

WT 

Doing business in Serbia
A practical guide for
foreign investors

Wolf Theiss



Doing business in Serbia

A practical guide for foreign investors

Status of information: Current as of February 2025

Conception, design and editing:

Wolf Theiss Rechtsanwälte GmbH & Co KG, Schubertring 6, 1010 Vienna, Austria
wolftheiss.com

Contents

1.	Investment climate – market boosters, strategic safeguards, investment screening	5
1.1	National and preferential treatment of foreign investors	5
1.2	Subsidies, incentives and other benefits	6
1.3	Free trade agreements and preferential status of Serbia	6
1.4	Investment screening	6
2.	Market entry: Options and entity considerations	7
2.1	Direct investment via business formation	7
2.2	Direct investment via business acquisition	9
2.3	Registration	10
2.3.1	Business Registers Agency	10
2.3.2	Central Securities Depository and Clearing House, stock exchange and multilateral trading facility	10
2.3.3	Central Register of Ultimate Beneficial Owners (UBOs)	10
2.4	Regulated entities	10
3.	Employment considerations	10
3.1	Employment contract	11
3.1.1	Employment of foreigners	11
3.1.2	Engagement of a managing director	11
3.2	Working hours and leave	11
3.3	Minimum wage and equal pay for equal work principle	12
3.4	Statutory social and health insurance	12
3.5	Termination of employment	13
3.5.1	Consensual termination	13
3.6	Unilateral termination of employment	13
3.6.1	Redundancy	13
4.	Real property	14
4.1	Private property of agricultural land, forestry land and construction land	14
4.1.1	Construction land	14
4.1.2	Foreign ownership of real property	15
4.1.3	Real property acquisition	15
4.1.4	Real property registration	15
5.	Commercial contracts	16
5.1	Execution of a contract	16
5.2	Negotiations	16
5.3	Pre-contracts	16
5.4	Subject and form of the contract	17
5.5	Governing law	17
5.6	Jurisdiction	17
	Our Offices	19



Poland

Ukraine

Brussels

Czech Republic

Slovak Republic

Austria

Hungary

Slovenia

Croatia

Romania

Serbia

Bosnia & Herzegovina

Bulgaria

Albania

Serbia as an investment destination

Serbia is fast becoming one of Europe's most attractive investment destinations, thanks to its strategic location, skilled workforce and competitive business costs. Situated at the crossroads of Central and Southeast Europe, it provides seamless access to key global markets, bolstered by free trade agreements with the EU, China, Russia and Turkey, as well as preferential trade status with the U.S. and Japan. Since 2007, Serbia has drawn approximately EUR 45 billion in foreign direct investment (FDI), fuelled by investor-friendly policies, tax incentives and financial benefits. With high-growth potential in industries like infrastructure, energy, automotive, agriculture and IT, Serbia presents a compelling opportunity for businesses looking to expand in a thriving European market.

1. Investment climate – market boosters, strategic safeguards, investment screening

Regardless of whether they are direct or indirect, greenfield or brownfield, domestic or foreign, investments in Serbia enjoy legal protection. Through its codified, civil law system, Serbia grants legal security and predictability to its investors and their businesses. To enhance investment volumes, the Serbian Government actively participates in promoting and incentivising opportunities across a broad range of sectors.

1.1 National and preferential treatment of foreign investors

- Foreign investors enjoy a so-called national treatment in Serbia, (i.e. a treatment that is generally no less favourable than that accorded to domestic investors). However, bilateral treaties and international conventions may provide for a more favourable treatment of foreign investors originating from countries that are parties to such treaties or conventions.
- Foreign investors may invest alone or alongside foreign or domestic investors in most of the industries.
- Upon settlement of tax and other obligations, foreign investors are free to repatriate financial and other assets abroad, including but not limited to dividends, liquidation dividends, royalties and so on.

1.2 Subsidies, incentives and other benefits

- The import of equipment intended for investment in Serbia is generally exempt from customs and other import duties.
- Investors may qualify for state aid in the form of financial incentives, tax incentives and tax relief, compulsory social security incentive, acquisition of lease or ownership right over a land in public ownership, among others.
- Key institutions in Serbia responsible for investment incentives include the Council for Economic Development, the Ministry of Economy, the Serbian Development Agency, as well as provincial and local municipalities and authorities.
- Investments are generally protected from expropriation and similar measures.

1.3 Free trade agreements and preferential status of Serbia

- Investors may enjoy benefits resulting from preferential trade agreements to which Serbia is a party, including but not limited to free trade agreements with the European Union, China, the Eurasian Economic Union and its member states (the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Russian Federation), Turkey, the United Kingdom and North Ireland and the European Free Trade Association (Norway, Switzerland, Iceland and Liechtenstein).
- Serbia is a party to CEFTA, as well as to the Stabilisation and Association Agreement with the EU.
- Serbia is a beneficiary of the U.S. Generalised System of Preferences (GSP), providing duty-free access to the U.S. market in various eligible categories, as well as of Japan's GSP.
- Serbia, along with North Macedonia and Albania, is a member of the Open Balkan's initiative.

1.4 Investment screening

There is no FDI screening in Serbia, other than the regular anti-trust screening and monitoring.

Any investment in Serbia by either a domestic or a foreign investor, that may qualify as a concentration under the Serbian competition protection law, requires approval from the Commission for Protection of Competition if one of the following thresholds have been met in the financial year preceding the filing:

- The combined worldwide turnover of the undertakings concerned exceeded EUR 100 million and the turnover of at least one undertaking concerned exceeded EUR 10 million in Serbia.
- The combined turnover of at least two of the undertakings concerned exceeded EUR 20 million in Serbia and the turnover of each of at least two of the undertakings concerned exceeded EUR 1 million in Serbia.

Foreign-to-foreign transactions that meet the above turnover thresholds are also subject to the Serbian anti-trust regime, regardless of their effects or lack thereof in Serbia.

Resident legal entities are obligated to report foreign investments made to their share capital to the National Bank of Serbia, for statistical purposes.

2. Market entry: Options and entity considerations

Entering a new market is a strategic endeavour that requires careful consideration of the various entry methods and corporate structures that best support these initiatives. Investors may choose from direct methods, such as establishing a subsidiary or acquiring a local business, to more indirect approaches like partnering with existing firms. Each option brings unique advantages and challenges, influenced by factors such as market characteristics, regulatory environments and business objectives.

2.1 Direct investment via business formation

Establishing a business in Serbia is a straightforward and swift process. The principal forms of business entities available in Serbia are joint stock company, limited liability company, limited partnership and partnership. Investors may also choose to operate in Serbia through branch offices or promote their activities through representative offices. The limited liability company is the preferred business form for investors in Serbia.

Primary business forms:

	Joint stock company (JSC)	Limited liability company (LLC)
Formation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signing and registration of a foundation deed (notarised or in digital form) and articles of association. • Registration of shares with the Central Securities Depository and Clearing House. • Registration of the company with the Business Registers Agency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signing and registration of a foundation deed (notarised or in a digital form). • Registration of the company with the Business Registers Agency.
Ownership	Minimum number of shareholders: 1 Shareholders may be domestic or foreign natural persons and legal entities.	
Minimum share capital	RSD 3,000,000 (approx. EUR 25,000)	RSD 100 (i.e. less than EUR 1)
Minimum par value per share	RSD 100 (i.e. less than EUR 1)	Shares in limited liability companies qualify as ownership interests and have no nominal value.
Form of capital contributions	In cash and/or in kind	
Corporate governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-tier: Shareholders assembly and management board / single managing director. <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-tier: Shareholders assembly, supervisory board and executive board/executive director. Joint stock companies have numerous committees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-tier: Shareholders assembly and one or more managing directors. <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-tier: Shareholders assembly, supervisory board and one or more managing directors.

Liability of shareholders	Shareholders are generally not liable for the obligations of a company. The most common exception to this rule is liability arising from “piercing the corporate veil”.
Business name	The business name of a company must not be interchangeable with another company’s business name, nor should it be confusing in terms of the company’s business. Inclusion of the word Serbia or another country’s or organisation’s name into the company name requires prior approval from the Ministry of Economy and the paying of significant fees.

2.2 Direct investment via business acquisition

Business acquisitions are a critical growth strategy for many companies, allowing them to quickly gain market share, expand into new territories or acquire valuable assets and technologies.

Share deals contemplate the transfer of shares from sellers to purchasers, along with a targets’ assets, employees and liabilities. A share transfer generally requires execution of a share transfer agreement (which, in the case of LLCs and non-public JSCs, must be notarised) that is registered with the relevant registries.

Asset deals focus on transferring specific assets or entire businesses. Unlike in many EU countries, this type of transaction does not automatically result in the transfer of employees. The nature of the assets being transferred can dictate the need for a specific contractual form, such as notarisation or solemnisation. Additionally, transferring assets can lead to joint and several liabilities of both parties concerning the obligations associated with those assets.

Restructurings are another form of business investment that are aimed at streamlining operations, reducing costs and enhancing competitiveness. In parallel with the transfer of shares and business, restructuring may trigger a transfer of employees, subject to their consent. The transferred employees’ employment rights are safeguarded for a period of one year.

2.3 Registration

2.3.1 Business Registers Agency

All types of business entities must be registered with the Business Registers Agency, as this registration has a constitutive effect — meaning the entity is officially recognised as incorporated from the date it is registered with said agency. The registration process is swift and completed in up to five working days.

2.3.2 Central Securities Depository and Clearing House, stock exchange and multilateral trading facility

Shares in JSCs must be registered with the Central Securities Depository and Clearing House. Only individuals or entities registered as lawful owners in this registry are recognised as shareholders by the company and third parties.

Public JSCs are required to list their shares on a stock exchange market or a multilateral trading facility. The only stock exchange market operating in Serbia is the Belgrade Stock Exchange.

2.3.3 Central Register of Ultimate Beneficial Owners (UBOs)

The registration of a business entity triggers its obligation to register its UBOs with the Central Register of Ultimate Beneficial Owners within 15 days from the date of the relevant business entity's incorporation. The rules on the determination of ultimate beneficial owners are widely aligned with EU AML regulations. Where UBOs cannot be determined in line with the applicable statutory criteria, managing directors are registered as ultimate beneficial owners.

2.4 Regulated entities

Regulated entities (e.g. banks, insurance companies, etc.) have specific requirements applicable to their incorporation, share capital, corporate governance, licensing and supervision.

3. Employment considerations

Employment relationships in Serbia are governed by the law, a collective bargaining agreement and employment rulebook, if applicable, as well as employment contracts. While employment regulations have been drafted to be neutral or more employer friendly, the Serbian legal system and courts are generally employee friendly, which requires extra caution from investors when dealing with employment matters in Serbian companies.

3.1 Employment contract

An employment contract must be executed in writing between the employee and the employer prior to the employee beginning to work for the employer. The contract may be for a fixed-term or an indefinite-term. If an employee begins working without a written employment contract, it will be presumed that an indefinite-term employment contract has been established as of their first day of work.

3.1.1 Employment of foreigners

As a rule, foreigners may stay and work in Serbia based on a unified residence and work permit. However, a legal representative or a founder of a legal entity in Serbia may reside and work (without being employed) in Serbia without said permit for up to 90 days in a 6-month period.

3.1.2 Engagement of a managing director

A managing director may be engaged on the basis of an employment or a management agreement. While engagement under an employment contract renders the managing director an employee of the company with all employment-related rights and obligations, engagement of a managing director under a management agreement does not trigger employment and renders the entire relationship more flexible.

A managing director does not need to be a Serbian citizen.

3.2 Working hours and leave

Regular working hours amount to 40h/week. Upon request, an employee may work overtime, provided that such work is caused by force majeure, a sudden increase in the volume of work or a necessity to complete an unplanned task within a specific period. The employee may not work for more than 12 h/ day (including regular hours and overtime) and may not have more than 8 hours of overtime work per week.

The statutory minimum annual paid leave is 20 working days. The exact duration of annual leave is established based on criteria including the employee's years of service, position and general working conditions. The employee is entitled to additional paid leave in certain cases (e.g. wedding, childbirth, etc.), as well as breaks during public holidays.

Women are entitled to maternity leave starting 28 days before their due date and continuing for up to three months postpartum. Additionally, one parent can take further paid childcare leave, amounting to a total of 365 days, including the maternity leave. The birth of a third child (and any subsequent children) allows for a total of two years of combined maternity

and childcare leave, starting from the first day of maternity leave. The decision of which parent will take this leave is up to the parents, as long as both are employed.

Other types of paid leaves are also available.

3.3 Minimum wage and equal pay for equal work principle

In Serbia there are no salary caps or similar restrictions.

As of 1 January 2025, the minimum wage in Serbia is RSD 308 (approx. EUR 2.60) net per hour.

Serbian Labour Law enforces the principle of equal pay for equal work regardless of gender. Employees performing the “same work or work of equal value” must receive equal pay. Work of equal value is defined as work requiring comparable levels of education, professional qualifications, knowledge, skill and that involves similar responsibilities and contributions. If this principle is violated, the affected employee is entitled to damages equal to the difference between the higher salary they were entitled to and the salary they received. Any employer decision or agreement with an employee that contradicts this principle is considered void.

3.4 Statutory social and health insurance

In Serbia, the cost of statutory social security contributions is shared between the employer and the employee; it covers pension, disability, health and unemployment insurance.

The total contribution rate is divided as follows:

- Employers are responsible for contributing approximately 15.5% of an employee’s gross salary, which includes contributions towards pension and disability insurance, health insurance and unemployment insurance.
- Employees contribute around 19.9% of their gross salary, covering their portions of pension and disability insurance, health insurance and unemployment insurance.

Employers are responsible for calculating and withholding the statutory social security contributions for both the employer and employee.

The salary tax rate amounts to 10%, which is also calculated, paid and withheld by the employer.

3.5 Termination of employment

An employment relationship is terminated (i) upon expiry of a fixed-term contract; (ii) when the employee has reached 65 years of age and has contributed at least 15 years of service, unless the employer and the employee have agreed otherwise; (iii) by mutual consent; (iv) by unilateral termination of employment and (v) in other cases provided by law (e.g. bankruptcy of the employer).

3.5.1 Consensual termination

Consensual termination of employment does not trigger severance pay. However, payment of a voluntary severance is customary.

3.6 Unilateral termination of employment

If the employment relationship is terminated by an employee, said termination must be preceded by a 15 - 30 days termination notice.

A unilateral termination of employment by the employer cannot be without cause, but rather must be based on one of the following statutory grounds: (i) breach of work obligations, (ii) breach of work discipline and (iii) employer's needs. Furthermore, a termination notice must be delivered to the employee, which must include the reasons for termination and instructions concerning those legal remedies available to the employee against such employment termination. Non-compliance with the rules and procedures of termination renders the underlying termination invalid.

3.6.1 Redundancy

Redundancy is triggered under the law when organisational, economic or technological changes lead to a job being no longer necessary or a decrease in the volume of work. The complexity of the redundancy procedure depends on whether statutory thresholds are met and whether the procedure involves merely reducing the number of employees in a role or completely eliminating the position.

Generally, an employer can declare a redundancy only after all other employment measures, such as transfers to different roles, retraining or reducing working hours, have been considered and found to be impractical, thus making termination a last resort. In cases of redundancy dismissal, employers must pay severance, which cannot be less than one-third of the monthly salary for each year of the employee's tenure with the company.

Following a redundancy dismissal, the employer is prohibited from hiring a new employee to perform the same type of work as the redundant employee for a period of three months.

4. Real property

The Serbian Constitution guarantees protection of property rights to all investors and provides that all forms of ownership enjoy equal protection. Being the successor of the former Yugoslavia, Serbia still has remnants of social ownership. Therefore, the Serbian Constitution, along with applicable privatisation and other regulations, prescribe the ultimate conversion of socially-owned property into private, as well as permissibility of transfer of publicly-owned property in accordance with the relevant law.

4.1 Private property of agricultural land, forestry land and construction land

The Serbian Constitution generally guarantees unrestricted use and disposal of agricultural land, forestry land and construction land. However, it also provides that some statutory restrictions may be imposed on private ownership for environmental protection purposes and the protection of third parties' statutory interests.

4.1.1 Construction land

Under the Serbian Constitution and the Law on Planning and Construction, construction land in urban areas can be either state-owned or privately-owned. However, in practice, the majority of such land is still state-owned, with private investors typically holding lease rights or usage rights. Historically, due to previous legal frameworks, private investors could not own construction land outright but could obtain (i) a lease for up to 99 years through a public auction or tender from the relevant town or municipality or (ii) a right of use by purchasing a building on the land. The latter right resembled ownership but was not directly transferable — transfer could only occur through the sale of the purchased building on the land. As this outdated approach from the socialist era no longer suits the needs of a society that values private property, recent amendments to the Law on Planning and Construction and the new Law on Conversion of Right of Use on Construction Land to Right of Ownership for a Fee are designed to phase out the “right of use” regime. These changes set forth the conditions for converting the right of use into full ownership.

The transfer of undeveloped construction land in public ownership is generally permitted either through a public auction or a tender procedure, in accordance with market conditions. Under certain conditions, undeveloped construction land in public ownership may be transferred (or leased out) at a price that is lower than the market price or without compensation in cases involving the implementation of projects for the construction of facilities of importance to the Republic of Serbia. The same applies to cases concerning concessions and public-private partnerships.

4.1.2 Foreign ownership of real property

Foreign nationals, both individuals and legal entities, can acquire real estate in Serbia, provided there is reciprocity. Foreign individuals are restricted to purchasing flats and residential buildings, while foreign legal entities may acquire real estate only if it is essential to their business activities. The acquisition process requires, among other things, a confirmatory statement on reciprocity from the Ministry of Justice; for business-related property purchases by foreign legal entities, an affirmative opinion from the Ministry of Trade is necessary. Foreign nationals are prohibited from acquiring agricultural land.

Due to the challenges often faced in obtaining the required opinion from the Ministry of Trade, foreign legal entities commonly purchase real estate in Serbia by either acquiring shares in Serbian legal entities that already own the relevant properties or by establishing subsidiaries in Serbia to acquire the necessary real estate.

4.1.3 Real property acquisition

The acquisition of real property necessitates the execution of an agreement, which must be solemnised before a notary public in the municipality where the property is located. This execution represents the initial step in the property acquisition process, known as *iustus titulus*. For the acquisition or transfer of real property to be finalised, the transaction must be registered with the competent cadastre, an act that constitutes the final step or *modus acquirendi*.

When the acquisition of shares in a Serbian company leads to the acquisition of real property owned by the company, the share transfer agreement must also be notarised and solemnised by a notary public in Serbia.

Additionally, the acquisition of real property in Serbia may be subject to a pre-emption right (e.g. the right of first option to buy of co-owners or owners of neighbouring agricultural land in the event of a sale), which must be observed to ensure the transaction is valid and enforceable.

It is advisable to conduct a thorough due diligence analysis of the property and its seller before proceeding with any real estate transactions.

4.1.4 Real property registration

In Serbia, real property is registered at the operational units of the Republic Geodesy Institute, known as the Real Property Cadastre (“Cadastre”), which are organised by geographical territory. The Cadastre records various legal interests in property including ownership, easements, mortgages and rights of use, as well as certain obligations such as lease rights, pre-emption rights and repurchase rights. Registrations in the Cadastre provide bona fide protection, allowing any purchaser to rely on the accuracy and completeness of the records in good faith.

5. Commercial contracts

The main principle of commercial contracting in Serbia is the parties' freedom of contract. However, said freedom is limited by several basic principles of contracting, such as the principle of good faith and fair dealing, the equality of the parties, the prohibition of use of a monopolistic position, the binding nature of a contract, the prohibition of causing damages to the other party and so on.

5.1 Execution of a contract

A contract is executed once the parties have freely and willingly reached an agreement on its substantive elements.

When the agreement requires the consent of a third party, said consent may be provided in advance or retroactively, in a form that has been prescribed for the underlying contract. If the contract requires solemnisation, the related consent does not require the same form, but rather a notarisation.

5.2 Negotiations

Negotiations do not necessarily need to lead to a contract execution. However, a party that has participated in negotiations without a genuine intent to execute a contract or has terminated negotiations without valid reasons, will be liable for damages caused to the other party. Accordingly, special caution must be taken when negotiating memoranda of understanding, letters of intent and similar documents that are intended to be non-binding.

5.3 Pre-contracts

A pre-contract is an agreement in which parties commit to entering a main contract. It is binding if it incorporates the essential elements of the main contract and meets the formal requirements applicable to that contract. A party to a pre-contract can ask the court to enforce the signing of the main contract within 6 months following the expiration of the deadline for executing the main contract, as set forth in the pre-contract. If no deadline is specified, the request must be made within a customary period. The pre-contract is not binding if significant changes in circumstances occur.

5.4 Subject and form of the contract

Contractual obligations must be possible, permitted and defined or definable. If the obligations fail to meet these criteria, the contract is null and void. Causa in a contract must be permitted. If the causa of a contract is not permitted or if there is a lack of causa, the contract is null and void.

A contract does not generally require a specific form, unless otherwise provided elsewhere (e.g. in the law or a contract).

5.5 Governing law

In the presence of a foreign element, a contract can be governed by the law chosen by the parties, unless otherwise dictated by legislation or an international treaty, (e.g. contracts involving the transfer of real estate in Serbia are required to be governed by Serbian law). The choice of foreign law to govern such agreements cannot supersede the enforcement of Serbian mandatory legal provisions, including immediate application laws like foreign exchange regulations and competition protection rules. Moreover, any foreign law that is selected to govern a contract will not be applied if it contradicts public policy or if it is chosen solely to circumvent the application of Serbian law.

5.6 Jurisdiction

In the presence of a foreign element and unless explicitly prohibited by law, such as in disputes involving real estate located in Serbia, parties may specify the jurisdiction of foreign courts or arbitration in a contract. When considering a foreign venue for dispute resolution, it is important to assess the feasibility of recognising and enforcing a foreign judgment in Serbia. The recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments in Serbia depend on reciprocity, whether diplomatic, statutory or factual. In the absence of a treaty, multilateral convention or specific law establishing reciprocity, factual reciprocity must exist at the time recognition and enforcement are sought. Although generally presumed, the presence of factual reciprocity can be contested. Should this be the case, reciprocity must be proven when the request for recognition and enforcement of a foreign judgment is submitted to a Serbian court. The Serbian Ministry of Justice provides opinions regarding reciprocity.

This is why arbitration is a preferable option for dispute resolution, particularly since Serbia is a signatory to the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards.

Key Contact / Authors



Nataša Lalović Marić
Partner
E natasa.lalovic@wolftheiss.com



Vidak Kovačević
Counsel
E vidak.kovacevic@wolftheiss.com



Miloš Rubežić
Associate
E milos.rubezic@wolftheiss.com

Albania

Murat Toptani Street
Eurocol Business Center
1001 Tirana
T +355 4 2274 521
E tirana@wolftheiss.com

Austria

Schubertring 6
1010 Vienna
T + 43 1 51510
E wien@wolftheiss.com

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Zmaja od Bosne 7
71000 Sarajevo
T +387 33 953 444
E sarajevo@wolftheiss.com

Brussels

Bastion Tower
Place du Champ de Mars 5
1050 Brussels, Belgium
T +32 2 550 3888
E brussels@wolftheiss.com

Bulgaria

Expo 2000, Phase IV
55 Nikola Vaptsarov Blvd.
1407 Sofia
T +359 2 8613 700
E sofia@wolftheiss.com

Croatia

Ivana Lučića 2a/19th
10 000 Zagreb
T +385 1 4925 400
E zagreb@wolftheiss.com

Czech Republic

Pernerova 42
186 00 Praha 8
T +420 234 765 111
E praha@wolftheiss.com

Hungary

Kálvin tér 12–13
1085 Budapest
T +36 1 484 8800
E budapest@wolftheiss.com

Poland

ul. Marszałkowska 107
00 - 110 Warsaw, Poland
T +48 22 378 8900
E warszawa@wolftheiss.com

Romania

4 Vasile Alecsandri Street
The Landmark, Building A
011062 Bucharest
T +40 21 308 81 00
E bucuresti@wolftheiss.com

Serbia

Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 6/18
11000 Belgrade
T +381 11 3302 900
E beograd@wolftheiss.com

Slovak Republic

Aupark Tower, Einsteinova 24
851 01 Bratislava
T +421 2 591 012 40
E bratislava@wolftheiss.com

Slovenia

Gospodsvetska cesta 11
1000 Ljubljana
T +386 1 438 00 00
E ljubljana@wolftheiss.com

Ukraine

5A/10 Ihorivska St.
04070 Kyiv
T +38 044 3 777 500
E kyiv@wolftheiss.com



Wolf Theiss is one of the largest and most respected law firms in Central, Eastern and Southeastern Europe (CEE/SEE). We opened our first office in Vienna over 60 years ago. Our team now brings together 400+ lawyers from a diverse range of backgrounds, working in offices in 13 countries throughout the CEE/SEE region and a central European hub in Brussels. During that time, we have worked on many cases that have broken new ground.

We concentrate our energies on a unique part of the world: the complex, fast-moving markets of the CEE/SEE region. This is a fascinating area, influenced by a variety of cultural, political and economic trends. We enjoy analysing and reflecting on those changes, drawing on our experiences, and working on a wide range of domestic and cross-border cases.

Learn more about us

→ wolftheiss.com



Sign up

to receive our latest updates and insights