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Number: 989/2025/1

Date: 07/10/2025

Belgrade

Report of the Monitoring and Analysis Service

Ex officio **procedure**, upon the complaint of XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX, and from the XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX organisation

MSP: TV Informer – Insajder tim d.o.o. Bulevar Peke Dapčevića 17, Belgrade

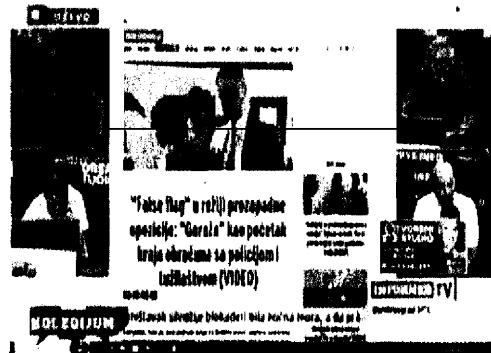
Complaint: 25/08/2025 and 17/09/2025

Subject of oversight: **Kolegijum 2 programme**, 20/08/2025, from 17:40 to 18:00

Summary: Broadcasting photos from the OnlyFans website for the purpose of personal and political discreditation

Report:

The contentious content refers to the case of Nikolina Sindjelić and her appearance on TV N1, which was commented on in the programme in question, Kolegijum 2 (a programme belonging to the news and current affairs genre), the transcript of the content is contained in the complaint. It is about comments made about the event by the programme host where the credibility of the statement by Nikolina Sindjelić (that police chief Marko Kričak beat and abused her) was disputed. The conclusion disputing the event was reached based on findings that there was no medical documentation, that there were no visible injuries that in the event of abuse at the hands of Marko Kričak (who according to the host was two meters tall and weighed over one hundred kilos, while N. Sindjelić weighed 50-60 kilos) would have to exist. Within the programme segment dealing with this topic, a video recording was played, announced only as a *video recording* that *appeared* (it was unclear where it appeared and who made it). The video placed the case in a clear political context, directed against NGOs and the political opposition. The case was presented as a conspiracy against the government (of Serbia), without additional elaboration. For about 2m 40s (timecode 05:43:08 – 05:45:20, and again - timecode 05:46:35 – 05:46:55), the following headline from the Informer portal was displayed: *False flag staged by pro-Western opposition: operation Garage as the beginning of the end of the confrontation with the police and prosecutor's office*.



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Transcript (timecode 05:45:20 - 05:46:34):

Serbia is not only under attack by people in the streets, but also under attack by a well-organised media and political operation. At the core of this FALSE FLAG operation – Nikolina Sindjelić, presented as a "student". But Nikolina is a member of the party of Miki Aleksić and part of the NGO sector!

She makes serious allegations against the police – without any evidence, complaint or medical report. She does not file the report personally, but through the party of ZDRAVKO PONOS. Everything seems like a plan, rather than a spontaneous reaction.

Enter activists, NGOs and the pro-Western opposition, of which she is an active member, and foreign media that relay everything as truth.

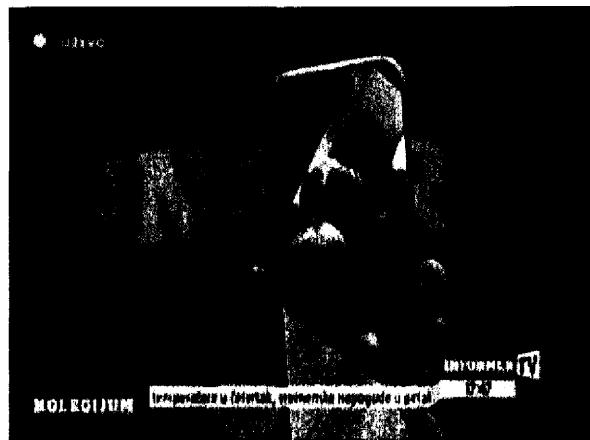
The purpose of this FALSE FLAG OPERATION? The destruction of the reputation of the prosecutor's office and the police – the state's last line of defence.

The Garage case is not an isolated incident. It is part of a hybrid war against institutions. Because a weak state is an easy target. And that is why this has to stop.

In the following part of the programme segment in question, referring to "an obviously falsely staged case", the programme host disputed the credibility of N. Sindjelić as a person, based on the circumstance that she has her own account on the OnlyFans website. On his mobile phone, he showed photos of a naked person he claimed was N. Sindjelić.

/timecode 05:47:25/

/timecode 05:47:11/



OnlyFans is a London-based subscription service, content on the platform is uploaded by users and monetised through monthly subscriptions, tips, and the pay-per-view payment option. The content creators are paid 80% of these fees. The content is predominantly, albeit not exclusively, pornographic in character.

By taking the described action, TV Informer acted in violation of Article 20 of the **Rulebook on the Protection of Human Rights in the Area of Media Service Provision** (Respect for personal dignity – General obligation):

"The media service provider shall provide the media service in a manner that respects the personal dignity of media service users, participants in the programme and persons to whom the broadcast information relates."

In this conclusion, the technical service was guided by the fact that the circumstance that a certain person has an account on the OnlyFans website is not related to the case and has nothing to do with the issue of whether or not the person was abused by the police, and, therefore, that the only purpose of broadcasting it was personal discreditation, meaning that the purpose of broadcasting the content in question obviously differs from the purpose of its initial posting on the adult website.

Distributing the photograph of N. Sindjelić (allegedly from the OnlyFans website) also violated the right to respect for privacy of the person whose photograph was released. Although the content from the website is available to a wide audience in this case by the act of paying a subscription, it is not the same as free public broadcasting, but rather that the person consents to the content being presented to a limited circle of subscribers, and not to a television audience. The fact that the content is technically available to anyone who pays does not negate the right to privacy; this is so-called *contextual privacy*: consent is given to the material being seen by subscribers, but not to the material being re-broadcast to the general public.

Having in mind the above, the technical service deems that Article 29, Paragraph 2 of the **Rulebook** has been violated (Right to privacy):

"The consent granted to one broadcast, for a particular manner of broadcasting, or to broadcasting for a particular purpose shall not be considered to be consent to re-broadcasting, to broadcasting in another manner, or to broadcasting for other purposes."

The marked one-sidedness with which the current event was treated, the drawing of arbitrary conclusions (based on the absence of visible injuries and based on the body mass of the participants), and the political defamation of a specific person, as well as of the entire political environment to which the person is said to belong, constitute a violation of the **Rulebook on the Protection of Human Rights in the Area of Media Service Provision**, Article 4, Paragraph 2: "The media service provider shall ensure the diversity of information content for the purpose of ensuring the exercise of the right to free expression, as well as encourage the free formation of political and critical thinking";

as well as Article 5, Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3:

"The media service provider shall ensure the truthfulness and completeness of information, as well as the veracity and completeness of the ideas and opinions it broadcasts, especially in the news and current affairs programs with due care corresponding to circumstances and in accordance with the rules of the journalistic profession.

The media service provider shall provide information to media service users based on facts obtained from a number of different sources, as well as provide a variety of views, opinions and issues discussed in the public within its news and current affairs programme.

The media service provider shall, with due care corresponding to circumstances and in accordance with the rules of the journalistic profession, verify the origin, truthfulness and completeness of certain information containing personal data, data about an event or phenomenon, before broadcasting it."

Conclusion: Violation of the Rulebook on the Protection of Human Rights in the Area of Media Service Provision

- Article 4, Paragraph 2;
- Article 5, Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3;
- Article 20;
- Article 29, Paragraph 2;

in connection with Article 61, Paragraphs 1 and 4 of the Law on Electronic Media.

Monitoring and Analysis Service

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