



This is what your right to be informed looks like,
when those who inform you are repressed.
STOP THE REPRESSION OF JOURNALISTS!



REPORT
„PROSECUTION OF
ATTACKS
ON JOURNALISTS
IN MONTENEGRO”

02. NOVEMBER
2016.



HUMAN
RIGHTS
ACTION
AKCIJA ZA
LJUDSKA
PRAVA



INTRODUCTION

Freedom of expression is essential for a democratic society to exist and thrive. Journalists, who inform the public, must have the right to freedom of expression and personal safety in accordance with international standards and the legal system of Montenegro.

The state in which the attacks on journalists are prevented, effectively investigated and duly punished ensures basic conditions for the work of journalists, and Montenegro has yet to become such a state. The fact that the authorities have failed to shed more light on the killing of a journalist, but also attempted murder, six assaults, threats, as well as attacks on media property, creates an atmosphere of intimidation and public impression about the absence of the rule of law, about clandestine cooperation of state authorities with the attackers on journalists. As a rule, journalists targeted were those who dared criticize the government and point to corruption and crime.

Human Rights Action (HRA) keeps a record of attacks on journalists and monitors the state reaction to them in order to call attention to a special social need for justice in all these cases. The society should be particularly interested in resolving and punishing attacks on journalists, as there is a reasonable doubt that they have been targeted for trying to ensure that this very society be informed. In addition, no person should be under attack because of free expression, as there are civilized, legitimate and accessible ways to express disagreement with media editorial policy or unprofessional work of journalists.

HRA published its previous report on the prosecution of attacks on journalists in Montenegro on 31 January 2014,¹ with the specific intent to provide a systematic overview of publicly available facts about these attacks to the then freshly established Commission for monitoring actions of competent authorities in the investigation of cases of threats and violence against journalists, assassinations of journalists and attacks on media property. The new edition of the report, published 2 November 2016, contains new information on the processing of cases that occurred up to the end of January 2014, as well as an overview of new cases of attacks together with the information about their processing and conclusions.

The said Commission for monitoring investigations of attacks on journalists, which operated for two years - from January 2014 until the end of 2015, was established by the Government of Montenegro to re-examine investigations of attacks on journalists and provide an opinion on the shortcomings in these investigations, and the way to improve the investigation process. However, the Commission failed to fulfil the task for which it was created. Why did that happen - HRA has tried to explain in a special report on operation of

¹ More information available at: <http://www.hracion.org/wp-content/uploads/Report-Prosecution-of-Attacks-on-Journalists-in-Montenegro.pdf>.

the Commission, which was discussed in a panel discussion on 19 May 2016.² The Government of Montenegro then on 30 June 2016 decided to set up a new commission – Commission for monitoring actions of competent authorities in the investigation of cases of threats and violence against journalists, assassinations of journalists and attacks on media property.³ Decision on its establishment came into force on 23 September 2016 and it held three sessions until the release of this report on 2 November 2016. One of the members of the new Commission is attorney at law Dalibor Tomović, who was proposed for membership by HRA, and supported by 10 more non-governmental organizations.⁴

HRA here presents the processing of a total of 55 attacks on journalists and their property - from murder and physical attacks, threats, use of explosives, stoning of business premises, to damage to vehicles. Of these, 27 cases occurred in the period from January 2014, following the attack on *Dan* journalist Lidija Nikčević, up to the end of October 2016 marked by threats to *Vijesti* journalist Siniša Luković. This report, like the previous one, also includes the case of attack on a writer, Jevrem Brković, who in his book described the links between the government and organized crime, and murder of his companion, who was killed during that attack. The report also includes the case of death threats to a human rights activist, Aleksandar Zeković, whose safety was jeopardized due to his research on breach of human rights and freedom of expression.⁵

The aim of the report is to indicate, based on the available information, whether the attacks were effectively prosecuted or not, while keeping in mind that the standard of "effectiveness of an investigation" also implies that the public be adequately informed about the investigation process. For an investigation to be effective, it must be conducted promptly and expeditiously, in a manner capable of leading to the identification and punishment of all those responsible, including persons in charge. Any shortcoming in the investigation, which reduces the chance of identifying all the perpetrators, both direct ones and those who ordered or organized the crime, does not meet this minimum standard and violates the European Convention on Human Rights (see, for example, judgments of the European Court of Human rights in cases *Kaya v. Turkey*, *Gongadze v. Ukraine*, *McKerr v. the United Kingdom*, *Najafli v. Azerbaijan*).⁶

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in 2011 adopted guidelines in order to eradicate gross violations of human rights, noting therein the criteria for an effective

² For more detail see: <http://www.hraction.org/?p=10803>.

³ The Commission is composed of Nikola Marković, assistant editor in chief of daily *Dan*, Chairman, and members Mihailo Jovović, editor in chief of daily *Vijesti*, Marijana Camović, president of the Media Trade Union, Ranko Vujović, Executive Secretary of the Media Self-Regulation Council, Dragoljub Duško Vuković, journalist and media expert, Veselin Racković, member of the Prosecutorial Council, former prosecutor, Milan Adžić, chief police inspector for control of the legality of police powers in the Department for internal control of the police in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Aleksandra Samardžić, representative of the National Security Agency and Dalibor Tomović, attorney, representative of 11 NGOs.

⁴ Pursuant to Art. 12 of the Decision, it shall enter into force on the eight day as of 15 August 2016, when it was published in *Sl. list CG*, 59/2016.

⁵ The European Court of Human Rights put activists and journalists on an equal footing in terms of protection afforded, as NGO activists contribute to the public debate by spreading information and ideas about topics of public interest (see judgment *Steel and Morris v. the UK*).

⁶ See HRA Bulletin XVIII: *Violence against journalists*, <http://www.hraction.org/wp-content/uploads/Bulletin-XVIII.pdf>.

investigation: adequate, thorough, impartial and independent, fast and controlled by the public.⁷ The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in its Safety of Journalists Guidebook, published in 2012, states as follows: "Investigations of attacks on journalists require particular sensitivity and expertise to ensure that any possible link between the crime and the journalist's professional activities is uncovered and taken into account. A newspaper article, broadcast item, or any form of published material, may be a significant piece of evidence... Police and governmental authorities should also be mindful of the fact that journalists may be especially vulnerable to malicious physical attacks on account of their work. They should be prepared to take steps to provide protection in cases when there is a substantial or imminent fear of assault or harm."⁸

Two journalists in Montenegro were assigned police protection. These are Tufik Softić, who was attacked twice - in 2007 and 2013, and has been under the police protection for nearly three years (since February 2014) and Olivera Lakić, who was threatened and attacked in 2012, but cancelled the police protection two years and seven months later.

In addition to cases that have been reported to the police, the report highlights 15 incidents in which journalists received threats and were insulted or otherwise obstructed in their duties, most of which were not reported or journalists abandoned the prosecution by private action. Information about these cases was presented particularly in order to paint a more comprehensive picture of social climate that journalists in Montenegro presently work in.

The best way to prevent attacks on journalists is probably the existence of state based on the rule of law, with institutions capable to efficiently and effectively respond to all threats against journalists and attacks on them. The aim of this report is primarily to draw attention to cases of attacks on journalists in Montenegro that remained unpunished and unresolved for several years, and remind competent authorities about their unfulfilled obligations and thus help establish the rule of law.

Finally, in light of the increased number of obstructing journalists on assignment, HRA believes it necessary to prescribe greater criminal protection of journalists by the Criminal Code, following the example of the protection enjoyed by civil servants. In this regard, we are advocating for the introduction of two new offenses: *Obstructing of journalists in performing their professional duties* and *Attack on journalists in performing their professional duties*, which would encompass the qualified form of offense in the event that the offense is committed by a state officer.⁹ HRA also proposed to the Ministry of Justice

⁷ Guidelines *Eradicating impunity for serious human rights violations*, adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 30 March 2011 at the 1110th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies.

⁸ OSCE Safety of Journalists Guidebook, William Horsley, 2012, p. 20-21, available at: <https://www.osce.org/fom/85777?download=true>.

⁹ With regard to the protection of journalism and safety of journalists and other media actors, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in its Recommendation CM / Rec (2016) 4 of 13 April 2016 stated the following: "The law should provide for additional or aggravated penalties to be applicable to public officials who, by neglect, complicity or design, act in a way that prevents or obstructs the investigation, prosecution or punishment of those responsible for crimes against journalists or other media actors on account of their work or contribution to public debate." Recommendation available at: https://search.coe.int/cm/Pages/result_details.aspx?ObjectId=09000016806415d9

to amend criminal offences Aggravated murder, Grave bodily harm and definition of a journalist in the article which prescribes the meaning of terms in the Criminal Code.¹⁰

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Authors of the report are Mirjana Radović, Tamara Bulatović and Tea Gorjanc-Prelević.

In Podgorica, 2 November 2016

¹⁰ HRA proposal available at: <http://www.hraction.org/wp-content/uploads/HRA-Predlog-za-izmjenu-Krivicnog-zakonika.pdf>.

CONCLUSIONS

January 2014 – October 2016

1. **Since the beginning of January 2014, when journalist of daily *Dan* Lidija Nikčević was attacked, until 1 November 2016 there were no incidents of physical attacks on journalists resulting in grave injuries. However, a total of 27 attacks on journalists or media of lesser intensity were recorded¹¹, including:**
 - 3 physical attacks,
 - 10 threats,
 - 1 case of duress (forcible seizure of a camera),
 - 4 incident in which journalists were threatened or prevented from working,
 - 9 attack on the media and journalists' property.

In relation to the media individually:

- *Vijesti* (10: 8 threats, 6 of which were resolved; 1 case of obstructing a journalist at work, resolved; one torching of an official vehicle, unresolved);
 - *Dan* (4: 1 case of preventing a journalist from performing duties, resolved; 1 instance of stoning of the building, resolved; 1 damaging of journalist's vehicle, unresolved; 1 case of obstructing a journalist at work, prosecution in progress);
 - *Monitor* (3: 1 forcible seizure of a camera, resolved; 2 threats, unresolved);
 - *IN4S* (3 physical attacks by policemen on editor Gojko Raičević, unresolved);
 - *TV Pink M* (3 instances of stoning of the building, unresolved);
 - *Dnevne novine* (2 instances of damaging of journalists' vehicles, unresolved; 1 case of obstructing a journalist at work, resolved);
 - *RTCG* (1 damaging of the vehicle of director general, unresolved).
- **Of 27 processed cases, 10 (1/3) were resolved and 17 (2/3) remain unresolved.**
 - **The police officers who physically attacked journalist Gojko Raičević on three occasions were not identified.** Similarly, perpetrators of three incidents of stoning of *TV Pink M* newsroom, when during one of them Ivana Drobnjak, editor, sustained light injuries, have not been found.
 - Of 10 cases of threats, 5 were resolved; one case of duress was resolved; of 4 incidents in which journalists were prevented from performing official duties, 3 have been resolved, prosecution of the fourth is in progress.
 - Of 9 attacks on the property of the media and journalists, only one has been resolved - stoning of the building of daily *Dan*. Unsolved cases include torching of

¹¹ HRA record correspond to the records of the police, as stated by Mr Saša Rakočević, head of the Department for combating general crime of the Police Directorate at HRA panel discussion entitled "Towards the rule of law and freedom of expression: how to ensure that the attacks on journalists be punished, how to prevent such attacks and provide a legal framework favourable for investigative journalism?" on 2 June 2016 in Podgorica.

the vehicle of daily *Vijesti*, two damaged vehicles owned by journalists of *Dnevne novine*, one damaged vehicle of *Dan* journalist, one damaged vehicle belonging to RTCG director general, three instances of stoning of TV Pink M building.

- The attackers were usually persons on whom the journalists reported or planned to report, while the attack occurred while performing journalistic tasks.
- **Punishments imposed for threats, preventing and obstructing of the work of journalists and stoning of buildings were, as a rule, at the level of the statutory minimum.** Perpetrators of 4 crimes have been punished – in one case for the criminal offence Duress and in 3 cases for threats that were qualified as criminal offence Endangering Safety. For Duress the offender was sentenced in a final decision to a prison term of 9 months (prescribed prison sentence is 3 months to 3 years), while those punished for threats in 2 of 3 cases received suspended sentences¹² (one judgment is final, the other is not), and in the third case the person was convicted in a final decision to imprisonment for 3 months (punishable by a fine or imprisonment up to 1 year). Furthermore, perpetrators of 4 misdemeanours were fined, although each of these offenses was also punishable by imprisonment. Specifically, offenders who threatened journalists in a public place on two occasions were fined (punishable by a fine or imprisonment up to 60 days). In the third case, the offender was fined for insulting a journalist and insolent behaviour in a public place (punishable by a fine or imprisonment up to 30 days) and in the fourth case a fine was ordered against a person who threw stones at the building, which was qualified as public disturbance or endangering public safety (by throwing and breaking bottles, glasses and other items), also punishable by a prison sentence of up to 30 days.

2. **In the past two years, journalists in Montenegro have been operating in an atmosphere where citizens were more likely to illegally express their dissatisfaction with reporting -** insults in a public place, threats, stoning or damage to vehicles - rather than to file objections with media self-regulatory bodies, the Electronic Media Agency, exercise their right to correction and reply, or through litigation protect privacy, honour and reputation.

There have been three instances of stoning of TV Pink M building, two during the protests by opposition parties in October 2015, and in September 2016. Not one case has been resolved.¹³

From May 2004 to October 2016 there were a total of 14 incidents in which journalists received threats and insults or were otherwise impeded in their work, most of which were not reported or journalists abandoned the prosecution on private action. Of these 14

¹² Prison sentences is not executed if the perpetrator for a specified time period does not commit another criminal offense.

¹³ TV Pink M is a media outlet known for its biased coverage sympathetic to the authorities. Since the beginning of 2016, the Electronic Media Agency found in deciding on complaints that of all electronic media, this television has most times (6) violated the Law on Electronic Media and / or Rules of program standards in the electronic media in relation to objectivity, impartiality, accuracy etc. Also, the Media Council for Self-Regulation has over the last year established, while deciding on appeals, that TV PINK M had most violations (5) of the Code of Journalists of Montenegro in relation to the principle of truthfulness (Art. 1 of the Code). Finally, on 3 October 2016 NGO Civic Alliance published report "It does concern me -monitoring the election campaign", which states: "Almost one in three reports on all television stations were one-sided. This particularly refers to Pink M, which had slightly more than 70% of biased reports (compared to the total number of reports on this station)." The report in Montenegrin language is available at: <http://www.gamn.org/index.php/mn/novosti/1065-tice-me-se-izvjestaj-o-monitoringu-izborne-kampanje05.html>.

incidents, 11 occurred in the past two years - 8 during the October 2015 protests, when journalists were directly prevented or obstructed in their work. Of these, 6 cases were not prosecuted because the journalists did not report them, and in one case a journalist dropped the charges, while one threat was reported to the prosecutor's office.

* * *

The following are conclusions in relation to the overall statistics of attacks on journalists, starting from the murder of Duško Jovanović in May 2004 up to 1 November 2016.

May 2004 – October 2016

- 1. In Montenegro 2/3 of cases of attacks on journalists remain unresolved, including murder, physical violence, threats, attacks on property and incidents in which journalists were prevented or hindered in the performance of their duties.** According to HRA records, 55 cases have been reported and prosecuted, of which 18 were solved (33%), 3 were partially solved (5%), while 34 remain unresolved (62%). These cases include:

- 1 murder of journalist Duško Jovanović (partially resolved);
- 1 attempted murder of Tufik Softić (unresolved);
- 4 grave physical attacks on Željko Ivanović, Jevrem Brković, Mladen Stojović and Lidija Nikčević, while during the attack on writer Jevrem Brković his companion Srđan Vojičić was killed (3 unresolved, attack on Lidija Nikčević resolved);¹⁴
- 5 physical attacks of lesser intensity (3 unresolved on Gojko Raičević, 1 partially resolved on Olivera Lakić¹⁵, 1 resolved on Mihailo Jovović and Boris Pejović);¹⁶
- 17 threats (9 unresolved, 1 partially resolved, 7 resolved);¹⁷

¹⁴ Although the attack on *Vijesti* director Željko Ivanović is officially regarded as resolved, the Commission for monitoring the investigation of attacks on journalists and media assets and HRA believe the opposite, taking into account a reasonable grounds to suspect that the real attackers have not been punished, and that the third perpetrator was certainly not identified.

¹⁵ Even though the perpetrator was punished, those who ordered the attack remain unidentified.

¹⁶ Although the perpetrators were prosecuted in one case of threats and physical attacks on journalist Olivera Lakić, persons behind the attacks have never been identified or prosecuted. Hence, the Commission for monitoring the investigation of attacks on journalists and media assets and HRA consider these two cases unresolved. The same applies to the case of threats she received in May 2014, officially considered to be resolved by the court, which by not confirming the indictment of the state prosecutor's office prevented trial against persons who threatened journalist Lakić, despite the context in which threats had been made, which contributed to doubts that throughout this whole case special attention was paid to not reaching the persons behind the attacks as well as intimidating journalist Olivera Lakić.

¹⁷ A more detailed overview of threats: 9 unresolved - 1 addressed to Aleksandar Zeković, 3 to Olivera Lakić, 2 addressed to *Vijesti* editorial staff, 2 addressed to Marko Milačić and 1 addressed to Marijana Bojanić, 1 partially resolved - addressed to Olivera Lakić (as in the case of physical assault, the perpetrator was punished, the instigator was not

- 2 plantings of explosive devices, Tufik Softić and *Vijesti* newsroom (unresolved);
 - 6 instances of stoning of newsrooms, *TV Montena*, *TV Vijesti*, daily *Dan*, *TV Pink M* (5 not solved, 1 solved);
 - 8 vehicles damaged owned by the media or journalists, of which 4 were set on fire - owned by *Vijesti* (all unresolved);
 - 9 processed incidents in which journalists were illegally prevented or obstructed in the performance of official duties (8 resolved, 1 procedure in progress).
2. **Of 18 attacks on the property of the media and journalists, only one was solved.** Of the total number of attacks, 12 were on the media property and 6 on the property of journalists. These included 4 instances of torching of *Vijesti* vehicles, 2 instances of stoning of *Vijesti* building, planting of explosive devices by *Vijesti* building, planting of explosive devices near a journalist's house, 3 instances of stoning of *TV Pink M* building, stoning of *TV Montena* and stoning of daily *Dan* building, the only one which was resolved. In 5 cases journalists' vehicles have been damaged - in 2 cases vehicle owned by journalist of daily *Dnevne novine* and in one case by *Dan* journalist, RTCG director and freelance journalist Darko Ivanović. It has not been proved that the damage to journalists' vehicles occurred in connection with the performance of journalistic duties, but in all cases the injured parties said they suspected so.
 3. **All most serious attacks (murder and attempted murder, physical assaults, threats, planting of explosives and torching of vehicles) were targeted at journalists and media houses who have criticized the government sharply and investigated corruption and organized crime.** These are the media / journalists of daily *Vijesti* and *Dan*, weekly *Monitor* and (during the October 2015 protests) portal *IN4S*.
 4. **Half of the processed attacks were targeted at *Vijesti***, i.e. director, editor, journalists and property of *TV Vijesti* and daily *Vijesti*. Of the 57 cases, 29 were related to *Vijesti*: beatings and other physical assaults, threats, planting of explosives, torching of vehicles, preventing and obstructing the work of journalists and stoning of the building. **Daily *Dan* is in the second place**, targeted in 8 attacks - killing of editor-in-chief and director, beating of journalist, stoning of the building, damaging journalist's vehicle, **weekly *Monitor* in the third place**, which suffered 6 attacks, mostly threats to journalists. **Portal *IN4S* is the fourth** - during the October 2015 protests police officers beat the editor on three occasions, while one policeman threatened him. **The fifth place is shared by *TV Pink M***, which premises were stoned three times (on one occasion editor Ivana Drobniak, who was at the time in the newsroom, was injured), and ***Dnevne novine*** with three attacks - two damaged vehicles owned by journalists and obstructing the work of a journalist.
 5. **As a rule, cases that were prosecuted effectively were only those in which the journalists investigated or reported on topics of local interest.** Such examples were recorded in Nikšić, Danilovgrad, Kotor, etc. As regards the most serious attacks, only one was resolved completely - beating of *Dan* journalist Lidija Nikčević in January 2014, which occurred as a result of her research and reporting on the link between a local company and marijuana

identified), 7 solved - 2 addressed to Siniša Luković, 1 to Milena Perović Korać, 1 addressed to Marijana Bojanić, 1 addressed to Marko Milačić, 1 to Darko Bulatović and 1 to journalists who insisted on staying anonymous.

trafficking, which was the topic of local interest. In other serious cases that remain unresolved the victims reported on suspected criminal activities at the state level. This is also apparent in the aforementioned cases of murder of *Dan* editor Duško Jovanović, attacks on *Vijesti* director Željko Ivanović and threats and attacks against *Vijesti* journalist Olivera Lakić, as well as attacks against journalists Tufik Softić and Mladen Stojović.

6. **Poorest results in the prosecution of attacks on journalists were recorded in Podgorica,** unlike in other municipalities where the perpetrators were in general effectively prosecuted. Specifically, the cases of physical attacks and threats were, other than in Podgorica, prosecuted in Nikšić, Kotor, Pljevlja, Danilovgrad, Kolašin, Bijelo Polje and Bar. All offenders in other municipalities have been prosecuted except in cases of Tufik Softić and Mladen Stojović (cases prosecuted in Bijelo Polje and Bar) who reported on criminal activities that went beyond local boundaries. On the other hand, in addition to the above cases, authorities in Podgorica also failed to prosecute cases of torching of *Vijesti* vehicles and plantings of an explosive device by their newsroom, stoning of newsrooms of *Vijesti* and *TV Pink M*, on which occasion editor Ivana Drobnyak sustained injuries, beating of portal *IN4S* editor Gojko Raičević by police officers, etc.
7. **Sanctions for the perpetrators of attacks on journalists were imposed, as a rule, at the level of the statutory minimum.** This conclusion is based on the analysis of all 19 cases which ended in punishments for the perpetrators imposed in a criminal or misdemeanour proceedings; these are the cases of attacks on *Vijesti* director Željko Ivanović, editor and journalist of this newspaper Mihailo Jovović and Olivera Lakić, beating of *Dan* journalist Lidija Nikčević, as well as the cases in which the perpetrators were punished in misdemeanour proceedings. There have been examples of imposing suspended sentences for crimes such as, for example, in cases of causing grave bodily harm to daily *Vijesti* editor Mihailo Jovović and endangering of safety of *TV Vijesti* director Marijana Bojanić.

Conclusions on the prosecution of the most serious cases

8. **There is still a lack of will to prosecute the most serious cases of attacks on journalists and media property so that all the co-perpetrators (perpetrators and instigators – those behind the attacks) be identified and sanctioned.** This includes the murder of *Dan* editor-in-chief Duško Jovanović, attack on writer Jevrem Brković in 2006 when his companion Srđan Vojičić was killed, 2007 beating of director of daily *Vijesti* Željko Ivanović, attempted murder and assault on journalists Tufik Softić in 2007 and 2013, beating of journalist Mladen Stojović in 2008, threats and attack on *Vijesti* journalist Olivera Lakić in 2011 and 2012, torching of vehicles of daily *Vijesti* in 2011 and 2014 and planting of explosive devices in front of the editorial office of the newspaper in 2013. **The only exception is the beating of *Dan* journalist Lidija Nikčević from January 2014, which was fully resolved, prosecuted and punished.** Back on 13 March 2012, at the initiative of the Prime Minister Igor Lukšić, a meeting was held attended by the Police Director Božidar Vuksanović, Deputy Prime Minister and Justice Minister Duško Marković, Supreme State Prosecutor Ranka Čarapić, Interior Minister Ivan Brajović and special prosecutor Đurđina Ivanović, where it was decided that resolution and prosecution of all cases of attacks on journalists and the media be set a priority of the police and office of the state prosecutor in the following two years. However, not even four years later was there any progress in solving the cases and identifying both the instigators and the perpetrators. Additionally, not all conditions were provided for the work of the commission established by the government to re-examine investigations in the most serious cases. Bearing in mind the foregoing, report of the

European Commission on the progress of Montenegro in 2015 did not come as a surprise, stating that Montenegro should pay particular attention to addressing the older cases of violence against journalists.¹⁸

9. **In the most serious cases, investigations were ineffective, contrary to the European standard,**¹⁹ which is presented in more detail in separate HRA reports on prosecution of the murder of Duško Jovanović,²⁰ threats and attack on journalist Olivera Lakić²¹ and attempted murder and assault on journalists Tufik Softić²². This conclusion is based on facts which indicate that **investigations were not conducted properly**, so as to lead to the identification and punishment of all those responsible, including persons who ordered the attack, **or thoroughly**, because not all reasonable steps were taken to provide all relevant evidence such as identification and interviewing of suspects and witnesses pointed out by the very victims, the scene was not thoroughly examined in order to collect all the forensic and medical evidence (particularly relating to cases of murder of Duško Jovanović, threats and attacks on journalist Olivera Lakić, attempted murder and attacks on journalists Tufik Softić, beating of journalist Mladen Stojović). **In the most serious cases, investigations did not ensure that any possible link between the crime and professional activities of journalists be uncovered and taken into account**²³. This is particularly evident in the case of murder of editor-in-chief Duško Jovanović, attack on writer Jevrem Brković when his companion Srđan Vojičić was killed, attempted murder and attacks on journalists Tufik Softić and Mladen Stojović and threats and attacks on journalist Olivera Lakić. **It should particularly be borne in mind that the victims who survived the attacks immediately asserted that these had been due to the topics they dealt with and indicated whom they suspect to be responsible for the attacks. Investigations were not conducted efficiently, or completed within a reasonable time** (e.g. investigation into the murder of Duško Jovanović is still ongoing - 12 years after the crime, investigation into attempted murder of Tufik Softić was suspended without results almost nine years after the event, investigations were suspended in cases of attack on journalist Mladen Stojović and threats to NGO activist Aleksandar Saša Zeković, that were conducted without any results – more detail below). **Sufficient element of public scrutiny has not been ensured**, which must exist in order to preserve public confidence in the rule of law, ensure responsibility and prevent any appearance of collusion in or tolerance of unlawful acts.²⁴ The former Supreme State Prosecutor Ranka Čarapić for two years (2010-2012) insisted that the public had no right to information about the status of investigations into cases of human rights violations, including attacks on journalists of great public interest, until the Administrative Court ruled

¹⁸ Report of the European Commission on the progress of Montenegro in 2015: „In addressing the shortcomings outlined below, Montenegro should pay particular attention to: solving older cases of violence against media, including the 2004 murder case, identifying not only the material perpetrators but also those behind the attacks and implementing recommendations issued by the *ad hoc* media commission set up to monitor attacks”, p. 19. Report available at: http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2015/20151110_report_montenegro.pdf.

¹⁹ For the definition of the standard of effectiveness of an investigation see introduction, p. 2.

²⁰ ”Unsolved Murder of Duško Jovanović, the Director and Editor-in-Chief of the Daily *Dan* – Questions without Answers”, HRA, 27 May 2016, available at: <http://www.hraction.org/wp-content/uploads/Report-final.pdf>.

²¹ Report ”Threats and attack against Vijesti journalist Olivera Lakić, January 2011 - May 2014”, HRA, 15 September 2016, summary in English available at: <http://www.hraction.org/wp-content/uploads/The-report.pdf>

²² More detail below in the report. Letter of 18 January 2016 submitted by Softić’s attorney Dalibor Tomović and HRA executive director Tea Gorjanc-Prelević to Supreme State Prosecutor Ivica Stanković available at: <http://www.hraction.org/wp-content/uploads/Letter-to-the-SSP-Faults-in-investigation-of-attacks-on-journalist-Tufik-Softić%2087.pdf>.

²³ OSCE Safety of Journalists Guidebook, William Horsley, 2012, p. 20-21, available at: <https://www.osce.org/fom/85777?download=true>.

²⁴ Guidelines *Eradicating impunity for serious human rights violations*, adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 30 March 2011 at the 1110th meeting of the Ministers’ Deputies, VI. Criteria for an effective investigation.

against such a stance.²⁵ Current Supreme State Prosecutor Ivica Stanković has introduced greater transparency in the work of state prosecutors, but has not shown his willingness to thoroughly review their work in the unresolved cases of attacks on journalists.

10. **In cases where the perpetrators were prosecuted, there were often 'volunteers' - people who claimed responsibility for attacks on journalists, although there were serious doubts about whether they were indeed the real perpetrators** (attacks against Director of *Vijesti* Željko Ivanović and threats and attacks against *Vijesti* journalist Olivera Lakić), **while as a rule the instigators (persons behind these attacks) remained unidentified** (in addition to the aforementioned case, this also applies to the case of murder of Duško Jovanović).
11. **In indictments the state prosecutors leaned toward lighter qualifications of offences, while the courts reduced punishments**, which is elaborated in more detail in separate chapters in cases of murder of Duško Jovanović, attempted murder of journalists Tufik Softić and cases of threats and attacks on Olivera Lakić.
12. **Responsibility of civil servants who obstructed investigations in the most serious cases, ensured impunity and seriously brought into question the rule of law in Montenegro has never been established.** Furthermore, there were examples where those responsible for conducting controversial investigations got promoted.
13. **The State Prosecutor's Office was not ready to thoroughly investigate allegations of the media and journalists targeted in the attacks, creating thus the impression that their efforts to report on all suspected cases of corruption and organized crime in the public interest remained futile. This discourages other journalists to deal with issues of common interest, while the public loses confidence in the capacity of the police and state prosecutors to ensure the rule of law.** The given conclusion is particularly apparent in the attitude of the State Prosecutor's Office towards allegations brought forward by journalists Tufik Softić, Olivera Lakić, Mladen Stojović, writer Jevrem Brković, etc.

²⁵ This especially relates to cases of murder of editor Duško Jovanović, beating of journalist Mladen Stojović and attempted murder of Tufik Softić, attack on writer Jevrem Brković and investigation of murder of Srđan Vojičić, as well as death threats against NGO activists Aleksandar Saša Zeković. For more detail see: <http://www.hraction.org/?p=1957>.

Table with a chronological review of attacks on journalists, their property and assets of the media from 27 May 2004 until the publication of the report 2 November 2016

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AGAINST JOURNALISTS INCLUDING MURDER, ATTEMPTED MURDER, BEATING OF JOURNALISTS, THREATS, PLANTING OF EXPLOSIVES, STONING OF NEWSROOMS, DAMAGE TO VEHICLES AND SMALL OFFENCES AGAINST JOURNALISTS					
No.	Date	Journalist / Media house	Description of the case / Qualification (some offences were not qualified by the State Prosecutor's Office or the information about qualification of the offense is not available)	Outcome	HRA remark
1.	24 July 2004	Duško Jovanović, daily <i>Dan</i> editor-in-chief and director	Murder / Criminal offence Attempted Aggravated Murder of Several People	PARTLY RESOLVED	Accomplice was convicted in a final decision (prison sentence of 18 years), other accomplices have not been identified, including the person who ordered the killing. HRA has inquired into this case in a special report available at: http://www.hraction.org/?p=10911 .
2.	26 October 2006	Jevrem Brković, writer	Writer Jevrem Brković was physically attacked and beaten, while his bodyguard Srđan Vojičić was murdered / Criminal offence Attempted Aggravated Murder of Several People	UNRESOLVED	The perpetrators have not been identified.
3.	April and May 2007	Aleksandar Saša Zeković, NGO activist	Threats / Criminal offence Endangering Safety	UNRESOLVED	Continuing death threats against NGO activists and researcher of human rights violations Aleksandar Zeković in 2007, suspected to have been made by a

					police officer, the then bodyguard of the Director of Police, were never prosecuted, audio recording of the threats disappeared from the case file, and prosecution became time-barred. In this case, too, the responsibility of civil servants for failures in the investigation was never established.
4.	1 September 2007	Željko Ivanović, daily <i>Vijesti</i> director	Physically attacked - beaten / Criminal offence Grievous Bodily Injury and Criminal offence Violent Behaviour	Officially: RESOLVED HRA assessment: UNRESOLVED	Although two defendants were sentenced in a final ruling (imprisonment for a term of one year), Ivanović explicitly stated that these were not the persons who had attacked him. Other indications also justify the suspicion that the defendants actually admitted guilt for an act they did not commit. Additionally, the accused and witnesses in the trial testified that another person had been present at the time of the assault ("Miki"), but this person was never identified or prosecuted. Bearing all this in mind, HRA assessed this case as unresolved.
5.	1 November 2007	Tufik Softić, <i>Radio Berane</i> and daily <i>Republika</i> journalist	Physically attacked - beaten / Criminal offence Grievous Bodily Injury, later requalified to criminal offence Attempted Murder	UNRESOLVED	Softić was attacked in the backyard of his house. The attackers used sticks during the assault; Softić suffered head and arm injuries. The perpetrators have not been identified. More information on the steps taken up to April 2016 available at: http://www.hraction.org/?p=10462 .
6.	24 May 2008	Mladen Stojović, daily <i>Danas</i> and <i>Vijesti</i> journalist	Physically attacked - beaten / Criminal offence Grievous Bodily Injury	UNRESOLVED	Stojović was attacked in his apartment. During the attack he suffered fractures to his upper and lower jaw, bleeding in the area of the head and was stabbed with a sharp object in the face. The investigation was suspended due to time-bar.

7.	5 August 2009	Mihajlo Jovović and Boris Pejović, daily <i>Vijesti</i> editor and photojournalist	Physically attacked / in relation to Jovović the criminal offence was qualified as Grievous Bodily Injury	RESOLVED	The case of the attack on photojournalist Boris Pejović and Mihailo Jovović, editor of <i>Vijesti</i> , by the Mayor of Podgorica Miomir Mugoša, his son and bodyguard, that the State Prosecutor's Office persistently tried to present as a fight in which all the participants were equally guilty, was not adequately prosecuted. During the attack Jovović sustained an eardrum rupture when he was struck by Miljan Mugoša. Miomir Mugoša's son was sentenced to a prison term of six months, suspended for two years.
8.	24 September 2010	TV <i>Vijesti</i> and daily <i>Vijesti</i> newsroom	Threats /-	UNRESOLVED	Threatening mail was addresses to TV <i>Vijesti</i> and daily <i>Vijesti</i> newsroom. The perpetrators have not been identified.
9.	31 January 2011	Olivera Lakić, daily <i>Vijesti</i> journalist	Threats /-	UNRESOLVED	Telephone threats in connection with the research that she had worked on. Identity of the perpetrators has not been established. HRA discussed all the threats and attack on journalist Lakić in a special report available at: http://www.hraction.org/?p=11335 .
10.	3 February 2011	Olivera Lakić, daily <i>Vijesti</i> journalist	Threats / Criminal offence Endangering Safety	PARTLY RESOLVED	Although the perpetrator was sentenced to four months in prison, the person who ordered the threats has not been identified.
11.	9 February 2011	Olivera Lakić, daily <i>Vijesti</i> journalist	Threats / Criminal offence Endangering Safety	UNRESOLVED	The accused was acquitted in a final decision because the court assessed each piece of evidence individually in favour of the accused, without viewing them as a whole and connecting them logically. The court did not at all question a possible motive for threats to journalist Lakić. Both the first and the second instance court failed to take into account

					the generally known context of threats to Lakić, as well as the fact that she had accused the Director of Police of being behind the threats and attacks on her, and that he was the accused officer's superior and very close to him.
12.	14 July 2011	Daily <i>Vijesti</i>	Two vehicles torched / Criminal offence Provoking General Danger	UNRESOLVED	The perpetrators have not been identified. Court expert in mechanical engineering estimated the damage to vehicles at € 8,500; <i>Vijesti</i> agreed with the amount estimated.
13.	26 July 2011	Daily <i>Vijesti</i>	A vehicle torched / Criminal offence Provoking General Danger	UNRESOLVED	
14.	28 August 2011	Daily <i>Vijesti</i>	A vehicle torched / Criminal offence Provoking General Danger	UNRESOLVED	
15.	18 November 2011	TV <i>Vijesti</i> and daily <i>Vijesti</i> team of journalists: Darko Bulatović, journalist, Aleksandar Marojević, cameraman and Ivan Petrušić, photographer	Three persons cursed and insulted a team of journalists then pushed them into a vehicle, bruising journalist Bulatović's leg with the car door on that occasion / Criminal offence Violent Behaviour and misdemeanour -insult and impudent behaviour in a public place.	RESOLVED	Two perpetrators were convicted in a final decision - one to a prison term of 3 months, while the second was fined in misdemeanour proceedings in the amount of € 300.
16.	7 March 2012	Olivera Lakić, daily <i>Vijesti</i> journalist	Physical assault / Criminal offence Violent Behaviour	PARTLY RESOLVED	Although the perpetrator was punished, the person who gave orders has not been identified.
17.	6 April 2012	Marko Milačić, weekly <i>Monitor</i> journalist	After a brief quarrel in the nightclub which included swearing and	RESOLVED	The perpetrator was ordered by a final decision to pay a fine in the amount of € 1,000, but the decision was

			insults, businessman Veselin Barović grabbed Milačić by the hand causing his bone to crack / misdemeanour – intimidation		not enforced due to time- bar.
18.	4 October 2012	Goran Malidžan and Božidar Jelovac, daily <i>Dan</i> and <i>Vijesti</i> journalists	Journalists hindered in their work and insulted, Malidžan suffered a blow / Criminal offence Endangering Safety, misdemeanour - physical assault on another person	RESOLVED	Three perpetrators were punished in a final decision; Two were fined in misdemeanour proceedings with € 400 and € 200, while the third offender was fined with the amount of € 800 for criminal offence Endangering Safety.
19.	5 July 2013	Milena Perović Korać, weekly <i>Monitor</i> journalist	Threat / Criminal offence Endangering Safety	RESOLVED	Offender was sentenced in a final decision to imprisonment of 60 days, suspended for one year.
20.	21 July 2013	Ivan Petrušić, daily <i>Vijesti</i> photojournalist	Photojournalist suffered a blow during reporting / misdemeanour s - physical assault on another person and harsh insult, particularly impertinent or obscene behaviour	RESOLVED	The perpetrators were punished in a final decision (one was acquitted, two received a € 400 fine each).
21.	11 August 2013	Tufik Softić, daily <i>Vijesti</i> and weekly <i>Monitor</i> journalist	Planting and activating an explosive device in front of the house / Criminal offence Provoking General Danger and criminal offence Illegal Possession of Firearms, Explosives	UNRESOLVED	Softić was not injured in the explosion. The perpetrators have not been identified.

22.	3 September 2013	Daily Vijesti journalist and photojournalist	Verbal incident between the Director of NGO Institute for Public Policy and Vijesti journalist and photojournalist	RESOLVED	Charges against both the journalist and photojournalist and against the director of NGO Institute for Public Policy have been dismissed.
23.	20 October 2013	Daily Vijesti	Stoning of premises / misdemeanour	UNRESOLVED	The perpetrators have not been identified. The State Prosecutor's Office qualified the offense as a misdemeanour (without specifying which one).
24.	8 November 2013	Daily Vijesti	Stoning of premises / Criminal offence Provoking General Danger	UNRESOLVED	The perpetrators have not been identified.
25.	16 December 2013	Darko Ivanović, RTCG journalist	Breaking into a car / Criminal offence Destruction and Damage of Another's Property	UNRESOLVED	Allegations according to which the police had led the accused (who was later convicted in a final decision) to give false testimony have not been investigated.
26.	26 December 2013	Daily Vijesti	Activation of an explosive device in front of the newsroom / Criminal offence Illegal Possession of Firearms, Explosives in concurrence with criminal offence Provoking General Danger	UNRESOLVED	The perpetrators have not been identified. The two defendants were acquitted on charges of planting the explosive.
27.	31 December 2013	TV Montena	Stoning of premises /-	UNRESOLVED	The perpetrators have not been identified.
28.	3 January 2014	Lidija Nikčević, daily Dan journalist	Physical assault - journalist beaten / Criminal offence Violent Behaviour in concurrence with criminal offence Incitement	RESOLVED	Perpetrators were sentenced in a final decision. Three offenders were sentenced to a prison term of 11 months, one to a prison term of 13 months and the last one to imprisonment for a term of 15 months.

29.	13 February 2014	Daily <i>Vijesti</i>	Torched vehicle / Criminal offence Provoking General Danger	UNRESOLVED	The perpetrators have not been identified. More information available at: http://www.hraction.org/?p=5657 .
30.	16 May 2014	Olivera Lakić, daily <i>Vijesti</i> journalist	Threats / Criminal offence Endangering Safety in concurrence with criminal offence Commission and Participation	Officially: RESOLVED HRA assessment: UNRESOLVED	The court rejected a motion to indict by the state prosecutor for lack of evidence and did not prevent the trial despite the context in which the threat had been made.
31.	25 May 2014	Marko Milačić, weekly <i>Monitor</i> journalist	Threat / Criminal offence Duress	RESOLVED	The perpetrator was sentenced in a final decision to a prison term of 9 months.
32.	25 May 2014	Jelena Jovanović, daily <i>Vijesti</i> journalist	Threats / misdemeanour - intimidation	RESOLVED	The perpetrator was fined in misdemeanour proceedings with € 1,200.
33.	30 June 2014	Iva Mandić, daily <i>Dnevne novine</i> journalist	Obstructing the performance of professional duties by a blow to the hand / misdemeanour -insult and impudent behaviour	RESOLVED	The perpetrator was fined in misdemeanour proceedings with € 100.
34.	19 July 2014	Darko Bulatović, daily <i>Vijesti</i> journalist	Threats / Criminal offence Endangering Safety	RESOLVED	The perpetrator was sentenced in a final decision to a prison term of 3 months.
35.	8 August 2014	Ivana Komnenić and Biljana Marković, daily <i>Vijesti</i> and <i>Dan</i> journalists	Obstructing the performance of professional duties (one sustained a blow to the hand) / misdemeanours – intimidation and physical assault on another person	RESOLVED	The perpetrator was fined in misdemeanour proceedings with € 600.
36.	27 January 2015	Siniša Luković, daily <i>Vijesti</i> journalist	Threats / Criminal offence Endangering Safety	RESOLVED	The perpetrator was sentenced in the first instance, the verdict was overturned and in retrial the court issued the same

					verdict. Appeals procedure is ongoing. The perpetrator was sentenced to imprisonment of 30 days, suspended for one year.
37.	25 April 2015	Vijesti newsroom	Threat / Criminal offence Endangering Safety	UNRESOLVED	The perpetrators have not been identified.
38.	6 May 2015	Milovan Novović, daily Dan journalist	Damaged vehicle / Criminal offence Destruction and Damage of Another's Property	UNRESOLVED	It is uncertain that the damage was motivated by writing of the journalist (journalist himself left the possibility in this case that damage to the vehicle had not been motivated by his writing).
39.	7 May 2015	Zorica Bulatović, daily Dnevne novine journalist	Damaged vehicle / Criminal offence Destruction and Damage of Another's Property	UNRESOLVED	Investigation was suspended in line with the Basic State Prosecutor's decision because the offence was qualified as criminal offence Destruction and Damage of Another's Property that is prosecuted by private action. More information available at: http://www.hraction.org/?p=8790 .
40.	3 June 2015	Daily Dan newsroom	Threat / misdemeanour - insulting another on the basis of national, racial or religious affiliation, ethnic origin or other characteristics	UNRESOLVED	The procedure is ongoing, Kemal Canović, who compared daily Dan with French newspaper Charlie Hebdo, is being tried. More information available at: http://www.hraction.org/?p=8859 .
41.	12 June 2015	Alma Ljuca, daily Dnevne novine journalist	Damaged vehicle / Criminal offence Destruction and Damage of Another's Property	UNRESOLVED	The perpetrators have not been identified. More information available at: http://www.hraction.org/?p=8907 .
42.	16 July 2015	Daily Dan newsroom	Stoning of premises / misdemeanour - public disturbance or	RESOLVED	The perpetrator was fined in misdemeanour proceedings. More information available at: http://www.hraction.org/?p=9199 .

			endangering public safety		
43.	29 July 2015	RTCG	Damage to the vehicle of RTCG General Director Rade Vojvodić / according to available information from the State Prosecutor's Office, the offence has not been qualified	UNRESOLVED	The perpetrators have not been identified, investigation is in progress.
44.	26 August 2015	Marko Milačić, weekly <i>Monitor</i> journalist	Threat (in the commentary below the text on the portal) / -	UNRESOLVED	The State Prosecutor's Office did not reveal the identity of a person who posted the comment below the text threatening Milačić.
45.	17 October 2015	Gojko Raičević, portal <i>IN4S</i> editor	Physical assault - Raičević was struck in the back by the policeman and then fell and hurt his already injured knee / according to available information from the State Prosecutor's Office, the offence has not been qualified	UNRESOLVED	Identity of the police officer who hit Raičević has not been established, despite the photographs presented by Raičević. In this context, Raičević was fined in misdemeanour proceedings in the amount of € 200 for failure to act on the orders of an official.
46.	18 October 2015	<i>TV Pink M</i>	Stoning of premises, editor Ivana Drobnjak sustained light injuries during stoning/ Criminal offence Provoking General Danger	UNRESOLVED	The State Prosecutor's Office did not establish the identity of the perpetrators, investigation is ongoing.
47.	19 October 2015	Marijana Bojanić, <i>Tv Vijesti</i> director	Threats via Twitter /-	UNRESOLVED	The perpetrator has not been identified.
48.	19 October 2015	Marijana Bojanić, <i>Tv Vijesti</i> director	Threats via Facebook / Criminal offence Endangering Safety	RESOLVED	The offender was imposed a suspended prison sentence of three months in a final decision, which shall not be enforced if for a period of one year from

					the date of the final judgment the defendant does not commit another criminal offense. More information available at: http://www.hraccion.org/?p=9596 .
49.	21 October 2015	ANONYMOUS (Identity known to HRA)	Death threats /-	RESOLVED	Journalist withdrew from prosecution, after the Prosecutor's Office assessed that there were no elements of a crime that is prosecuted <i>ex officio</i> .
50.	24 October 2015	Gojko Raičević, portal IN4S editor	Physical attack – a blow / according to available information from the State Prosecutor's Office, the offence has not been qualified	UNRESOLVED	The identity of the police officer has not been established despite the video showing the officer striking Raičević twice as well as the license plates of the vehicle that the officer had stepped out from. More information available at: http://www.hraccion.org/?p=10946 .
51.	24 October 2015	Gojko Raičević, portal IN4S editor	Physical attack – a blow / according to available information from the State Prosecutor's Office, the offence has not been qualified	UNRESOLVED	The identity of the police officer has not been established.
52.	24 October 2015	TV Pink M	Stoning of premises / Criminal offence Provoking General Danger	UNRESOLVED	The perpetrator has not been identified.
53.	30 October 2015	Marko Milačić, weekly Monitor journalist	Threat (a message in front of the apartment) / -	UNRESOLVED	The State Prosecutor's Office did not establish the identity of a person who left the message.
54.	7 September 2016	TV Pink M	Stoning of premises / Criminal offence Destruction and Damage of Another's Property	UNRESOLVED	The State Prosecutor's Office did not establish the identity of the perpetrators, investigation is ongoing. More information available at: http://www.hraccion.org/?p=11301 .

55.	17 October 2016	Siniša Luković, Tv Vijesti journalist	Threats	RESOLVED	The offender was fined for particularly impertinent behaviour with € 300. The State Prosecutor's Office did not qualify this act as criminal offence Endangering Safety, although the conditions for this more rigorous qualification had been met. More information available at: http://www.hraction.org/?p=11556 .
INCIDENTS WHERE JOURNALISTS WERE THREATENED, INSULTED OR OTHERWISE IMPEDED IN PERFORMING THEIR DUTIES, MOST OF WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN REPORTED OR THE JOURNALIST SUBSEQUENTLY WITHDREW FROM PROSECUTION (N/A – NOT APPLICABLE)					
56.	8 August 2012	Lidija Nikčević, daily Dan journalist	Verbal incident between a politician and a journalist	N/A	The journalist accepted an apology and did not initiate the proceedings.
57.	17 September 2013	Marko Milačić, weekly Monitor journalist	Insults /-	N/A	The perpetrator has been identified. Milačić did not take further steps.
58.	16 November 2013	Milka Tadić Mijović, weekly Monitor director	Vulgar insults via text message / journalist filed a criminal complaint for criminal offence Endangering Safety	UNRESOLVED	Tadić Mijović was not informed of the outcome of the complaint procedure, even though in the meantime the person who had sent her the text message publicly admitted to it.

59.	13 January 2014	Jevrem Brković, writer	Explosion in front of the apartment / -	UNRESOLVED	The perpetrators have not been identified.
60.	25 June 2015	Novak Uskoković, <i>Informer</i> editor	Threats / -	N/A	Although he filed a criminal complaint on this occasion, the editor of <i>Informer</i> later withdrew from prosecution.
61.	9 December 2015	<i>Vijesti</i> newsroom	Threatened and insulted by Vice President of the Assembly and official of Democratic Front	N/A	Director of daily <i>Vijesti</i> Željko Ivanović stated in the prosecutor's office that he did not feel threatened, and did not file a complaint on this occasion.
62.	12 December 2015	Marko Milačić, weekly <i>Monitor</i> journalist	Threat (via Facebook) / -	N/A	The complaint was not duly filed (Milačić was instructed by the Basic Prosecutor's Office to come and personally submit a complaint, rather than by phone, which he did not do).
Incidents that took place during demonstrations organized by opposition party Democratic Front					
63.	17 October 2015	Dražen Živković and Lazar Ružić, daily <i>Dan</i> journalists	Živković was unlawfully deprived of his liberty, Ružić was pushed twice by police officers while photographing / -	N/A	No person was held responsible for the illegal deprivation of liberty, though the journalist did not report anyone. Živković was acquitted of charges in a misdemeanour procedure for refusing to act on the orders of an official.

64.	17 October 2015	Dobrolo Malidžan, daily <i>Pobjeda</i> photojournalist	Malidžan filed charges against an unknown person who damaged his camera	N/A	Malidžan abandoned the criminal prosecution of a person who has since been identified by him.
65.	18 October 2015	Gojko Raičević, portal IN4S editor	Threat / according to available information from the State Prosecutor's Office, the offence has not been qualified	UNRESOLVED	Identity of the police officer who threatened Raičević has not been established, despite the license plate number of the officer's vehicle presented by Raičević.
66.	24 October 2015	Radomir Kračković, TV <i>Vijesti</i> journalist, the police	The Police threw tear gas in the direction of journalists who were carrying accreditation cards.	N/A	Journalists did not file charges on this occasion. However, the Council for Civil Control of the Police analysed the case and found that ...?
67.	24 October 2015	Draško Đuranović, daily <i>Pobjeda</i> editor and <i>Pobjeda</i> team of journalist	<i>Pobjeda</i> journalists reported publicly about the insults; editor Đuranović publicly reported that one person had pushed and threatened him.	N/A	Editor Đuranović and <i>Pobjeda</i> journalists did not file charges on this occasion.
68.	24 October 2015	Sladana Đuković, portal CdM journalist	The journalist was injured on the job, during the attack on the police by the protesters, in front of the Assembly building. She was hit in the leg with a pyrotechnic device and sustained burns on that occasion.	N/A	The journalist did not file charges on this occasion.

69.	24 October 2015	Balša Rakočević and Novak Uskoković, <i>Informer</i> photojournalist and editor	One of the protesters hit Rakočević twice, causing him to drop the camera, which then broke. One person insulted and threatened Uskoković.	N/A	The journalists did not file charges on this occasion.
70.	15 November 2015	Ivana Šebek, RTCG journalist	Obstructing the performance of professional duties and insulting	N/A	Although the identity of the person who insulted her is known, journalist Šebek did not take further action. According to information at our disposal, misdemeanour proceedings has not been initiated in accordance with the Law on Public Order and Peace. More information available at: http://www.hraction.org/?p=9788 .