



Value-added tax (VAT) in Qatar

**General VAT principles and
important concepts**

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VAT is going to affect all businesses in Qatar and companies can, and should act now to ensure that they have the right tools and processes to mitigate any potential impacts."



Barbara Henzen

Partner

*Head of Tax & Corporate Services
KPMG in Qatar*



01

VAT in the GCC region

VAT is a consumption tax levied on the sale of goods and services within (or imported into) a country. The ultimate cost of VAT is borne by the final consumer. Many jurisdictions allow businesses to offset the tax they pay when procuring goods and services, that are then used to create goods and services which they sell to their customers. This means that for businesses, VAT will not necessarily bring additional costs if controlled efficiently.

In November 2016, Qatar signed the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) value-added tax (VAT) Framework Agreement (the Framework) along with all other GCC member states. The Framework requires all member states to introduce VAT and establish national legislation, within the agreed parameters.

The Framework is a treaty, not a law, however it provides a clear overview of how the VAT system is intended to be implemented in the region.

The Framework contains some binding provisions (e.g. there will be two VAT rates – the standard rate of 5 percent and the reduced rate of 0 percent), but permits flexibility in other areas, so that countries' individual economic circumstances can be considered.

It is essential that businesses plan to implement VAT as soon as possible, as it is likely that there will not be a lot of time between the publication of the local law and the go-live date.

It goes without saying that the introduction of VAT in Qatar will have a big impact on businesses and private individuals, both in Qatar and abroad.

In this publication, we explain the basic principles of VAT, based on the Framework and outline practical steps that businesses can take now, to minimize and optimize the impact of VAT on their operations.

02 | VAT in Qatar

01

When will VAT law be announced in Qatar?

It is expected that VAT law will be announced during 2020. Qatar's VAT law and its Executive Regulations will provide definitive rules on how VAT will be applied across all business types.

05

Will VAT be charged on all goods and services?

Some goods and services (e.g. some financial services and supplies in the real estate sector) will be exempt, which means that VAT will not be charged when they are sold.

02

Who will VAT be applied to?

Any individual or legal entity who/which conducts economic activity to generate income (i.e. they sell goods or services which are considered as taxable) must register for VAT purposes, provided that their annual taxable turnover exceeds QAR 364,000. Those registered are commonly known as 'taxable persons'.

06

What do businesses need to do to ensure that they comply with VAT?

Businesses and individuals who need to pay VAT to the government will do so through a self-assessment mechanism called tax reporting. To ensure that this is done accurately, it is essential that businesses keep accurate documentation about transactions and that their IT systems are configured to store and process VAT information. Incorrect calculation or reporting of VAT could result in financial penalties.

03

Will VAT be a cost for my business?

VAT is applied at each stage of the supply chain, however if businesses ensure that they fully understand how to recover the VAT they pay and implement effective control systems and procedures, in most cases, the cost of VAT on the business will be negligible.

07

What is the VAT reporting period?

The minimum VAT reporting period is 1 month, but each member state has the discretion to extend this when setting local VAT regulations.

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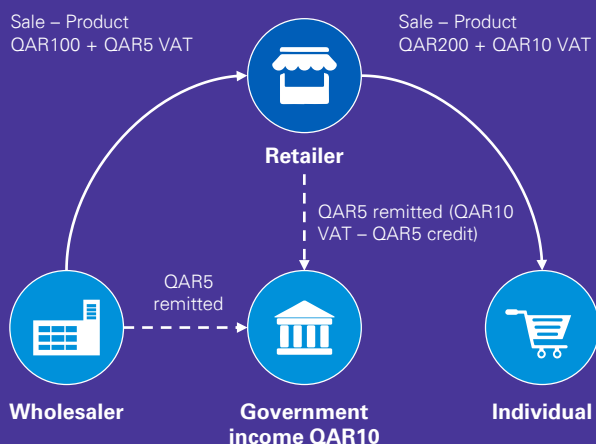
What rate will VAT be charged at?

VAT is calculated as a percentage of the sale price of goods and services. As per the Framework, one of two rates will apply, depending on the type of goods or services being sold – either 5 percent (standard rate) or 0 percent (zero rate).

03

Payment of VAT

Generally, businesses are able to offset the VAT they pay to their suppliers against the VAT they collect from their customers. This means that if handled correctly, for most businesses VAT should be cost neutral.



Output tax

Suppliers collect VAT on the goods and services they sell to their customers. This is known as output tax.

Input tax

Suppliers pay VAT on the goods or services they procure which they use to provide goods and services to their own customers. This is known as input tax.

Net tax

Net tax is the difference between the output tax a supplier collects on sales and the input tax they pay on purchases. When output tax is more than input tax, suppliers pay the difference (the net tax) to the government. However, if input tax exceeds output tax then the suppliers claim the difference from the government.

How does VAT work?



VAT recovery

Input VAT can only be recovered by suppliers if the goods and services they supply are taxable (at standard or zero rate) and they have completed a tax return. This is known as VAT recovery and means that the supplier should not bear the cost of VAT.

Proportional deduction

VAT can only be recovered if the goods or services a supplier provides are standard or zero rated. If the goods or services are exempt, then the input tax cannot be recovered and the supplier bears the cost of the VAT paid on the items they procure. Often, suppliers procure goods or services that are partly used to make taxable supplies and partly used to make exempt supplies. In these cases, VAT can be recovered on a proportional basis. When published, Qatar's VAT law is likely to define what goods and services are taxable, and set out how VAT can be recovered in these circumstances.

Output tax

VAT charged on sales of goods and services

—

Input tax

VAT paid when procuring taxable goods and services

=

Net tax

Output VAT – input VAT



Place of supply

Generally, countries only levy VAT on the supply of goods or services within their own boundaries however, the Framework defines specific rules for different transactions. Therefore it is important to determine the place of supply for all transactions (where transactions take place) to ensure the correct VAT treatment is applied.

Local supplies

When goods are sold within Qatar, and services are sold between two parties resident in Qatar, the supply takes place in Qatar and VAT is usually charged at a standard rate of 5 percent.

Intra-GCC supplies

When taxable goods and services are sold by a supplier based in a GCC member state (e.g. Qatar), to a taxable customer based in another GCC member state (e.g. Oman), the sale is considered an intra-GCC supply. Intra-GCC supplies of goods and services to taxable customers can be subject to VAT based on a reverse charge mechanism. The reverse charge mechanism results in the taxable customer being liable for the VAT due on behalf of the supplier and responsible for the reporting obligations. This means that taxable customers report output VAT on purchases made within the wider GCC and deduct it in their Qatar VAT returns.

If the recipient of a service is not a taxable customer in another GCC country, Qatar VAT will apply. With respect to sale of goods, the supplier's VAT registration status and how the goods are delivered (e.g. with transport or without transport) should be taken into account when determining the correct VAT treatment.

Goods and services received from outside the GCC

When customers purchase goods from outside the GCC countries, these are considered imported goods and are subject to import VAT at standard rate of 5 percent, which must be paid to the Qatar Customs Authority.

Services provided from outside GCC countries are also subject to VAT, which is reported using the reverse charge mechanism described previously.

For some services, there maybe special rules around the place of supply. These include:



Oil, gas, water and electricity.



Hiring transport, transport services for goods and passengers.



Services to real estate properties.



Supply of telecommunication and electronically provided services.



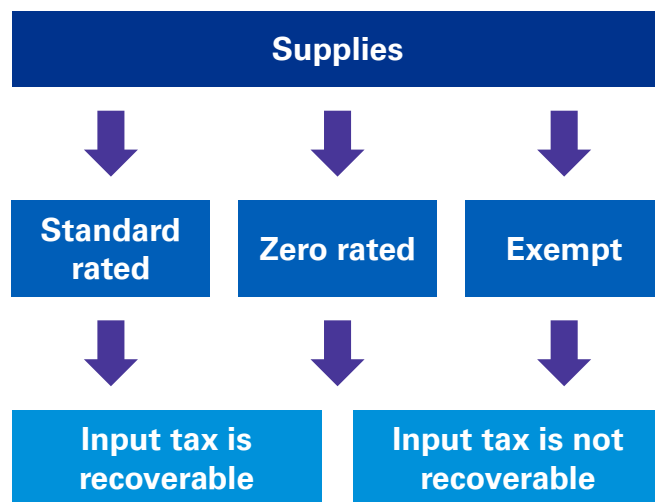
Supply of restaurant, leisure, cultural and sporting events.



Types of supplies

As mentioned previously, different VAT treatments are applied to different supplies.

It is important to have a clear understanding of the type of supply as **input tax incurred in connection with taxable supplies is fully recoverable**. **Input tax incurred in connection with exempt supplies is not recoverable**.



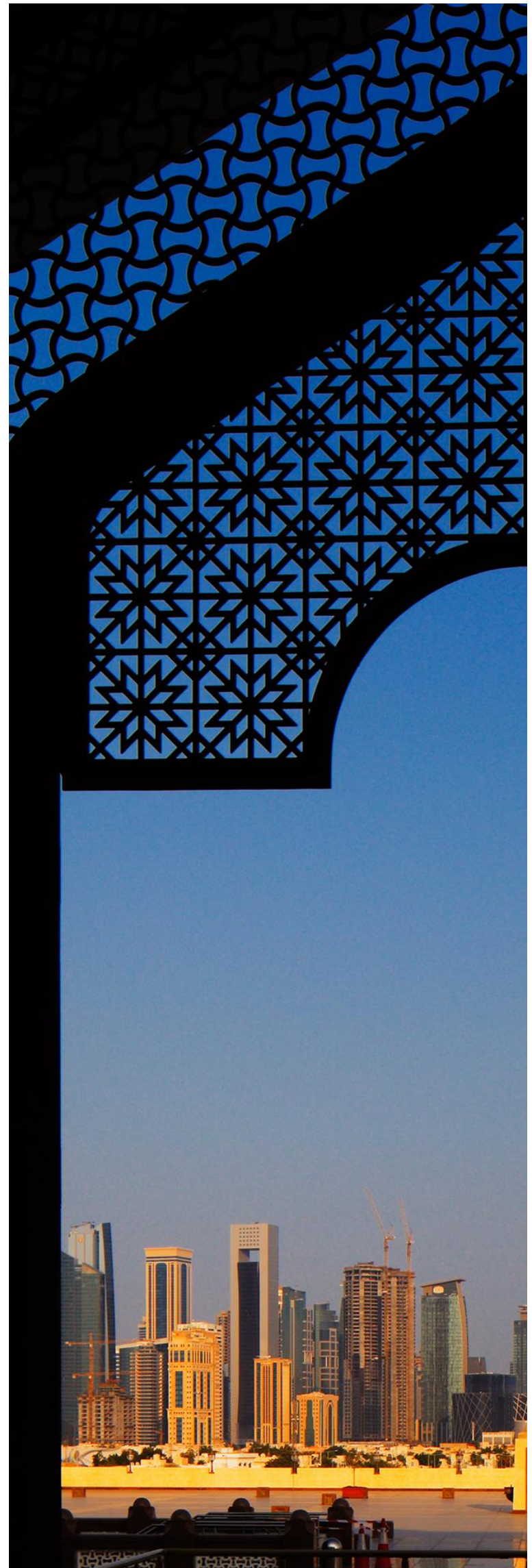
Standard rated

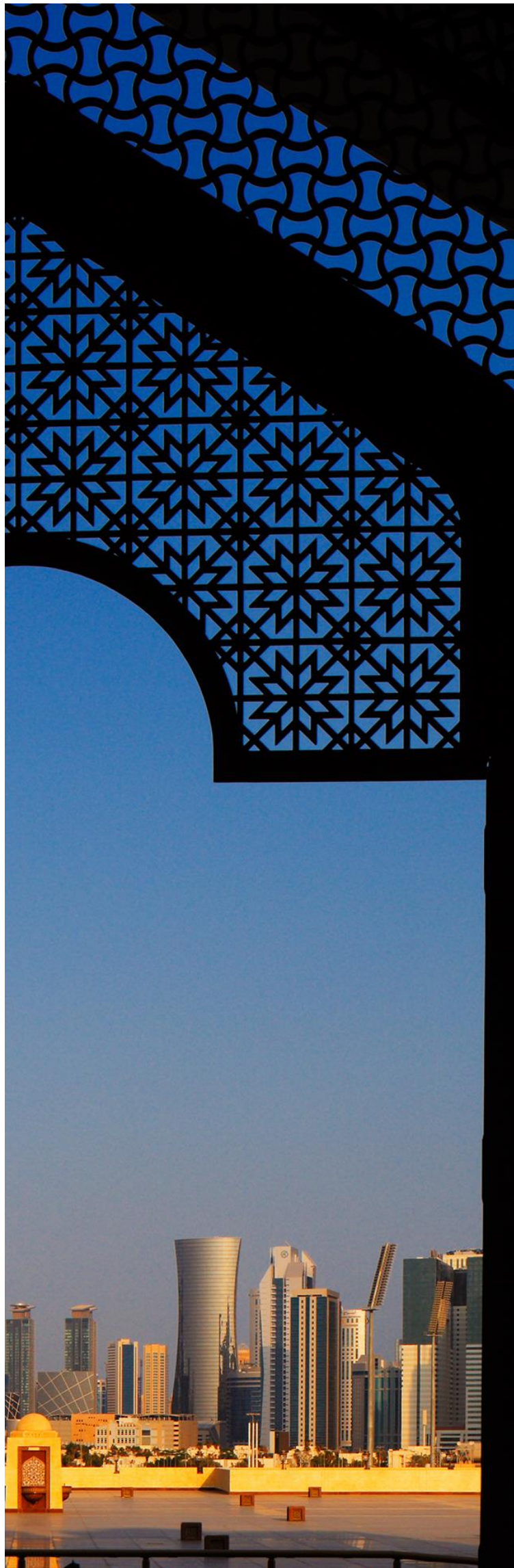
The supply of most goods and services is likely to be taxable at the standard rate of 5 percent.

Zero rated

Some goods and services are classed as zero rated for VAT purposes, which means that the supplier does not charge output tax when selling to the customer. However, the supplier is permitted to recover the input tax paid when procuring these supplies. Zero rated VAT is commonly applied to supplies including:

- The export of goods and provision of services to non-resident taxable customers.
- Medicines and medical equipment.
- International transportation of goods and passengers.





Exempt supplies

Some goods and services are exempt from VAT entirely, meaning that the supplier does not charge any VAT on the goods and services they offer, and customers are not able to recover input tax they paid to make such supplies.

Exempt supplies include:

- some financial services
- residential buildings and land.

Local legislation can also permit the education, health, real estate and local transportation sectors to be exempt or zero rated.

Out of scope supplies

Some transactions are not within the scope of Qatar VAT and payments received from the sale or purchase of these goods and services will not have to be reported in VAT returns. These include:

- statutory fees paid to the government
- donations to charity
- penalties charged between businesses; e.g. fees charged for delays on completion of the project.



Tax invoices

Accurate tax invoices are the most important documents in the VAT process as, without them, businesses are unable to offset input tax against output tax to claim back the VAT that they have paid.

Tax invoices must contain a large amount of information, including the supplier, the goods or services delivered, the transaction amount and the customer. In some jurisdictions, when the total value of taxable goods falls below a pre-determined threshold, suppliers are given the option to issue a simplified tax invoice, with fewer details.

04

How will VAT affect your business?

VAT is likely to impact all businesses in Qatar, either directly or indirectly, but it should have a neutral impact if managed effectively. Therefore, companies should review their procurement processes, operating models and systems, contracts and legal structure today, to be VAT ready and minimize the impact of this imminent change.

The first step businesses must make is to plan and analyze their products and services to assess the impact of VAT, to maintain profitability and avoid VAT leakage.

Our experience from implementation in various jurisdictions has shown that businesses need significant lead time to prepare their people, customers, vendors and systems for the introduction of VAT. Based on our experience of VAT implementation in other jurisdictions, we have found that businesses who began planning for VAT early had successful implementations and were ready on go-live date.

The key activities that businesses should undertake to prepare for VAT implementation include:

01

Analyzing the business

Identifying how VAT will impact the business model and operations. A line-by-line analysis of the business areas that are likely to be affected by the regulations, either directly or indirectly.

02

Analyzing the impact on pricing

Analyzing the impact of VAT on the prices of services/products the business offers. Will VAT result in increasing demand, if prices are to rise? How will VAT affect businesses pricing strategy?

03

Analyzing existing IT systems

Investigating whether current systems can support VAT. Do current IT and accounting systems recognize input and output taxes and enable them to be claimed on purchases that a business makes?

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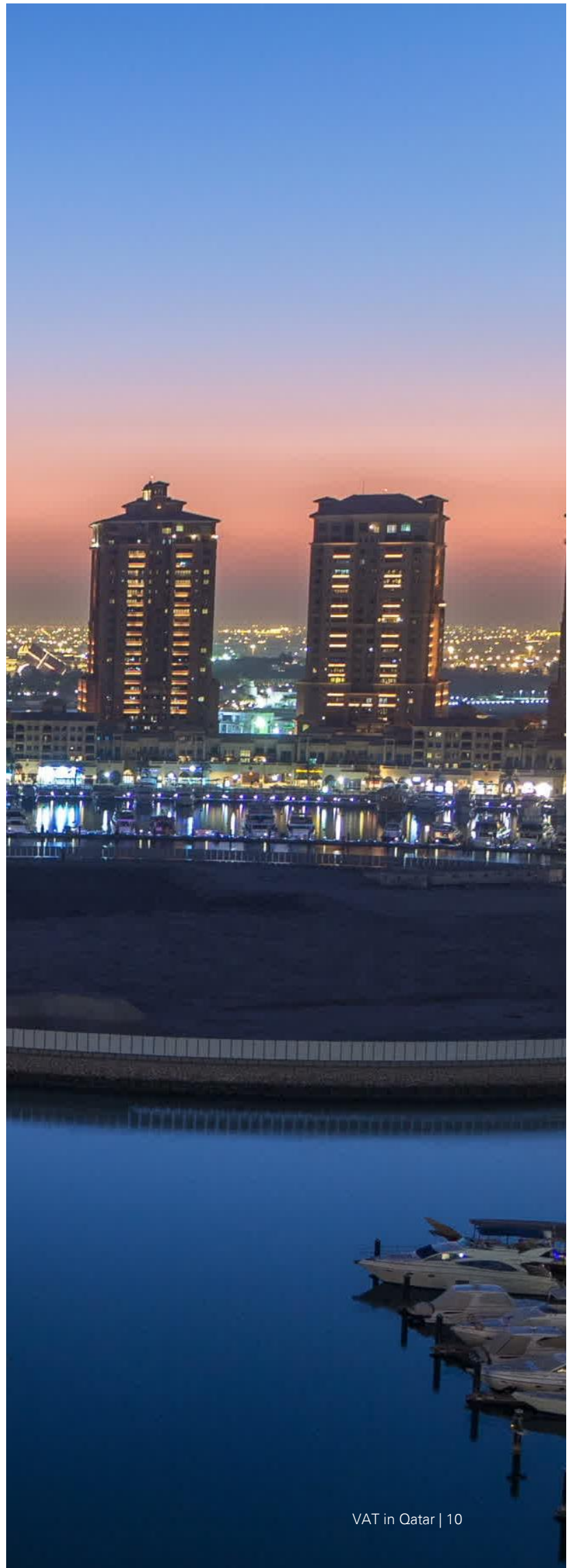
Analyzing contracts

Analyzing contractual clauses of existing contracts and checking whether the business is entering into new contracts now, which can potentially span the introduction of the regulation. If so, are there contractual provisions within those contracts, which would allow the business to pass on the impact of a new tax?

05

Analyzing the impact on cash flow

Examining the impact of VAT on cash flow. How does the business ensure it receives payments from customers before it is required to remit VAT and, equally minimize the time between paying VAT on purchases and claiming input VAT credits?



05

How KPMG can help

At KPMG in Qatar, we are committed to the end-to-end delivery of solutions which help your business manage the implementation of VAT in the most effective and efficient way possible. We have a Qatar-based team of highly-skilled professionals, with experience in delivering VAT services to some of the world's largest businesses.

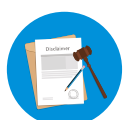




VAT awareness trainings



Review of operations



Legislation review



Implementation support and system validation



Transition and system testing



Post implementation assistance



Consulting

KPMG's Qatar-based Indirect Tax and Advisory professionals, together with colleagues from our offices world-wide, are able to assist clients with requirements relating to the upcoming changes, including, but not limited to nexus – the VAT taxability impact assessment study, IT strategy, sourcing and procurement, contracting strategy, cost optimization, supply chain analysis, business strategy, business process re-engineering and reviewing compliance requirements.



Technology implementation

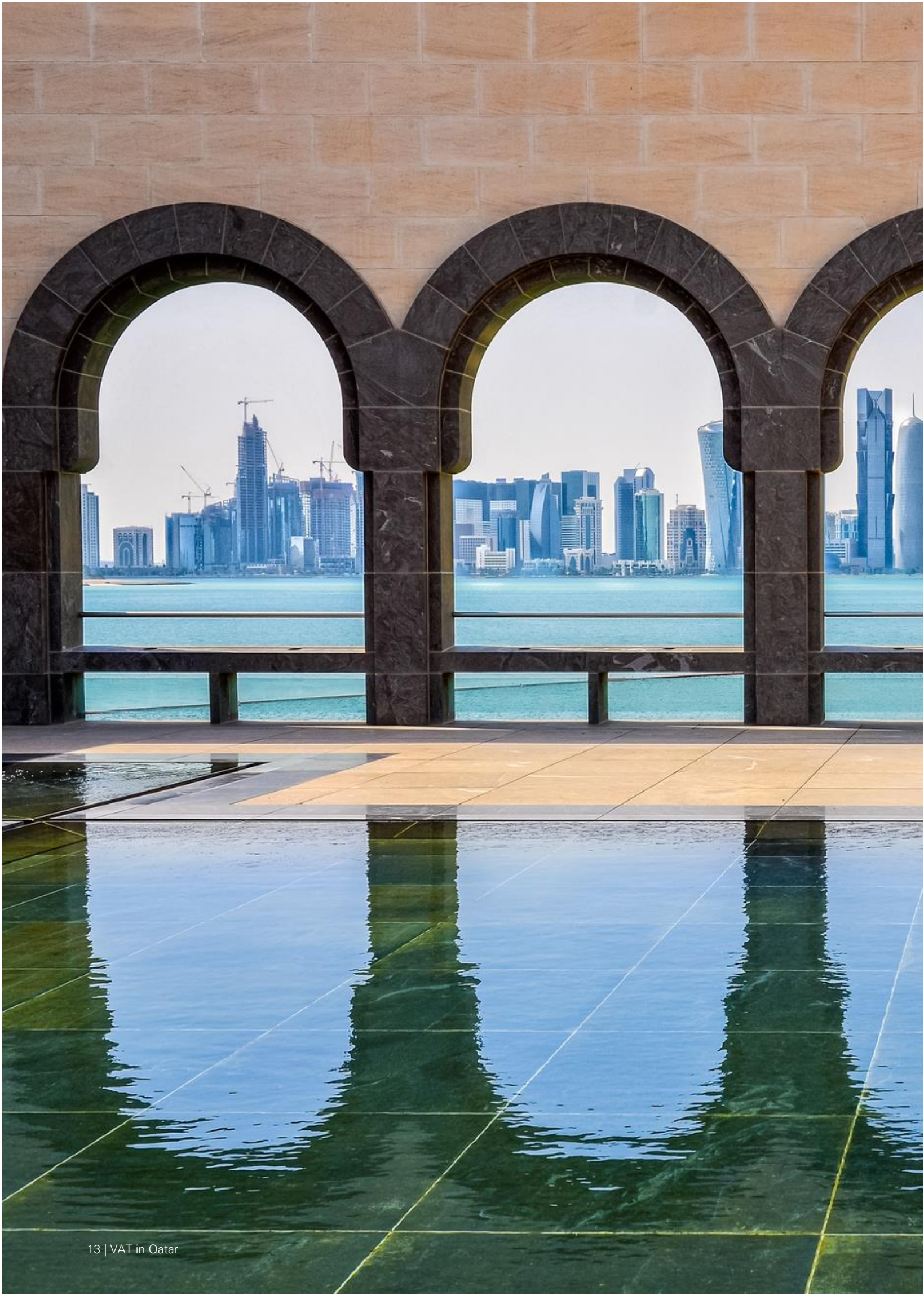
Our Transactions Tax Systems professionals, together with our Advisory teams can help clients implement automated solutions with their transaction tax compliance processes, by providing a holistic technology view. This includes:

- reviewing, updating and testing IT system(s)
- ensuring proper and efficient interfacing
- generating documentation and VAT reports.



Compliance

Our local Compliance Center can help clients to prepare and file new VAT returns.





Contact us



Barbara Henzen

Partner

Head of Tax & Corporate Services

T: +974 4457 6571

E: bhenzen@kpmg.com



Kenan Nouwailati

Partner

Head of Advisory

T: +974 4457 6444

E: knouwailati@kpmg.com



Orhan Berberoglu

Senior Manager

Tax & Corporate Services

T: +974 4457 6436

E: oberberoglu@kpmg.com

kpmg.com/qa



@kpmg_qatar

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