and Glas Šumadije. Jovana Ristić, a journalist with Glas Šumadije, and Nenad Simović, a journalist with the LiKVidno portal, were interviewing Bojan Lazić, executive director of the association “Da se zna!” (“Let It Be Known!”), one of the organisers of the Pride Caravan, when the attack occurred. Realising that it was unsafe to continue the interview, the journalists left Trg srpskih ratnika (Square of Serbian Warriors).

The attack was reported to the competent institutions. A video recording made by the journalists was also submitted along with the criminal complaint.¹⁰

Journalist and media associations informed the public that Miljko Stojanović and Đorđe Đorđević, journalists with the Glas Zaječara newsroom, had also faced obstruction while reporting on the Pride Caravan in their city. Opponents of the caravan hurled insults at them, accompanied by derogatory gestures.¹¹

Media professionals and experts reacted strongly to the attacks.¹²

Police cordon in Zaječar during the Pride Caravan
(photo: Glas Zaječara / Miljko Stojanović)



Ribnica and the Fish Farmers

Jovana Ristić, a journalist with Glas Šumadije, and Nenad Simović, a journalist with the LiKVidno portal, were (also) attacked at a gathering in Ribnica, a neighbourhood of Kraljevo, organised on the occasion of a visit by Aleksandar Vučić, President of the Republic of Serbia. According to journalist associations, the journalists were attacked by a group of men dressed in black. According to information published on the Glas Šumadije portal, one of the men initially grabbed the lens of Nenad Simović's camera. Shouting at Simović, he demanded that he stop filming. Several others rushed to the attacker's aid. They pushed the journalists away from the gathering and forced them to stop recording. They paid no attention to the journalists' clearly displayed press credentials or their duly obtained accreditation.¹³

Media professionals and experts reacted strongly.¹⁴

An Intervention Unit Flatbread with a Stone

In Užice, several attacks on journalists were recorded while they were reporting on a rally organised by the Serbian Progressive Party (SNS), attended by Aleksandar Vučić, President of the Republic of Serbia, and on a gathering of citizens dissatisfied with the organisation of the rally in their city. The incidents ranged from targeting and stone-throwing to a physical assault by the police.

Marko Miletić, a journalist with the Mašina portal, who was clearly identifiable by his press vest and prominently displayed press accreditation, was prevented from reporting on the rally. According to journalist associations, the attack occurred at the end of the gathering, while the crowd was being pushed back. An officer from the police intervention unit, whose only identifying mark was the word "police", roughly gripped Miletić's arm, snatched the phone he was using to film and livestream the rally, and then shoved him violently. The attack was captured in a [video recording](#) published on the Mašina portal. Media associations reported that, while preventing the journalist from filming, the police officer pushed him towards a group of ruling-party supporters.¹⁵ The Mašina newsroom reported that Miletić's phone was returned to him after a brief questioning.¹⁶

On the same occasion, when the journalist was attacked by a police officer, a cameraman from Radio Television of Serbia (RTS) was struck by a stone,¹⁷ while Marija Vranić and Snježana Ostojić, journalists with Rec Media from Užice, were targeted on the social media platform X. The account Ivan Antić, belonging to a person who presents himself on that platform as a member of parliament from Novi Sad and a veteran, repeatedly posted the following message about the journalists: "The female journalists (correspondents) of Nova S and N1 (MARIJA VRANIĆ AND SNJEŽANA OSTOJIĆ) directed and orchestrated the violence carried out by the brought-in pro-Ustasha provocateurs against the people of Užice who had turned out for the announced rally in support of their president @AV".¹⁸

A Network of Threats

The online space remained rife with threats against journalists throughout August.

A comment appeared on the Facebook page of the IN Medija portal from Inđija beneath a news item reporting that Marko Vidojković, a writer, columnist and co-host of the programme “Dobar, loš, zao” (“Good, Bad, Evil”), had been shortlisted for the “Disturbing the Peace Award to a Courageous Writer at Risk”. The comment read: “Scum, he should be killed, not rewarded.”¹⁹

In response to the threats, the Association of Independent Electronic Media (ANEM) reminded the public that Vidojković and his family had been living in exile for more than three years due to threats to their safety. According to the association’s statistics, six journalists had been forced to leave Serbia for security reasons over the past two years.²⁰

Enes Radetinac, editor of the A1tv.net portal in Novi Pazar, filmed cracks in a pedestrian bridge in the Čerkez Mahala²¹ neighbourhood that had recently been repaired and posted the footage on the portal’s Facebook page. Following the post, he received an inappropriate message intended to threaten and intimidate him. According to the Independent Journalists’ Association of Serbia (NUNS), Sulejman Durević, head of the Urban Construction Land Sector at the Novi Pazar City Construction Directorate, responded to Radetinac’s post with a video showing workers repairing a pothole in the road. The recording contains threats directed at the journalist (“I’d take a shovel to that guy over there filming, f*** him. That guy filmed us there for A1...”) and shows Durević turning the camera towards himself and blowing it a kiss.

It was only after strong condemnation by journalist associations²² that the Novi Pazar City Construction Directorate issued an apology and announced an internal investigation to establish the responsibility of those involved.²³

Veran Matić was once again subjected to death threats in comments posted on Vukša Dragović’s Facebook page beneath a text containing fabricated statements attributed to Matić. From the account Aleksandar Masic, the journalist was told: “Hang the bastard and leave his corpse for the animals to tear apart.” From the account Bratislav Nikolić: “You’ll be the first one we sacrifice.” From the account Miloš Nikolić: “He won’t be alive much longer.” From the account Goran Rakić: “This stinking Ustasha piece of shit should be dealt with publicly.” From the account Goran Gajić: “Where does he live? In Serbia? What are they waiting for?”

Matić also received a threat on the social media platform X beneath the same text by Dragović: “... we’ll sacrifice him first.” A comment posted on Dragović’s Instagram account read: “Man, this guy doesn’t even know how to speak Serbian, yet he has sent so many Serbs to the slaughter...”

All the threats were reported to the competent authorities, and media professionals and experts strongly condemned them.²⁴

Journalist and media associations condemned the online and telephone threats received by the editorial team of the Volim Zrenjanin portal. Beneath an article entitled “Zborovi: Bojkot Dana piva daje rezultate”, the newsroom received the message: “There’s no cure for you except a bullet.” A man who gave his full name called the portal’s editor, Aleksandar Blanuša, and told him to come to a specific address. Alongside a barrage of vulgar threats directed at Blanuša and his family, the caller threatened to “smash his head in”. A recording of the telephone conversation was handed over to the police, and the suspect was detained shortly afterwards.²⁵

Several days later, the newsroom was threatened again. Beneath a statement by the League of Social Democrats of Vojvodina entitled “Vojvođani povodom nasilja nad građanima u Užicu”, a user of the Instagram account vitofiziobgd posted the following message: “You should all be killed, I f*** your Ustasha families.” The threats were immediately reported to the competent authorities.²⁶



Media professionals and experts condemned the threats received by Darko Gligorić, a journalist with the Zoomer portal, after an excerpt from his appearance on N1 television was posted on Instagram. From the account natasatrifkanovic, he received the following comments: “People, do you actually believe this idiot? He’s digging his own grave with these statements,” and “How are you not ashamed to come to our town of Dubovac and then spread lies? Jeee, come back and see what happens to you.”²⁷

Beneath a news item entitled “ANEM ALARM Nova pretnja smrću Marku Vidojkoviću i Nenadu Kulačinu”, published on the association’s Instagram account, a user operating under the handle @aleksandar.novitovic67 threatened Vidojković and Kulačin, writing: “Kill them as soon as possible so they’ll stop talking shit.” The threats prompted a strong response from media professionals and experts.²⁸

Journalist and media associations called for the urgent identification and prosecution of the person who had threatened Biljana Stepanović, editor of Nova ekonomija magazine, over comments she had posted on the social media platform X in response to a programme featuring the wives of police officers from Valjevo. According to the associations, Stepanović received a direct message on Facebook from an account under the name Dean Smith. The message read:

“Madam, we will meet... Because of your calls for a lynching of Serbian police officers and their families, we will meet. And now run to those same police officers and ask for protection. You can write that you were drunk, madam. Because of this, madam. Belgrade, center of the city, is small. Sooner or later. Madam. You don’t have lieutenants like Staša Zajović. Believe me, madam, we will meet.”

The incident was reported to the competent authorities.²⁹

Beneath a news item entitled “Radak: Studija o isplativosti EXPO ne uliva poverenje – da li nam je ovaj luksuzni vašar zaista potreban”, a person using the name Orkan threatened Ivan Radak, editor of Forbes Serbia, writing: “I f*** your Ustasha traitor mother, Radak. We’ll wipe out lying scum like you so that nothing ever grows in your place again.” The threat was reported to the competent public prosecutor’s office and strongly condemned by media professionals and experts.³⁰

Journalist and media associations also condemned threats directed at Žarko Bogosavljević, editor of the Razglas News portal in Novi Sad; Dragan Todorović, editor of the eStvarnost portal in Aranđelovac; and Veselin Petrović, a journalist and activist who runs the Palilula info and Lutajući reporter pages. Bogosavljević received serious threats on social media after publishing a news item about the death of Ratko Mladić. Todorović was targeted in a campaign lasting several days, involving unfounded accusations, insults and manipulated photographs intended to discredit him by portraying him as a foreign agent. Petrović faced coordinated pressure and targeted attacks after reporting on the illegal dumping of waste at Ada Huja and Milićevo Brdo.³¹

In comments posted on the N1 portal, a person using the name Nives issued several serious threats. Ivan Radak, editor of Forbes Serbia, was told: “We don’t make threats; we’ll carry out the job.” Željko Bodrožić, president of NUNS, was told: “In the event of an uprising and conflict, you’ll be our favourite toy.” N1 journalists were told: “I live for the day you start an uprising, so I can legally crush you and eradicate you.” NUNS reported the threats and called on the competent state authorities to respond urgently.³²

III MONITORING THE PROCESS OF ADOPTING NEW LEGISLATION

There were no significant developments regarding the adoption of new legislation in August.

IV IMPLEMENTATION OF EXISTING REGULATIONS

Project Co-Funding

The Association of Independent Electronic Media (ANEM) filed a criminal complaint with the Special Department for Combating Corruption of the Higher Public Prosecutor’s Office in Novi Sad over irregularities identified in the allocation of RSD 6.6 million to the macvatv.rs portal under the 2026 public competition for project co-funding of media content. The complaint was filed against Aleksandar Pajić, Mayor of Šabac, and unidentified individuals from the Šabac City Administration.

For further details, see [Media Scene Monitoring in the Republic of Serbia for July 2026](#).

V SLAPP LAWSUITS TARGETING JOURNALISTS AND MEDIA OUTLETS

The Higher Court in Belgrade ruled at first instance against Vladimir Đukanović's claims seeking compensation from Vuk Cvijić, a journalist with Radar, for alleged non-pecuniary damage arising from violations of his honour and reputation and of the presumption of innocence. The total amount claimed was RSD 900,000. The lawsuit concerned an article Cvijić published in NIN in September 2023, as well as statements he made to N1 and Nova S in connection with the article. Đukanović has appealed the judgment.

In his lawsuit and during the proceedings, Đukanović argued that Cvijić had made a series of false and unverified claims in the article concerning an official note in which Đukanović had allegedly been identified as the person who offered Inspector Slobodan Milenković a bribe of EUR 100,000 to cover up the Jovanjica case. Đukanović further claimed that Cvijić had launched a campaign to promote the article through other media outlets.



Istraživački novinar Vuk Cvijić
(foto: Radar / Vesna Lalić)

In its ruling, the Higher Court stated the following:

“Having considered the overall context of the article in question, which concerns corruption and the offering of a bribe to conceal the commission of a criminal offence—a matter of general interest on which the public has the right to be informed and about which the media are entitled to report pursuant to Article 5 of the Law on Public Information and Media—the Court takes the view that the general interest and the importance of public debate on a matter undoubtedly of public interest outweigh the claimant’s interest in protecting his personal dignity, within the meaning of Article 79 of the Law on Public Information and Media. Accordingly, journalists cannot be required to establish the material truth; rather, the information they publish must be based on evidence sufficiently credible to provide reasonable grounds for relying on its accuracy. Given that the article in question was based on the contents of an official note issued by the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia, the requirement for the admissibility of the information has been met, as the information was verified with due diligence prior to publication, that is, in accordance with ‘journalistic diligence’ [...]. Furthermore, the defendant did not identify the claimant as a person who had committed a criminal offence, since he did not assert as a matter of fact that the claimant had offered a bribe, but instead faithfully reproduced the contents of the official note. Accordingly, the allegations in the lawsuit that the claimant’s presumption of innocence was violated within the meaning of Article 73 of the Law on Public Information and Media are unfounded.”

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- 1 [„Odobrenje za prodaju N1 i Nove daje Vlada Luksemburga: Čemu žurba sa smenama direktora kad kupovina nije završena?“](#), by Danica Đokić, article published on 19 August 2026 on the Cenzolovka web-site.
- 2 [„Strogo poverljivo: N1, Nova i drugi imaju novog gazdu“](#), by B.B., article published on 26 August 2026 on the website of the weekly magazine Vreme.
- 3 [„Vlasnik Alpac-a preuzeo upravljanje firmama iza N1 i Nove pre završetka kupoprodaje“](#), by Stefan Kosanović, article published on 17 August 2026 on the Raskrikavanje website.
- 4 [„Preuzimanje kontrole nad medijima u Srbiji u predizbornom periodu predstavlja crveni alarm“](#), a statement by the following non-governmental organisations: Youth Initiative for Human Rights, Rainbow Ignite, Belgrade Centre for Security Policy (BCSP), Independent Journalists' Association of Vojvodina (NDNV), Slavko Ćuruvija Foundation, Association of Independent Electronic Media (ANEM), Online Media Association (AOM), Independent Journalists' Association of Serbia (NUNS), Renewable Energy and Environmental Regulatory Institute (ReRi), Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights (YU-COM), Autonomous Women's Centre, FemPlatz, Bureau for Social Research (BIRODI), KROKODIL, CRTA, European Movement in Serbia, and Atina NGO. Published on 25 August 2026 on the NUNS website.
- 5 Ibid.
- 6 Ibid.
- 7 [„Napad na Stevana Filipovića: CINS objavljuje snimke sa nadzornih kamera“](#), by Maja Repić, article published on 11 August 2026 on the CINS investigative portal.
- 8 [„Uhapšen čovek koji je Stevanu Filipoviću oteo telefon, braniće se sa slobode“](#), by B.B., article published on 12 August 2026 on the Vreme website; source: N1.
- 9 [„Saslušan i drugi napadač na Stevana Filipovića, i on se brani sa slobode“](#), by B.B., article published on 18 August 2026 on the Vreme website; source: FoNet.
- 10 [„ANEM ALARM: Incidenti i neprijatnosti prema novinarima na Prajd karavanu u Kraljevu i Zaječaru“](#), an ANEM statement published on 12 August 2026 on the association's website.
- 11 Ibid.
- 12 [„ANEM ALARM: Incidenti i neprijatnosti prema novinarima na Prajd karavanu u Kraljevu i Zaječaru“](#), an ANEM statement published on 12 August 2026 on the association's website; [„NUNS: Osuđujemo vređanje i napade na novinare tokom Prajd karavana u Kraljevu i Zaječaru“](#), an article published on 12 August 2026 on the association's website; [„UNS: Pronaći i kazniti odgovorne za napad na novinare Glasa Šumadije i portala LiKVidno u Kraljevu“](#), a UNS statement published on 12 August 2026 on the association's website.
- 13 [„ANEM ALARM: Nadležni hitno da otkriju ko je napao novinare Glasa Šumadije i portala Likvidno u Kraljevu tokom posete predsednika“](#), an ANEM statement published on 25 August 2026 on the association's website.
- 14 [„NUNS: Utvrditi ko je napao i udaljio novinare sa skupa u Kraljevu“](#), a NUNS statement published on 25 August 2026 on the association's website; [„UNS: Pronaći ko je onemogućavao rad Ristić i Simovića u Kraljevu“](#), a UNS statement published on 25 August 2026 on the association's website.
- 15 [„ANEM ALARM: Pripadnik Interventne jedinice policije napao novinara Mašine Marka Miletića“](#), an ANEM statement published on 30 August 2026 on the association's website; [„NUNS: Policija da utvrdi odgovornost za napade na novinare u Užicu, institucije da reaguju na targetiranje i pretnje“](#), a NUNS statement published on 31 August 2026 on the association's website.
- 16 [„ANEM ALARM: Pripadnik Interventne jedinice policije napao novinara Mašine Marka Miletića“](#), an ANEM statement published on 30 August 2026 on the association's website.
- 17 Ibid.
- 18 Ibid.

- 19 [„Ambasador EU Fon Bekerat šokiran zbog napada na Arsenijevića, traži brzo delovanje vlasti - Vesti iz Srbije, regiona i sveta”](#), article 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 ANEM statement; [„UNS: Pronaći ko je gađao Bjeletić i onemogućavao rad Stanojković i Đokiću”](#), statement by UNS 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 [„Kvadratura kruga prestaje da se emituje na RTS-u, Branko Stanković o stanju na javnom servisu: Neka im je bog u pomoći”](#), by N. V., article published on 19 June 2026 on the website of the daily newspaper Danas.
- 24 [„Odmazda Ministarstva informisanja i telekomunikacija na republičkom konkursu prema članicama ANEM-a”](#), ANEM statement published on 30 June 2026 on the association’s website.
- 25 [„Najveći dobitnici na konkursima Ministarstva informisanja i telekomunikacija”](#), ANEM analysis published on 30 June 2026 on the association’s website.
- 26 [„KRIK osuđen po još jednoj Kolvinoj tužbi”](#), by Božidar Milovac, article published on 15 June 2026 on the website of the investigative outlet KRIK.
- 27 Ibid.
- 28 Ibid.
- 29 [„ANEM ALARM: Nadležni organi hitno da ispituju nove pretnje redakciji Bečejskog mozaika”](#), ANEM statement published on 22 July 2026 on its website; [„NUNS: Hitno procesuirati nove pretnje redakciji Bečejskog mozaika”](#), NUNS statement published on 22 July 2026 on its website.
- 30 [„NUNS i UNS: Hitno procesuirati pretnje Veranu Matiću”](#), text published on 30 July 2026 on the ANEM website.
- 31 [„NUNS: Hitno procesuirati pretnje Veranu Matiću”](#), NUNS statement published on 30 July 2026 on its website; [„UNS: Pronaći i kazniti odgovorne za pretnje Veranu Matiću”](#), UNS statement published on 30 July 2026 on its website.
- 32 From the request for an assessment of Veran Matić’s physical safety, sent to the Ministry of Internal Affairs on 23 July 2026.