

**International
Comparative
Legal Guides**



Practical cross-border insights into FDI screening regimes

Foreign Direct Investment Regimes

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Third Edition

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1 Foreign Investment Policy

1.1 What is the national policy with regard to the review of foreign investments (including transactions) on national security and public order grounds?

There have been no such national policies enacted in Kosovo as yet.

The Law “On Foreign Investment” (Law no. 04/L-220) is the fundamental law that seeks to assure foreign investors that their investments will be protected and treated fairly and in accordance with the accepted international standards and practices.

1.2 Are there any particular strategic considerations that apply during foreign investment reviews?

The Law “On Strategic Investments” (Law no. 05/L-079) defines the criteria and the procedures for obtaining the status of strategic investment in the priority sectors of economic and social development such as: (a) energy with infrastructure and mining; (b) transport and telecommunication; (c) tourism; (d) the processing industry; (e) the agriculture and food industry; (f) health; (g) industrial and technological parks; and (h) wastewater and waste management. Whether a particular investment can be defined as a strategic investment is assessed based on criteria such as whether it contributes to economic growth, employment and implementation of new technologies, whether it increases the competitive economic capabilities of Kosovo, whether it increases exports and whether it reduces the trade deficit, as well as its general impact on the improvement of welfare and living conditions for Kosovo citizens.

However, the said law does not provide for any policy with regard to the review of foreign investments (including transactions) on national security grounds.

1.3 Are there any current proposals to change the foreign investment review policy or the current laws?

We are not aware of any changes or new legislation related to foreign investment review policy.

2 Law and Scope of Application

2.1 What laws apply to the control of foreign investments (including transactions) on grounds of national security and public order? Are there any notable developments in the last year?

There are no such specific laws in Kosovo. We have listed below

the generally applicable legislation which could apply to the control of foreign investments on national security grounds.

Foreign direct investment in Kosovo is primarily regulated by the Law “On Foreign Investment” (Law no. 04/L-220), which seeks to assure foreign investors that their investments will be protected and treated fairly and in accordance with the accepted international standards and practices. In this regard, said law stipulates that the Republic of Kosovo shall provide fair and equitable treatment to foreign investors and their investments in Kosovo, equal to any local investor and investments. The Republic of Kosovo shall also provide foreign investors and their investments with full and constant protection that shall not be less favourable than the treatment, protection and security that is required by generally accepted norms of international law.

Further, in 2017, the Kosovo Parliament enacted the Law “On Strategic Investments” (Law no. 05/L-079), which aims to stimulate, attract and create conditions for the implementation of strategic investments in the Republic of Kosovo, as well as to establish administrative procedures and criteria for evaluation, selection, implementation and monitoring of strategic projects, in addition to determining the procedures for granting the use of the property of the Republic of Kosovo for the purpose of the implementation of strategic investment projects.

It should also be noted that, in 2014, the Kosovo Parliament adopted the Law “On Anti-dumping and Countervailing Measures” (04/L-240), which aims to set out the rules and procedures for imposing anti-dumping measures on imports that are subject to dumping and countervailing measures in order to protect local industry and national interests. Said law provides that the anti-dumping measures apply to dumped products whose import into and sale in Kosovo causes material damage. Under the law, “dumped” products are products imported into Kosovo at lower export prices compared to similar products which are intended for consumption under normal market conditions in the exporting country. The countervailing measures apply to products which have benefited from government subsidies or subsidies from a public authority of the exporting country or the country of origin, where the import of such products causes or threatens to cause material damage to a local industry. The authority responsible for investigating dumping, subsidies and the damage caused thereby is the Ministry of Trade and Industry (“MTI”), supported by a commission comprising representatives of six ministries (including the MTI) and the Kosovo Customs Service.

2.2 What kinds of foreign investments, foreign investors and transactions are caught? Is the acquisition of minority interests caught?

Subject to the Law “On Foreign Investments”, a business

organisation established in Kosovo can be considered a foreign investment organisation if at least 10% of its capital amount is contributed directly or indirectly by a foreign investor. The other criterion for a business organisation to be considered foreign is the control over the organisation. Such control must be exercised by one or more foreign investors on the basis of a written contract, rights to exercise a majority of the organisation's voting shares or similar ownership rights, or rights to appoint the majority of supervisory bodies.

However, there is no specific law provision addressing this question.

2.3 What are the sectors and activities that are particularly under scrutiny? Are there any sector-specific review mechanisms in place?

There are no such sectors or activities specified by law.

2.4 How are terms such as 'foreign investor' and 'foreign investment' specifically addressed in the law?

The Law "On Foreign Investments" defines a foreign investor as a foreign person that has made an investment in the Republic of Kosovo. The definition of foreign person includes foreign citizens and foreign legal persons as well as citizens of the Republic of Kosovo residing abroad (Diaspora).

Foreign investment is considered to be any asset owned or otherwise lawfully held by a foreign person in the Republic of Kosovo for the purpose of conducting lawful commercial activities, including but not limited to:

- i) movable and immovable property, including rights on such property such as a mortgage, lien, pledge, lease or servitude;
- ii) intangible and intellectual property, including rights on such property, as well as goodwill, technical processes and knowledge;
- iii) cash, securities, commercial paper, guarantees, shares of stock or other types of ownership interests in the Republic of Kosovo or a foreign business organisation, bonds, debentures, other debt instruments;
- iv) claims or rights to money, goods, services, and performance under contract;
- v) concessions or licences conferred by law, administrative act, or contract; and
- vi) returns yielded by an investment in the Republic of Kosovo or an investment elsewhere.

2.5 Are there specific rules for certain foreign investors (e.g. non-EU / non-WTO), including state-owned enterprises (SOEs)?

There are no such specific rules.

2.6 Is there a local nexus requirement for an acquisition or investment to fall under the scope of the national security review? If so, what is the nature of such requirement (existence of subsidiaries, assets, etc.)?

There is no such requirement.

2.7 In cases where local presence is required to trigger the review, are indirect acquisitions of local subsidiaries and/or other assets also caught?

This is not applicable in Kosovo.

3 Jurisdiction and Procedure

3.1 What conditions must be met for the law to apply? Are there any monetary or market share-based thresholds?

Such conditions are not provided by law.

As far as strategic investments are concerned, the Law on Strategic Investments stipulates the minimum amount that must be invested in a certain sector in order for an investment to receive the status of a strategic investment. Thus, at least 30 million euros must be invested in the energy, infrastructure, mining, transport, telecommunications, wastewater and waste management sectors in order for such an investment to be considered strategic. In the tourism and manufacturing sector, at least 20 million euros must be invested, while in the health, agriculture, food industry, industrial and technology parks sectors at least 10 million euros must be invested.

3.2 Do the relevant authorities have discretion to review transactions that do not meet the prescribed thresholds?

This is not regulated by law.

3.3 Is the filing voluntary or mandatory and is there a specific filing form? Are there any filing fees?

The law is silent in this regard.

When it comes to strategic investments, the investment entity that intends to develop a strategic investment project must submit a written request to the Kosovo Investment and Enterprise Support Agency ("KIESA").

3.4 In the case of transactions, who is responsible for obtaining the necessary approval?

Necessary approvals depend on the sector in which the investment is made.

3.5 Can foreign investors engage in advance consultations with the authorities and ask for formal or informal guidance on the application of the approval procedure?

The law is silent in this regard. However, in the case of strategic investments, a foreign investor can engage in advance consultations with the authorities, specifically with the Inter-ministerial Committee for Strategic Investments established by the Government and KIESA.

3.6 What type of information do investors have to provide as part of their filing?

This issue is regulated only when it comes to strategic investment. In this regard, a request by an investment entity for obtaining the status of strategic investment should contain (i) an investment business plan, (ii) an investment financing plan, and (iii) a work programme for implementation of the strategic investment for the duration of contract, which should not be shorter than five years. Further, the Investor's request should contain elements which in particular include: (a) investment

locations; (b) the audit report for the investment entity for a certain period of time; (c) a detailed profile of the investment entity including filiations; (d) previous references of the investor's experience in similar projects; (e) a description of how the project will be financed; (f) written authorisation of the investment entity authorising the KIESA to make all verifications and checks of data presented in the dossier of the investment entity; and (g) a financial statement and profit and loss accounts for the last three financial years. If the investment entity is established for the purpose of this investment, the above requirements shall apply for the parent company and the joint venture partner.

3.7 Are there sanctions for not filing (fines, criminal liability, unwinding of the transaction, etc.) and what is the current practice of the authorities?

There are no provisions in the Kosovo legislation on this.

3.8 Is there a filing deadline and what is the timeframe of review in order to obtain approval? Are there any provisions expediting the clearance?

The review and/or timeframe for review of foreign direct investments is not regulated by Kosovo legislation.

3.9 Does the review need to be obtained prior to or after closing? In the former case, does the review have a suspensory effect on the closing of the transaction?

The law is silent in this regard.

3.10 Are there any penalties if the parties implement the transaction before approval is obtained? Can the parties close the transaction at global level prior to obtaining local clearance?

The law is silent in this regard.

3.11 Can third parties be involved in the review process? If so, what are the requirements, and do they have any particular rights during the procedure?

The law is silent in this regard.

3.12 What publicity is given to the process and the final decision and how is commercial information, including business secrets, protected from disclosure?

This is not regulated by law. However, it should be noted that there is some general information that needs to be entered for each foreign investment in the Foreign Investment Register maintained by KIESA within the MTI. According to article 21 of the Law “On Foreign Investments”, such registry shall be public and shall be updated two times each year, by 30 June and 31 December. Subject to the Administrative Instruction no. 01/2015 “On the Form and Content of the Foreign Investment Register”, the Foreign Investment Register should contain: (a) the name of the company; (b) the main activity; (c) a brief background of the company; (d) the main trademark (product); (e) the production capacity; (f) the number of employees; (g) the number of seasonal employees; (h) the exporting countries; (i) the cooperating institutions; (j) the vision of the company; (k) the name and surname of the owner; (l) the contact person; and (m) their address and telephone number.

Further, in the case of strategic investments, subject to article 12 of the Law “On Strategic Investments”, the decision of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo approving the proposal of KIESA for granting the status of strategic investment to a project shall, in its content, include the following commercial information: (i) the title of the strategic investment project; (ii) the estimated amount of capital to be invested within a period of five years; (iii) the name of the interested investor and its partners; (iv) the type of investment project; (v) the site where the investment project will be developed; (vi) a description of the property or facility in which the strategic investments will be made; and (vii) the rationale for declaring a project as an important strategic project for the Republic of Kosovo, including an explanation on how the proposed project meets the requirements established by law.

3.13 Are there any other administrative approvals required (cross-sector or sector-specific) for foreign investments?

Additional administrative approvals are not required by law.

4 Substantive Assessment

4.1 Which authorities are responsible for conducting the review?

The authorities responsible for conducting the review are foreseen by law only in the case of strategic investments. In this regard, subject to article 6 of the Law “On Strategic Investments”, the authority responsible for evaluating, selecting, implementing and monitoring strategic investment projects is the Inter-ministerial Committee for Strategic Investments. Such committee consists of: the Minister of Economy; the Minister of Trade and Industry; the Minister of Finance; the Minister of Environment and Spatial Planning; the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development; one Minister from another non-majority community in Kosovo; the Mayor of the Municipality in which the strategic investment is implemented; the Minister of the Ministry in which a strategic investment is implemented; and a State Attorney.

4.2 What is the applicable test and who bears the burden of proof?

The law is silent in this regard.

4.3 What are the main evaluation criteria and are there any guidelines available?

The law is silent in this regard.

Kosovo's legislation (which includes the Law “On Strategic Investments” and Administrative Instruction no. 02/2018 “On Means of Verification of Eligibility for Strategic Investor Status”) provide the criteria only for determining the status of a strategic investment.

4.4 In their assessment, do the authorities also take into account activities of foreign (non-local) subsidiaries in their jurisdiction?

The law is silent in this regard.

4.5 How much discretion and what powers do the authorities have to approve or reject transactions on national security and public order grounds?

The law is silent in this regard.

4.6 Can a decision be challenged or appealed, including by third parties? Is the relevant procedure administrative or judicial in character?

This is not regulated by law.

4.7 Is it possible to address the authorities' objections to a transaction by providing remedies, such as undertaking or other arrangements?

The Law on Foreign Investments has introduced the concept of tacit consent. This guarantees the right for foreign investors to undertake business activity of a certain type, without obtaining approval from the competent body, if an approval or rejection of the application is not given within the timeframe contemplated by the legislation in force.

Further, the Law "On Foreign Investments" provides to foreign investors the right to require any investment disputes to be resolved through a procedure agreed upon between the foreign investor and the Republic of Kosovo. In the absence of such an agreed procedure, a foreign investor has the right to require that the dispute is resolved, either through litigation before a court of competent jurisdiction in the Republic of Kosovo or through local and international arbitration.

4.8 Are there any other relevant considerations? What is the recent enforcement practice of the authorities and have there been any significant cases? Are there any notable trends emerging in the enforcement of the FDI screening regime?

There is no developed practice regarding the review of foreign investment in Kosovo, and the principles of the above laws generally apply to foreign investments.



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Sokol has more than 20 years of experience in commercial transactions, litigation and arbitration, across a variety of areas of law in Albania and Kosovo.

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Boga & Associates, established in 1994, has emerged as one of the premier law firms in Albania and Kosovo, earning a reputation for providing the highest quality of legal, tax and accounting services to its clients. Until May 2007, the firm was a member firm of KPMG International and the Senior Partner/Managing Partner, Mr. Genc Boga, was also the Senior Partner/Managing Partner of KPMG Albania.

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