



# QATAR

Qatar - Mixed (Civil and Sharia)

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## Incorporating a company in Qatar

# Qatar taxes

If you want to incorporate in Qatar, this article will educate you on the tax laws for a LLC which is the most common company type in Qatar.

Qatar imposes corporate tax on income derived within the territory. This means that income earned outside Qatar, from our research, and this is not personal tax advice, is not subject to taxation. Taxes are very reasonable in Qatar because the headline corporation tax rate is 10%, except for income from oil and gas operations, which is taxed at a 35% rate. Qatar ranks 34th when compared to CIT globally.

There is no value-added tax in Qatar, which ranks the country as 1st overall with regards to value added tax rate worldwide. In terms of other taxation, an employer will contribute 10% to the equivalent of a social security fund and an employee will contribute 5%. The overall complexity of the tax system is low. This is measured by average time to comply with a country's labor tax requirements is as it is 36hours. Contributing to this is the number of yearly labor tax payments, which is 11 in QA.

Thin capitalization restrictions are not in effect. Thin capitalisation refers to any sort of laws on a business and the debt-to-asset ratios.

Dividends received by a Qatar entity are not taxable. Dividends received from a foreign entity are deemed to be foreign-source income and therefore not taxable. A dividend is a distribution of a company earnings, passed by the board of directors, to shareholders. Dividends can be either shares of stock, cash payments, or other property. Capital Gains from transactions within the country are included in corporate tax base. A capital gains tax is levied on the profits that a corporation or natural person realizes when they sell a capital asset for a price that is higher than the purchase price.

Qatar does not levy withholding tax on payments on dividends to non- residents. Interest and royalties remitted abroad are subject to a withholding tax of 7% and 5%, respectively. Unless rates are reduced under a tax treaty. There is no known tax on wealth in Qatar. There are no known inheritance, real property and transfer taxes in Qatar. There are commonly used credits for innovation and foreign investment that include tax incentives in this country.

The above is not tax or legal advice for your company particular tax obligations. Incorporations.io can help you to find a lawyer in Qatar who can advise you. Ready to get started? Click the free consultation button above.

The vat rate in Qatar is 0% which ranks 1 in the world.

- ✗ **Patent box**
- ✗ **RND credit**
- ✗ **Wealth tax**
- ✗ **Estate tax**
- ✗ **Transfer taxes**
- ✗ **Asset taxes**
- ✗ **Capital duties**

- 77** **Tax treaties**
- 0%** **Offshore Tax**
- 10%** **Corp rate**
- **Loss carryback years**
- 5** **Corporate time**
- 0%** **VAT rate**
- 10%** **Capital gains**
- 2018** **A EOI planned**

# Qatar Legalese

When incorporating, you must look at the law in the country, in Qatar is mixed (civil and sharia) law. You will want to get some local advice as to how to best structure a company in Qatar. Electronic signatures are permitted.

The country code QA is for Qatar and the most common company type in Qatar is a LLC.

The amount you'll have to wait is about 1 month to incorporate a LLC in QA. The types of cash you can use to fund your legal entity is often QAR and any legal tender.

Yes, one is allowed to re-domicile a LLC from QA. You are usually allowed to change the jurisdiction of the company, pending certain procedures.

There must be at least This means it is not possible for you to own a LLC in Qatar as a sole shareholder. You must have other shareholders, they can be nominees or de facto shareholders. Corporate Shareholders are allowed, meaning you could have a company as a shareholder. Foreign ownership is allowed, up to 100% of the total equity of the company.

A company is only required to have 1 director on the board. Additionally, corporate directors are not permitted. Directors are disclosed publicly. There is a requirement to have annual meetings of shareholders.

A registered legal firm must be retained for an address, paid by the company on an annual basis, for an address which can receive any official legal correspondance on behalf of the registered legal entity. However, a corporate secretary is another cost you will need to incur.

There is an obligation to file yearly tax returns. Consequently, there is oftentimes a requirement to have these accounts audited.

Overall we think Qatar is a ok option and have given it a score of 58 as an IO score, using the Incorporations.IO proprietary formula.

- ✗ **Directors not disclosed in a public registry**
- ✗ **Shareholders not disclosed in a public registry**
- ✓ **Redomiciliation permitted**
- ✓ **Registered office required**
- ✗ **Corporate director permitted**
- ✓ **Local Secretary not required**
- ✗ **Local Director not required**
- ✓ **Electronic signature**

- 2 Shareholders required**
- 1 Directors required**
- 1 month to form**



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## Country Info



National Flag of

دولة قطر (ara)

\$ Currency

**QAR**

☎ Area Code

**+974**

🏰 Capital

**Doha**

✈ Region

**Western Asia**

🌿 Native Languages

**Arabic**