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Photo: 24 minutes with Zoran Kesić show YT channel screenshot

MONITORING OF THE MEDIA SCENE IN SERBIA FOR SEPTEMBER 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 regard to access to justice, freedom of association and assembly, as well as citizens' personal integrity and security, Serbia recorded the most dramatic decline over the past year, according to the Global State of Democracy Report 2026, published by the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA). The reasons for this situation lie in recently adopted legislative solutions that undermine the independence of the prosecution service and narrow the space for civic engagement. The Report specifically highlights the pressure faced by citizens, the media and civil society.

Spyware on duty!

Findings by the SHARE Foundation have shown that, in early 2026, at least fourteen individuals in Serbia – including members of the student movement, activists, members of parliament and local councillors from opposition parties – were targeted for the installation of various types of advanced spyware. The largest documented wave of spyware use in Serbia coincided with the local elections held in March this year. According to the Foundation, the spyware used provides access to virtually all data stored on a device: communications, contacts, photographs, application content and other files. It also enables the covert recording of the screen and the activation of the microphone or camera.[1]

The SHARE Foundation obtained this information after twelve individuals received notifications from Apple in August 2026 informing them that their devices had been targeted by spyware attacks. According to the Foundation, such notifications are a highly reliable indication that the devices had indeed been targeted. Through additional forensic analysis, the Foundation established that two more individuals' devices had been infected with a version of NoviSpy,[2] which was first discovered in Serbia in 2024 (for more information about the installation of this spyware on the phone of Slaviša Milanov, a journalist with the FAR news portal, see the Monitoring of the Media Scene in Serbia for December 2024).

The SHARE Foundation's findings were confirmed by experts from two international digital forensics laboratories: the Citizen Lab at the University of Toronto and Amnesty International's Security Lab. Citizen Lab established that the device of a member of the student movement who had received an Apple notification was infected with Pegasus using the "zero-click" method, which requires no action on the part of the user. Amnesty International confirmed that the phone of another member of the student movement had been infected with a version of NoviSpy while it was in police custody following the individual's detention. The same spyware was also discovered on another device after Viber communications from the phone were (without authorisation) broadcast on TV Informer.[3]

The public was informed of these findings at a press conference organised by Students in Blockade.[4] The comment made by Constitutional Court President Vladan Petrov in response to information that had shocked and frightened the public will be remembered for a long time: “Well, you know how it is, if you have nothing in particular to hide, especially in terms of violent activities or behaviour with criminal-law implications, and so on, why should you be worried about whether someone is tapping your phone or not?” The Constitutional Court President’s purported apology deserved no less attention than his initial statement: “I apologise to Students in Blockade if they perceived that part of my statement, which reflected my personal view, as a form of targeting them or absolving anyone who may have unlawfully wiretapped them of responsibility. I merely said that, personally, based on my own experience, I have no problem with anyone tapping my phone, because I believe that a person who does their job and engages in activities that have no criminal-law implications should not make such a big issue of it, other than by contacting the competent authorities.”[5]

Twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, in an alpaca sweater

The team behind the programme 24 Minutes with Zoran Kesić informed the public that they had received no response from the television station’s management and that the start of the new season’s broadcast was uncertain, despite the contract having been signed and the premiere having been announced for 19 September.[6]



Photo: 24 minutes with Zoran Kesić show YT channel screenshot

The notification received from the Adria News team stated that the new season would not, after all, be broadcast, citing economic reasons. According to the notification, the programme had not passed the "appropriate cost-benefit analysis" conducted after the new owner took over the company's management.[7] The position of TV Nova's editorial board was that the management's decision had been made in the interests of neither the programme nor TV Nova, and it therefore requested that the decision be reconsidered and subsequently reversed.[8] Several journalists' associations and other non-governmental organisations,[9] together with colleagues from N1, Nova.rs, Forbes Srbija, Danas and Radar, organised a rally in support of the team behind and in front of the programme.[10]

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In a request addressed by trade unions and journalists' organisations from Croatia, Serbia and Slovenia to the new management and representatives of the owners of media outlets operating within Adria News Network (ANN) – N1 Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana and Sarajevo, TV Nova S, the Nova.rs portal and daily newspaper Nova, Danas, Radar and Forbes – it was stated that employees in most of the companies had received no official information about the future of these media outlets or their employees, even three weeks after "the changes in the management structures and the assumption of the leading management role by Pedro Vargas Santos David".[11]

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The new management of Adria News decided to dismiss Mihailo Jovićević, editor-in-chief of the Nova.rs portal. The Trade Union of the Nova portal and newspaper and the weekly Radar expressed concern over Jovićević's dismissal, pointing out as particularly indicative the fact that it came immediately before the start of the election campaign, at a time when the website was recording its best results since its establishment.[12]

The sound cannon boogeyman

The Higher Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade informed the public that it had established that, on 15 March 2025, "a panicked chain reaction of movement among citizens occurred along the disputed stretch from Terazije, down the entire length of Kralja Milana Street towards Slavija Square, and that its cause was neither the use of the so-called sound cannon nor any similar device".[13] The statement was accompanied by an analysis and a conclusion, neither of which bore anyone's signature.



Prosecutor of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade, Miodrag Marković, in the courthouse (photo: ANEM/Veran Matić)

In a special programme broadcast by Radio Television of Serbia (RTS), which, in its choice of guests and narrative, resembled the special programme Dossier: Sound Cannon – Frequency of Fear, aired in June this year,[14] Miodrag Marković, a public prosecutor at the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade and First Deputy Chief Public Prosecutor, who had previously appeared on RTS, stated: "On behalf of the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade, I can inform you, assure you and, if you wish, promise you that all perpetrators of these acts will be prosecuted and that none of them will escape justice."[15]

Following the public prosecutor's statement, President of the Republic of Serbia Aleksandar Vučić, speaking on behalf of the state, concluded that everything that had been said about the use of the sound cannon was a lie: "We have now established, as a state, that it was a manipulated recording. That roar you hear does not exist in the original recordings; that roar does not exist in reality; it never happened. They lied, manipulated and fabricated everything in order to bring Serbia down. This sound cannon affair will go down in the annals of dishonour."[16]

Behind the attempt to put an alleged end to the matter, experts saw a political campaign, particularly in view of the timing of the publication of the report and analysis. Vladimir Prijović, President of the Belgrade Bar Association, stated that the sound cannon issue had been presented as a "pre-planned operation", while the choice of interviewees, the presenter's performance and the manner in which the prosecution's conclusions were presented all resembled a "coordinated media appearance".[17]

Morati, get out!

The Ministry of the Interior refused to grant a residence permit to Massimo Moratti, a researcher with the Italian media freedom organisation OBC Transeuropa (OBCT). Moratti, who professionally monitors attacks on journalists in Serbia, was ordered to leave the country and banned from entering Serbia for the following year. The decision was not explained in any further detail. It merely stated that he represented an "unacceptable security risk to the country".[18]

The Council of Europe's Platform for the Safety of Journalists, the Independent Journalists' Association of Serbia (IJAS) announced, classified Moratti's case as a "serious threat to media freedom by the Serbian state".[19]

Following a strong reaction from the professional community, the Ministry of the Interior's decision was overturned, reportedly due to "new information and changed circumstances".[20]

II ATTACKS, THREATS AND PRESSURE

Freedom, at the expense of one's back

Danijel Sinani, Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Belgrade, has also become a target of those who continuously attack students and citizens fighting for the rule of law. According to a statement issued by the Faculty, the Dean was attacked in the afternoon, near the Faculty building. An unidentified man struck him hard on the back of the head, swore at him, calling him a "fucking blockade supporter", and knocked him to the ground. While Sinani was protecting his head with his hands, the attacker continued to strike him on the back of the head. When the Dean got back up and approached him, the attacker started running away, having first picked up from the ground the wallet the professor had dropped. The police arrived after the Dean called them, and the attacker was apprehended shortly afterwards.

While Sinani's colleagues gathered to show their support for him,[21] President of the Republic of Serbia Aleksandar Vučić played down the attack, claiming that the target of the underage foreign national had not been the Dean but his wallet, and that Sinani had sustained no serious injuries.[22]



Dean of Philosophy Faculty in Belgrade Danijel Sinani (photo: Hemofarm foundation/Marko Risović)

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Journalists' and media associations reacted to the physical assault on Aleksandar Blanuša, editor of the Volim Zrenjanin news portal. According to their statements, the attack took place in Zrenjanin while Blanuša, visibly displaying his press accreditation, was carrying out his assignment and reporting from a promotional event for the EXPO exhibition. According to Blanuša's account, a group of five men approached and stood next to him. One of them stepped forward, got in the journalist's face, pushed him and eventually knocked him over a refrigerator belonging to a nearby kiosk. The journalist stated that he already knew the assailant, as he had been targeted by him on several previous occasions.[23]

In May this year, Blanuša was attacked in front of the Serbian Progressive Party stands at the Velika Pijaca market in Zrenjanin, during a confrontation between supporters of the ruling party and activists of the United Phantoms Movement (for more information, see the Monitoring of the Media Scene in Serbia for May 2026).

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An observer from the Anti-Corruption Agency was beaten while monitoring the election campaign near a stand of the Serbian Progressive Party in New Belgrade.[24]

Tabloid Channels

Predrag Popović, a journalist with the N1 portal, submitted questions to the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade concerning a banner featuring Ratko Mladić's image and the inscription "Destination: Potočari", which was unfurled during a football match between Partizan and Crvena zvezda. Almost simultaneously, Popović's questions, reproduced word for word, appeared in pro-government tabloids. The questions he had raised were intended to inform the public about the prosecution's plans to investigate the commission of a criminal offence involving the public approval, denial of the existence or gross trivialisation of the seriousness of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.[25] Instead, they were used to target the journalist, labelling him an "Serb-hater", an "auto-chauvinist", someone calling for the arrest of Serbs, and similar accusations. Threats followed the public targeting: people claimed to know where he lived and warned that he would have to keep looking over his shoulder while walking around Belgrade...[26]

The professional community demanded that it be promptly established how the questions had found their way into pro-government tabloids.[27]

(Verbal) Attacks in Person

Magdalena Kostić, a journalist with the Media and Reform Centre Niš, was physically prevented from reporting on pre-election activities taking place in front of the stands set up by the Student List and the Serbian Progressive Party in Niš. After speaking with citizens in front of the Student List stand, the journalist attempted to talk to those gathered in front of the Serbian Progressive Party stand, when four men surrounded her. They behaved aggressively towards her, accused her of provoking them and demanded that she leave. They paid no attention to the press identification she showed them. Their aggressive behaviour and the fact that they repeatedly got in her face made the journalist fear for her personal safety, preventing her from completing her reporting assignment.[28]

The incident was immediately reported to the competent authorities.[29]

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The N1 television newsroom reported that, while covering President of the Republic of Serbia Aleksandar Vučić's address to those attending a session of the Serbian Progressive Party Main Board in Niš, their journalist Nenad Božić was verbally attacked live on air by supporters of the ruling party. In the footage released by TV N1, a group of people can first be heard shouting "Ustashas", after which two men enter the frame, swear at and insult Božić, calling him an "Ustasha" and a "scumbag", among other things, and accuse N1 journalists of "selling out the country".[30]

(Verbal) Attacks in the Online World

Through the Messenger application, Željko Matorčević, editor of the Žig info portal, received threats of physical violence from an account belonging to Bojan Pitulić, Assistant President of the Grocka City Municipality responsible for communal affairs, the Association of Independent Electronic Media (ANEM) announced. ANEM called for an urgent response from the competent authorities and reminded the public that Matorčević had sustained serious bodily injuries in October 2018, while his colleague from the newsroom, Milan Jovanović, had his house set on fire in December of the same year.[31]

Following a strong reaction from the professional community, Bojan Pitulić was dismissed from his position. According to the Žig info newsroom, the official decision stated that the reason for his dismissal was that there was no longer a need for his continued engagement. However, unofficial information from the municipality indicated that he had been dismissed because of his conduct towards journalists, the reaction of journalists' associations and public pressure.[32]

According to information obtained through a Freedom of Information request, the decision to dismiss Pitulić was adopted on 20 August and entered into force the following day.[33]



Željko Matorčević after the attack in 2018 (photo: Jasmina Dobrilović)

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In the comments below a report on a ruling party rally in Bečej, Kristina Demeter Filipčev, a journalist with the Bečejski mozaik portal, received several disturbing and threatening messages. Among a series of messages containing insults based on gender and nationality, one constituted a direct threat of sexual violence. The professional community reacted promptly.[34]

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An unidentified person sent several threatening and insulting messages to the private phone number of a journalist with the Istinomer portal. ANEM reported that the sender had stated that they had deliberately sought out and found the journalist's phone number in order to tell her that she was under their "surveillance", intimidate her and threaten her.[35]

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The INMedija newsroom from Inđija received a disturbing message announcing that a "witch hunt" was being launched against them. The criminal complaint filed states that INMedija journalists have been receiving messages of a similar style and content over an extended period of time, from different addresses, potentially indicating that they originate from the same sender.[36]

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A number of journalists who had publicly commented on the funeral of Ratko Mladić, former commander of the Army of Republika Srpska, who was finally convicted of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, received threatening messages.

Žarko Bogosavljević, a journalist and editor of the Razglas News portal, received a message from an anonymous social media profile stating: "Come on, let's meet and see who the war criminal is" and "I'll shove a cucumber up your ass".

Below a statement by Darko Gligorijević published on ANEM's Instagram profile, the newsroom of the Zoomer portal, where Gligorijević works, received the following message: "That Ustasha Zoomer who claims Ratko Mladić is a war criminal should be hit over the head with a shovel".

TV Nova journalist Sofija Vukajlović received numerous insults, including: "You're a whore, just like the mother who gave birth to you, so nobody knows who your father is" and "The criminal is the mother who gave birth to you and didn't smash you against the concrete… you stinking bitch".

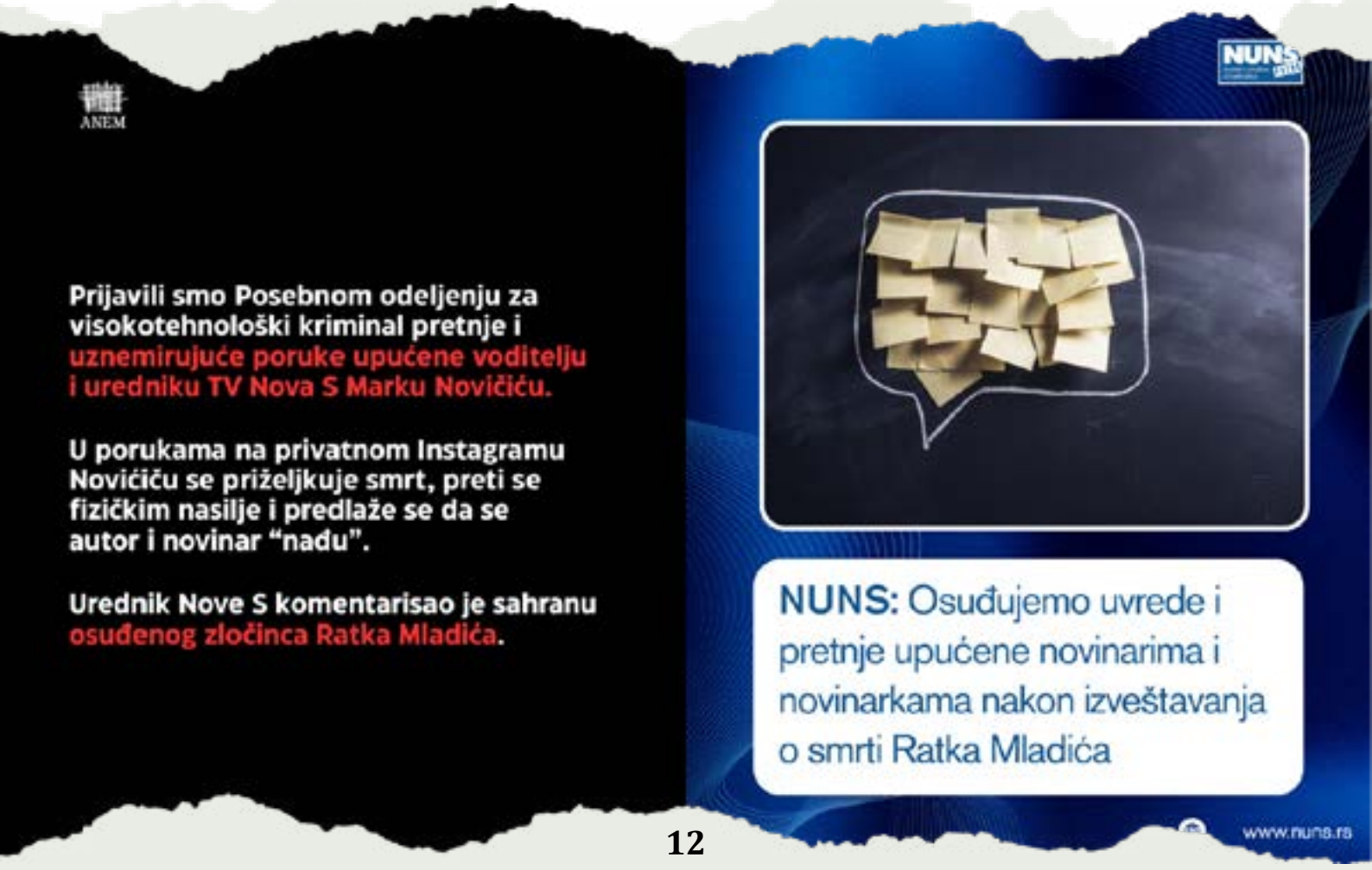
Marko Novičić, presenter and editor at TV Nova, was threatened with physical violence: "When we get our hands on you... We'll tear you to pieces".

The N1 newsroom received threats that its premises would be set on fire.

Safeta Biševac, a journalist with the Danas daily newspaper, was threatened with a visit to her "home address" and sexual violence.[37]

A number of media outlets, journalists' and media associations, and non-governmental organisations received a disturbing message stating:

"All decent and honest Serbs are eagerly awaiting the elections to make it clear, for the fifteenth year in a row, to the descendants of 20,000 Ustashas disguised in Partisan uniforms that their enormous sums of money and cheap tricks will never work again. LONG LIVE RATKO MLADIĆ! SERBIA IS WINNING! BLOCKADE SUPPORTERS ARE USTASHAS!"[38]



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Threats continued to be directed at Marko Vidojković, writer, columnist for the Danas daily newspaper and co-author of the podcast Dobar, loš, zao. Through Instagram, he received the following message: "Just you wait, you little dog, you'll end up in a manhole."[39]

The professional community reacted strongly, and the case was reported to the competent public prosecutor's office.[40]

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Numerous media outlets and internet platforms were subjected to various forms of cyber pressure. Blok radio, an independent online radio platform dedicated to the exchange of ideas and the self-organisation of citizens and students, was targeted by DDoS attacks. Cloned versions of the N1 and Vreme websites appeared, apparently intended to mislead readers of these media outlets. The publication of new reports by the Vranje-News portal was blocked, while the Instagram accounts of Kompas-info and Mašina, as well as those belonging to photojournalist Gavrilo Andrić and activist Jelena Riznić, were subjected to a barrage of attacks by bot networks.[41]

Open Doors

Internal conflicts at TV N1 reached their peak when nine journalists – Ana Novaković, Žana Bulajić, Nataša Miljković, Mia Bjelogrlić, Ina Džakula, Dimitrije Đurić, Ksenija Pavkov Strika, Sanja Kosović and Adam Santovac – publicly reacted to the "targeting of journalists Danica Vučenić and Žaklina Tatalović by N1 News Director Branislav Šovljanski". In the letter they signed, they emphasised that Danica Vučenić had been unjustifiably accused of reporting false information, while Žaklina Tatalović had been removed from political coverage on the assumption that she was a candidate on the Student List and, as such, could not be objective. Šovljanski dismissed these allegations as untrue. He denied that censorship existed, stating that the matter reflected the personal opinion of only a handful of colleagues. At an internal meeting, he emphasised that, out of approximately one hundred employees, only four had supported the idea of making the matter public.[42]

Closed Doors

The application submitted by the TV N1 newsroom for accreditation to report from the commemoration of Ratko Mladić was rejected.[43] Đorđe Đorđević, a journalist with Glas Zaječara, was prohibited from reporting from a Serbian Progressive Party rally organised in Veliki Izvor, near Zaječar. Nenad Simović, editor of the Likvidno portal from Kraljevo, was physically removed to prevent him from obtaining statements from Serbian Progressive Party supporters gathered in the town.[44]

III MONITORING THE PROCESS OF ADOPTING NEW LEGISLATION

There were no significant developments in the adoption of new legislation during September.

IV IMPLEMENTATION OF EXISTING REGULATIONS

REM

At its fourth constitutive session, the REM Council elected its President. Stevica Smederevac was appointed to the position.[45]



REM council session
(photo: Cenzolovka/Perica Gunjić)

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Public attention was drawn to the Council's decision not to include Informer television in the monitoring of media coverage during the pre-election campaign. Although all Council members agreed that monitoring should be expanded, the decision was changed during the session, and the proposal failed to secure the required majority. Four independent members supported the inclusion of Informer, while three voted against it, leaving the television station outside the election coverage monitoring system.[46]

Council member Dubravka Valić Nedeljković expressed suspicion that "a certain telephone call" had influenced the change in the decision. Another Council member, Rodoljub Šabić, was of the opinion that the change could hardly be explained without the involvement of external influence.[47]

Project-based co-financing

Media and journalists' associations and trade unions strongly criticised the manner in which the Ministry of Information and Telecommunications was conducting public consultations on media content of public interest.

In a joint statement signed by nine organisations – the Journalists' Association of Serbia (UNS), the Independent Journalists' Association of Serbia (NUNS), the Independent Journalists' Association of Vojvodina (NDNV), the Media Association, the Association of Online Media (AOM), Lokal pres, the Slavko Ćuruvija Foundation, ANEM and the "Nezavisnost" Trade Union – they warned that the process had been launched without any analytical preparation, methodology or evaluation of previous public calls for project proposals.

As they emphasised, this circumvented the legal obligation to conduct a comprehensive assessment rather than reduce the process to a simple survey. Further concern was raised by imprecise application forms and the absence of criteria for evaluating proposals, giving rise to justified suspicions that the exercise was merely a formality.

The Ministry was called upon to urgently publish all relevant data and clearly present the rules according to which proposals submitted by professionals and citizens would be evaluated.[48]

V SLAPP LAWSUITS TARGETING JOURNALISTS AND MEDIA OUTLETS

There were no significant developments concerning SLAPP lawsuits targeting journalists and media outlets during September.

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1 „SHARE Fondacija: studenti i opozicioni političari na meti špijunskog softvera", article published on 2 September 2026 on the SHARE Foundation website.
2 Ibid.
3 Ibid.
4 „Studenti u blokadi na konferenciji: Najnaprednijim špijunskim softverom targetirano 14 učesnika pokreta", article published on 2 September 2026 on the Insajder website.
5 „Sudija Petrov za Danas: Izvinjavam se studentima, moja rečenica je istrgnuta iz konteksta", by Uglješa Bokić, article published on 7 September 2026 on the Danas website.
6 „Zoran Kesić o novoj sezoni 24 minuta...: Ugovor smo potpisali u junu, novi vlasnici se ne javljaju, ne dobijamo odgovor da li krećemo 19. septembra", article published on 2 September 2026 on the Nova.rs website.
7 „Adria News Network oglasio se o prestanku emitovanja emisije „24 minuta sa Zoranom Kesićem" na televiziji Nova S", article published on 4 September 2026 on the Danas website.
8 „Uredнички kolegijum TV Nova: Tražimo da novi menadžment preispita i promeni odluku o ukidanju 24 minuta sa Zoranom Kesićem", article published on 5 September 2026 on the N1 website.
9 The following organisations are meant: the Independent Journalists' Association of Serbia, the Journalists' Association of Serbia, the Slavko Ćuruvija Foundation, the Association of Independent Electronic Media, and the Independent Journalists' Association of Vojvodina.
10 „Zašto je ovde i 24 MINUTA previše? Dođite na skup podrške kolegi Zoranu Kesiću i TV emisiji koja novim vlasnicima ne treba. A vama?", call published on 8 September 2026 on the ANEM website.
11 „Prestanite da ignorišete sindikalno organizovane zaposlene", an open letter to Pedro Vargas David and representatives of United Group, published on 9 September 2026 on the NUNS website.
12 „Sindikat Nova.rs i Radara: Smena glavnog urednika Mihaila Jovićevića uznemirujuća, razrešen u trenutku kad je sajt najuspešniji", a statement by the Nova.rs and Radar trade union, published on 17 September 2026 on the NUNS website.
13 Statement by the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office dated 13 September 2026.
14 See more in the Monitoring of the Media Scene in Serbia for June 2026.
15 „Repriza istrage na RTS-u: Nova hapšenja za zvučni top?", by N. R., article published on 15 September 2026 on the Vreme website.
16 „Ne verujte svojim ušima? Vučić kaže ordinarna laž, VJT da zvučni top nije korišćen", by Nenad Nešić, article published on 15 September 2026 on the Vreme website.
17 „Advokat Prijović: Emisija RTS-a o zvučnom topu kao da je snimana u Severnoj Koreji", by B. B., article published on 17 September 2026 on the Vreme website.
18 „ANEM ALARM: Vlast hitno da poništi odluku o proterivanju borca za slobodu medija Masima Moratija", a statement by ANEM published on 18 September 2026 on the association's website; „NUNS: Vlasti Srbije da povuku zabranu ulaska istraživaču organizacije OBC Transeuropa", a statement by NUNS published on 18 September 2026 on the association's website.
19 „NUNS: Vlasti Srbije da povuku zabranu ulaska istraživaču organizacije OBC Transeuropa", a statement by NUNS published on 18 September 2026 on the association's website.
20 „Srbija odustala od proterivanja Masima Moratija: Kraj noćne more", by Jelena L. Petković, article published on 23 September 2026 on the Cenzolovka website.
21 „Skup podrške dekanu Sinaniju, Baucal o napadu: Neprihvatljivo, bez obzira na želju vladajuće stranke da ostane na vlasti", article published on 11 September 2026 on the Nova.rs website.
22 „Vučić o napadu na dekana Danijela Sinanija: Cilj je bio novčanik", article published on 11 September 2026 on the Nova.rs website.
23 „ANEM ALARM: Napad na urednika Volim Zrenjanin i pretnje seksualnim nasiljem novinarki Bečejskog mozaika, an article published on 21 September 2026 on the ANEM website; „UNS: Da odgo-

vara napadač na Aleksandra Blanušu", a statement by UNS published on 21 September 2026 on the association's website.

24 „Studenti i opozicija osudili prebijanje posmatrača Agencije za sprečavanje korupcije: Ko tuče građane na radnom zadatku?", article published on 30 September 2026 on the N1 website.

25 „Dopis koji je N1 poslao VJT-u objavljen u tabloidima i iskorišćen za hajku na našeg novinara", article published on 8 September 2026 on the N1 website.

26 „SafeJournalists: Nadležni u Srbiji i Crnoj Gori moraju hitno da istraže pretnje novinarima", a statement published on 9 September 2026 on the SafeJournalists network website.

27 „NUNS: Tužilaštvo da utvrdi kako je prepiska novinara N1 dospela do tabloida", a statement by NUNS published on 10 September 2026 on the association's website. „UNS: Tužilaštvo da utvrdi i obavesti javnost o tome kako je pitanje koje je novinar N1 poslao VJT dospelo u druge medije", a statement by UNS published on 10 September 2026 on the association's website.

28 „NUNS: Policija da utvrdi odgovornost za zastrašivanje novinarke Media i reform centra Niš", a statement issued by NUNS and published on the association's website on 18 September 2026; „ANEM ALARM: Napadom na Magdalenu Kostić SNS pokazuje da ne želi objektivno praćenje izborne kampanje", a statement issued by ANEM and published on the association's website on 19 September 2026.

29 Ibid.

30 „(VIDEO) Pristalice SNS verbalno napale ekipu N1 u Nišu, Nenada Božovića psovali i nazvali ustašom i fukarom", an article published on the N1 website on 5 September 2026.

31 „ANEM ALARM: Uredniku Žig info upućene pretnje sa naloga zvaničnika opštine Grocka", a statement issued by ANEM and published on the association's website on 15 September 2026.

32 „ANEM: Zvanično „prestanak potrebe", nezvanično kazna za pretnje", a statement issued by ANEM and published on the association's website on 29 September 2026; „NUNS: Osuđujemo nove pretnje upućene uredniku Žig Info i IN Mediji", a statement issued by NUNS and published on the association's website on 16 September 2026.

33 Ibid.

34 „ANEM ALARM: Napad na urednika Volim Zrenjanin i pretnje seksualnim nasiljem novinarki Bečejskog mozaika"; „UNS: Da odgovara napadač na Aleksandra Blanušu", a statement issued by UNS and published on the association's website on 21 September 2026.

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