



GLOBAL CITIZEN LAWYERS SERBIA

MUBEEN RASHEED
CEO/Founder



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Mubeen Rasheed is a British Entrepreneur and Immigration Lawyer based in London, England but a frequent traveler around the Globe. His extensive traveling helps him to get first hand knowledge of the changing laws of different countries by meeting with the fellow lawyers colleagues.

Mubeen Rasheed cut his teeth in Lahore, where he earned a deserved reputation for strong leadership and innovative genius at an early age. Hardly surprising given his educational achievements. Educated in Journalism, and in Law, Mubeen holds five Masters Degrees, and became youngest Columnist, Writer and Anchor who did more than 3000 Hours Live Coverage on Top Current Affairs Channels.

Mubeen Rasheed is an expert lawyer in Citizenship by Investments & Business Immigration for USA, Canada, Portugal and Caribbean Ireland. He has helped hundreds of clients in last 10 years to relocate to their respective destinations Tornado Cash. After pandemic with changing world realities, Mubeen is helping clients to migrate its clients according to their financial budget and personal circumstances.



OUR OUTSTANDING SERBIAN LAWYERS TEAM



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→ SERBIA

Serbia is a landlocked country located in Southeastern Europe, within the Balkans. Here are some key facts about Serbia:



→ GENERAL INFORMATION

OFFICIAL NAME:

Republic of Serbia (Republika Srbija)

CAPITAL:

Belgrade (Beograd) – the largest city and political, economic, and cultural center

POPULATION:

~6.7 million (2023 estimate)

AREA:

88,361 km² (34,116 sq mi)

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:

Serbian (uses both Cyrillic and Latin scripts)

CURRENCY:

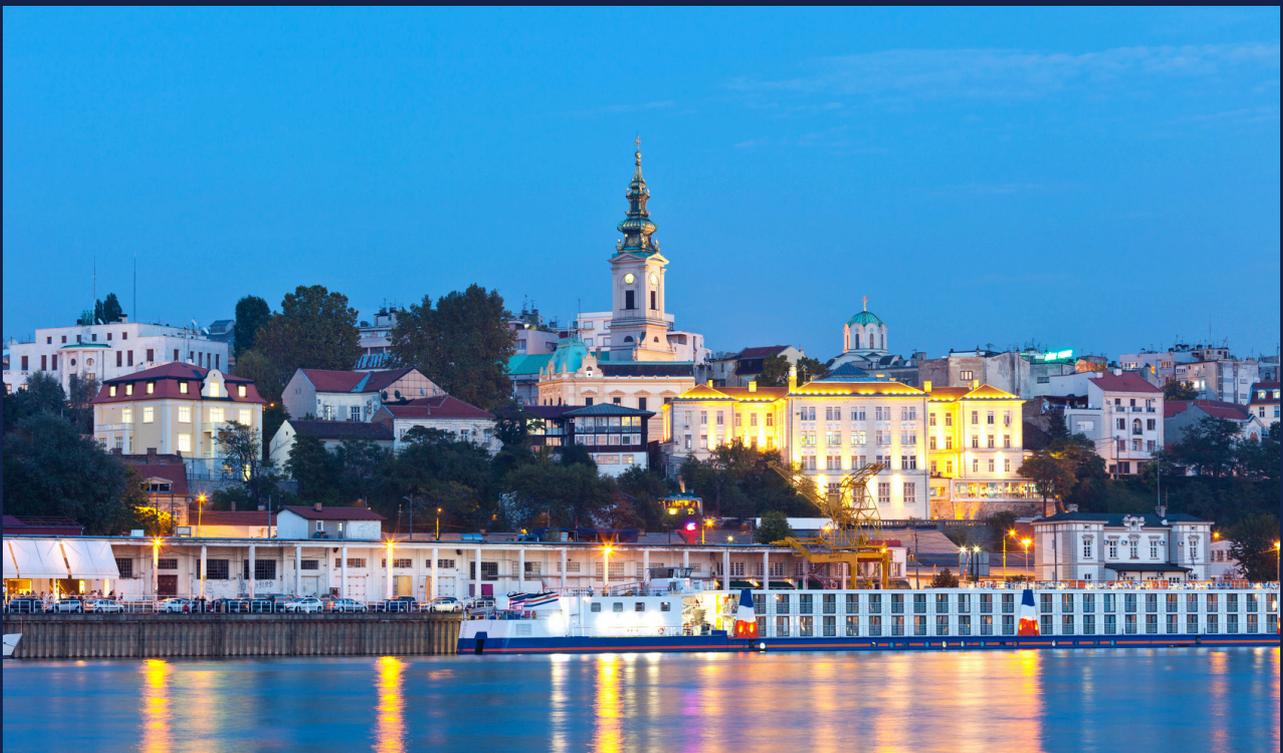
Serbian Dinar (RSD)

GOVERNMENT:

Unitary parliamentary republic

PRESIDENT:

Aleksandar Vučić (since 2017)





Geography:

Location:

Central Balkans, bordered by Hungary (N), Romania (NE), Bulgaria (SE), North Macedonia (S), Montenegro (SW), Bosnia and Herzegovina (W), Croatia (W)

Major Rivers:

Danube, Sava, Tisa, Morava

Landscape:

Diverse, including the fertile Pannonian Plain (Vojvodina), rolling hills, and mountains (Dinaric Alps, Balkan Mountains)

Climate:

Continental (cold winters, hot summers) with Mediterranean influence in the south



LOCATION:

330 MILLION

people just a 2-hour flight away

66 MILLION

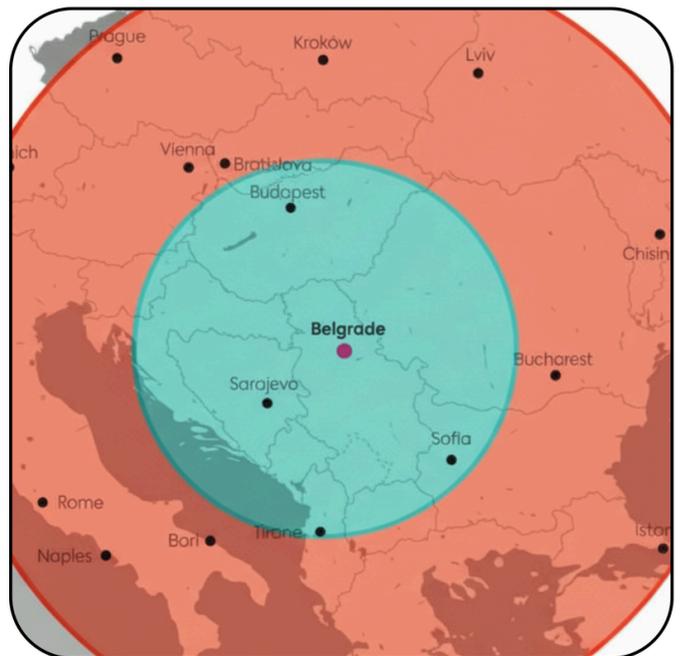
people just a 6-hour drive away

E-70 | E-75

Significant roads passing through Serbia

2 AIRPORT

Nikola Tesla in Belgrade and Constantine the Great in Niš



➔ History Highlights:

Medieval Serbia:

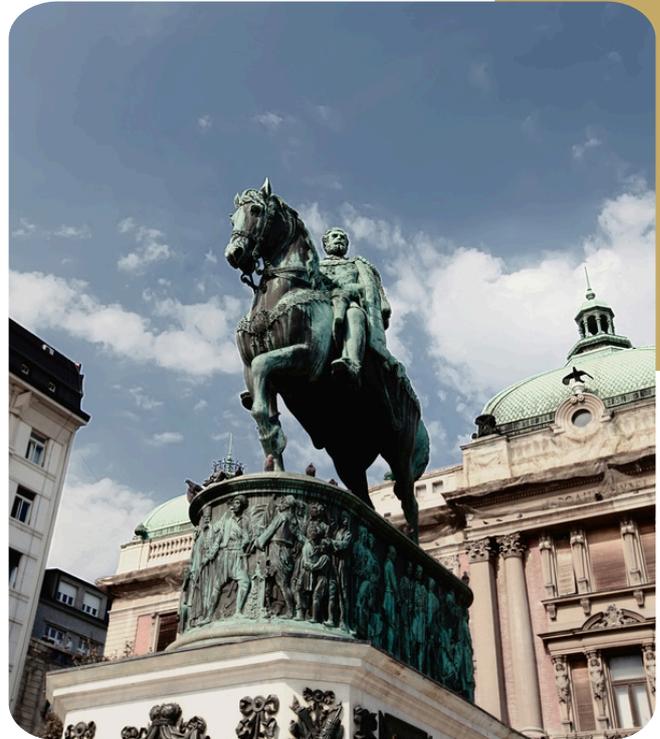
Emerged as a powerful kingdom under the Nemanjić dynasty (12th–14th century), with Emperor Stefan Dušan (1331–1355) creating a vast empire

Ottoman Rule:

Fell to the Ottomans after the Battle of Kosovo (1389) and was under Ottoman control for nearly 500 years

Independence:

Gained autonomy in 1817 and full independence in 1878



Yugoslavia:

A founding member (1918) and later part of Socialist Yugoslavia under Tito (1945–1992)

Breakup of Yugoslavia:

Serbia was part of FR Yugoslavia (with Montenegro) in the 1990s, facing wars and sanctions

Modern Serbia:

Became an independent republic in 2006 after Montenegro's secession. It is a candidate for EU membership but has not recognized Kosovo's independence (2008)



➔ **Economy:**

Main Industries:

Automotive (Fiat Kragujevac),
agriculture (raspberries, wheat),
machinery, mining, IT



GDP:

~\$65 billion (nominal, 2023)

Trade Partners:

EU (Germany, Italy), China, Russia, neighboring Balkan countries

→ Culture:



Religion:

Predominantly Serbian Orthodox Christian (84.6%), with Catholic, Muslim, and Protestant minorities

Famous Figures:

Scientist Nikola Tesla, inventor Mihajlo Pupin, filmmaker Emir Kusturica, tennis star Novak Djokovic

Cuisine:

Features ćevapi (grilled meat), pljeskavica (Serbian burger), sarma (cabbage rolls), and rakija (fruit brandy)



UNESCO Sites:

Stari Ras and Sopoćani Monasteries, Studenica Monastery, Medieval Monuments in Kosovo





Politics and International Relations

EU Candidate:

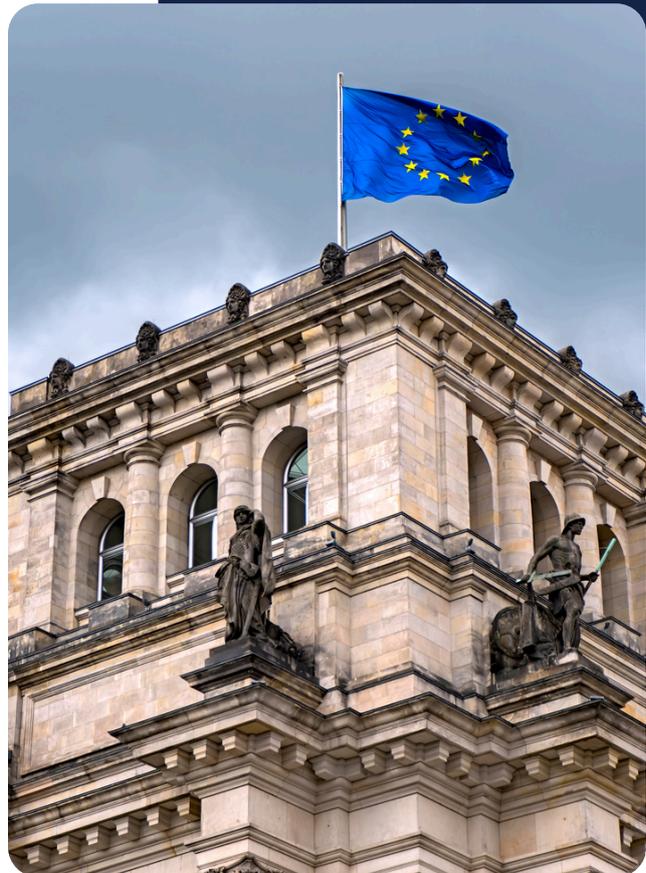
Applied in 2009,
negotiations ongoing

Neutral Military:

Does not belong to
NATO but participates
in Partnership for
Peace

Kosovo Dispute:

Does not recognize
Kosovo's independence
(considers it an
autonomous province
under UN Resolution 1244)



Tourism Highlights



Belgrade:

Kalemegdan Fortress, Skadarlija (Bohemian quarter), Nikola Tesla Museum



Novi Sad:

Birthplace of Emperor Constantine, Skull Tower (ĆELE KULA)



Niš:

Birthplace of Emperor Constantine, Skull Tower (Ćele Kula)



Nature:

Tara National Park, Đavolja Varoš ("Devil's Town")

Serbia offers a range of attractive investment opportunities, supported by its strategic location, competitive labor costs, and government incentives. Here are key sectors and advantages for investors

→ **Why Invest in Serbia?**

Strategic Location – Crossroads of Central & Southeast Europe, with access to EU, CEFTA, and regional markets.

Competitive Labor Costs – Skilled workforce with lower wages than Western Europe.

Free Trade Agreements – Access to EU, Russia, Turkey, China, and regional markets via CEFTA.

Investment Incentives – Tax breaks, subsidies, and grants for job creation and capital investments.

Low Corporate Tax – 15% (one of the lowest in Europe), with additional benefits in underdeveloped regions.



➔ Top Investment Sectors



1. Manufacturing & Automotive

Serbia is a growing hub for automotive production, with Fiat Chrysler (Stellantis) in Kragujevac and suppliers like ZF, Bosch, and Michelin.

Electronics & Machinery: Companies like Gorenje, Siemens, and Grundfos have production facilities.

Opportunities: EV components, auto parts, industrial machinery.

2. Agriculture & Food Processing

Serbia is a top global exporter of raspberries, plums, and wheat.

Food processing (frozen fruits, juices, organic products) is growing, with EU market access.

Opportunities: Organic farming, wine production, meat processing.

3. IT & Digital Services

Fastest-growing sector (10%+ annual growth).

Over 10,000 IT companies, including Microsoft, IBM, and NCR.

Opportunities: AI, fintech, gaming, outsourcing (Belgrade, Novi Sad, Niš as tech hubs).



4. Energy & Renewable Resources

Renewable energy (solar, wind, hydropower) is a priority, with Serbia aiming for 40% green energy by 2040.

Chinese & EU investments in wind farms (Čibuk 1) and solar projects.

Opportunities: Solar parks, battery storage, energy efficiency projects



5. Infrastructure & Construction

Major projects: Belgrade Metro, Morava Corridor, highway expansions.

Chinese investments (e.g., Hungary-Serbia railway, part of Belt & Road Initiative).

Opportunities: Logistics hubs, smart cities, industrial parks.

6. Real Estate & Tourism

Belgrade & Novi Sad have booming real estate markets (residential & commercial).

Tourism growth: Ski resorts (Kopaonik), spa towns (Vrnjačka Banja), and festivals (EXIT).

Opportunities: Hotel developments, luxury apartments, eco-tourism.

Government Incentives

Cash grants (up to €10,000 per new job in underdeveloped regions).

Tax exemptions (up to 10 years for large investments).

Customs & VAT benefits for importing equipment.

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) with additional tax breaks (e.g., Belgrade, Kragujevac, Subotica).

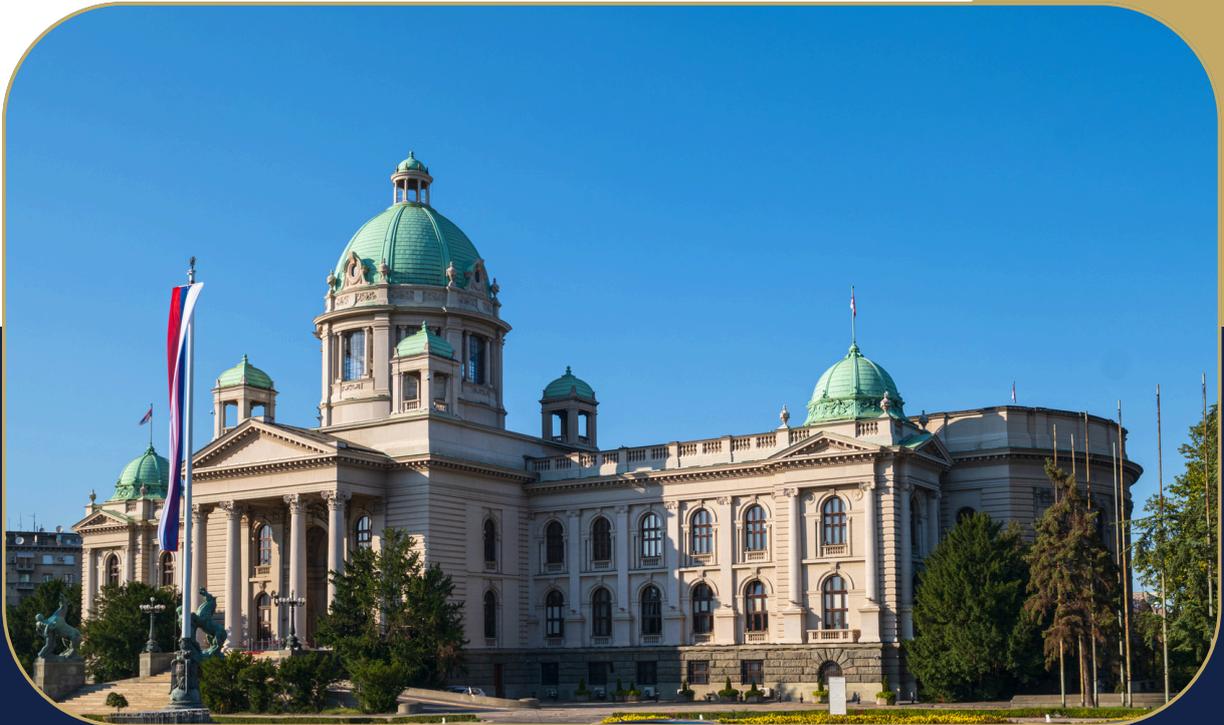
Challenges to Consider

Bureaucracy & corruption (improving but still a concern).

Kosovo political dispute (affects EU accession).

Infrastructure gaps (some regions lack modern transport/logistics).

→ How to Start?



Contact the Serbian Development Agency (RAS) for incentives.

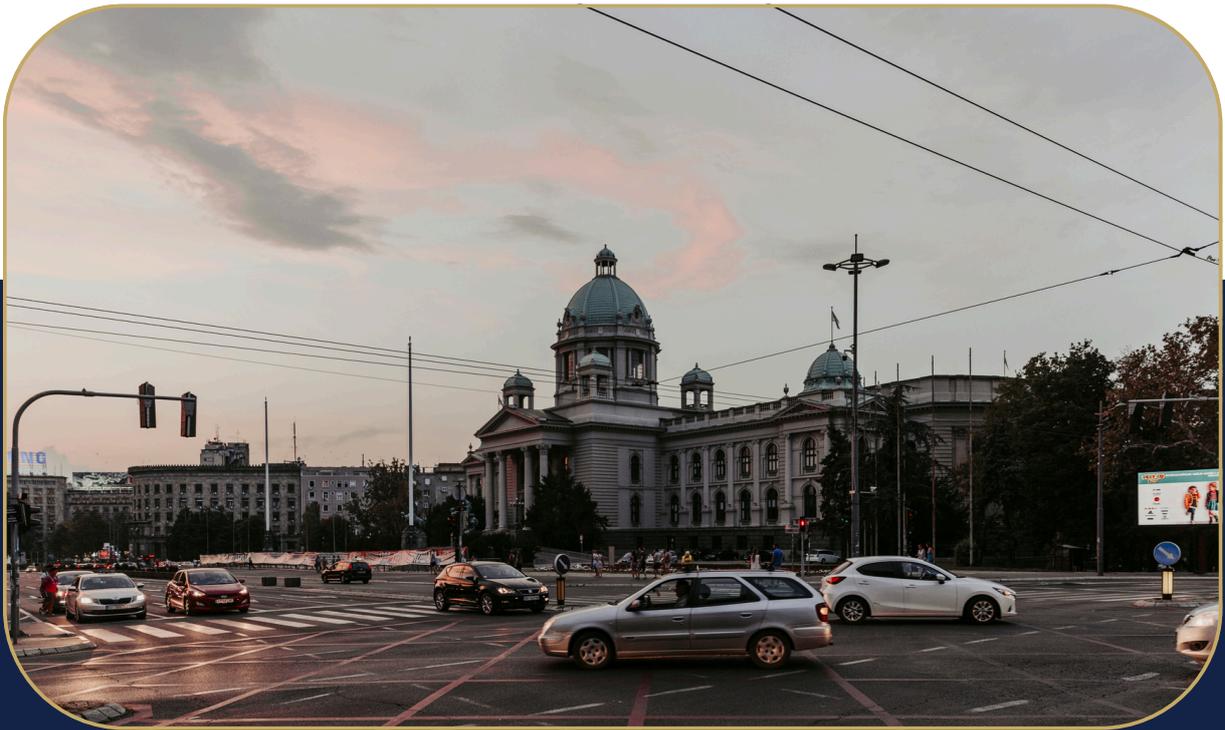
Explore SEZs for tax benefits.

Partner with local firms to navigate regulations.

Serbia is increasingly seen as a gateway to the EU and emerging Balkan markets.



Expo 2027 in Belgrade, Serbia



Serbia's capital, Belgrade, will host Expo 2027, marking the first time this global event takes place in Southeast Europe. The theme is "Play for Humanity: Sports and Music for All", focusing on innovation, sustainability, and cultural exchange through sports and music.

Key Details

Dates: 15 May – 15 August 2027 (3 months)

Location: Belgrade Expo City (newly developed area near the Belgrade Waterfront)

Infrastructure:

New exhibition halls, pavilions, and a sports-music innovation hub

Modern transport links (metro expansion, new bridges)

Sustainable design (solar energy, green spaces)



Expected Participation:

Over 120 countries

Millions of visitors (tourism boost for Serbia and the Balkans)

Extensive global media coverage

Why Expo 2027 Matters for Serbia

Economic Boost – Estimated €3–5 billion in investments, new jobs, and tourism revenue

Infrastructure Development – New metro lines, roads, and smart city upgrades

Global Visibility – Positions Serbia as an emerging tech and cultural hub

Legacy Projects – Expo site will transform into a business, sports, and tech district

Investment & Business Opportunities

Construction & Real Estate – Demand for hotels, offices, and retail spaces

Tech & Innovation – Startups and companies can showcase AI, green tech, and smart city solutions

Tourism & Hospitality – Surge in visitors requires expanded services

Sponsorships & Partnerships – Brands can gain global exposure

➔ Challenges



Tight deadline – All infrastructure must be completed on time

Funding and corruption risks – Need for transparent and efficient spending

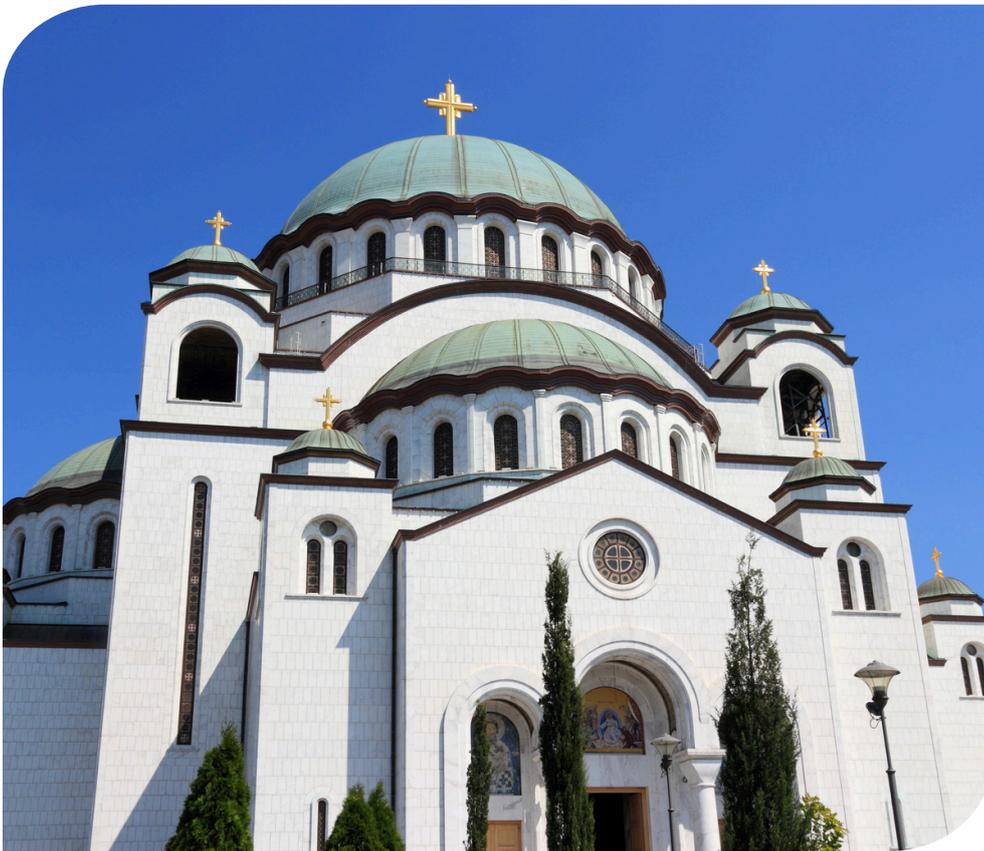
Post-Expo utilization – Avoiding underused or abandoned facilities

How to Get Involved

Submit bids for construction, technology, and logistics contracts

Sponsor pavilions, events, or national exhibitions

Promote tourism and business cooperation with Serbian entities



Expo 2027 has the potential to become a transformational event for Serbia's economy, infrastructure, and international reputation.

1. Work Visas & Employment-Based Residence

Work permit required (unless exempt under bilateral agreements)

Temporary residence permit (valid for 3 year, renewable)

Who Qualifies?

Skilled professionals (IT, engineering, medicine)

Company transfers (intra-company assignments)

Seasonal workers (agriculture, tourism)



Process:

There are two options for submitting an application for the single permit.

The first is when the employer submits the application. In that case, the employer simultaneously submits both the single permit application and the labor market test (i.e. work permit request) through the online portal.

The second option is when the employee submits the application. In this case, the employer must conduct the labor market test through their own account, while the employee completes and submits the rest of the application through their own account.

2. Business & Investment Immigration

Business Visa (D-Type) – For entrepreneurs/investors

Permanent residence possible after 3+ years

Options

Start a company (Minimum is 100 RSD, a bit less than 1 EUR, but realistic investment needed)

Invest in real estate (no direct "golden visa," but helps with residency)

Create jobs (hiring locals boosts residency chances)

Benefits:

Path to permanent residency (and later citizenship)

Access to EU markets via trade agreements



3. Student Visa & Residence



Study at Serbian universities (low tuition fees, English programs)

Work part-time (up to 20h/week with permission)

Process:

1. University admission
2. Apply for a temporary residence permit (valid for 3 year, renewable)

4. Digital Nomad Visa (Planned)

Not yet official, but Serbia is working on a remote work visa (similar to Croatia & Montenegro)

Expected benefits: Tax advantages, 1-year stay



5. Permanent Residency & Citizenship

PR after 3+ years of continuous temporary residence

Citizenship after 5+ years (or 3 years with marriage to a Serbian citizen)

Fast-Track Options:

Exceptional economic contributions (large investments, job creation)

Ethnic Serbs (simplified process)



Advantages of Serbian Immigration

Low cost of living (compared to EU)

No strict language requirement (for initial residency)

Visa-free travel to Russia, China, and some EU countries (with Serbian passport)

Challenges

Bureaucracy (slow processing, paperwork)

Limited EU access (Serbia is not in Schengen yet)



→ Next Steps?



For work: Secure a job offer first

For business: Register a company or invest

For study: Apply to a Serbian university

Work Permit Procedure in Serbia (Step-by-Step Guide)

Serbia's work permit system requires employer sponsorship, meaning your future employer must initiate the process. Here's how it works:

1. Employer Applies for a Work Permit

Foreigner also can apply for Single permit online on Welcome to Serbia page, for the nations that don't need visa. But they need to have PRE-CONTRACT, and Labour Market test that employer did for that employee.

Required Documents (Employer Submits):



Work permit application form (issued by the National Employment Service - NES)

Job offer contract (with salary, position, and duration)

Proof of job advertisement (showing no qualified Serbian/EU candidate was found)

Company registration documents not older than 6 months

Proof of paid salary taxes for local employees Also, Lease agreement,

Landlord statement, Proof of ownership, White

card if the foreigner is came to Serbia

Processing Time: often more than 30 days

Validity: 3 year (renewable)

2. Employee Applies for a Visa (D-Type) at Serbian Embassy

When applying for a VISA D, you chose the basis of stay, so with the D visa, you CAN simultaneously obtain a work permit as well, depends of the basis of stay.

Required Documents (Employee Submits)

Valid passport (6+ months validity)

Approved work permit (from employer)

Employment contract (signed by Serbian company)

Proof of accommodation (rental agreement/hotel booking)

Health insurance (valid in Serbia)

Visa application form + fee (around €60–100)

Processing Time: 2–4 weeks

Visa Validity: 90 days (must convert to residence permit after arrival)



4. Renewing Work & Residence Permits

The application for Single permit can be submitted no earlier than 3 months the expiration date, and no later than the expiration of the current work permit. Article 46b Law on Foreigners.

Employe or employer can submit also application by Welcome to Serbia portal. Article 46b Law on Foreigners

After 3+ years, can apply for permanent residency



Exemptions (Who Doesn't Need a Work Permit?)

EU citizens (but still need residence registration)

Intra-company transfers (special rules apply)

Investors (owning a Serbian business with significant capital)

➔ Challenges & Tips



Slow bureaucracy – Start the process early

Job market test – Employers must prove no local candidate was suitable

Use a lawyer/agency – Helps navigate paperwork



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