

DOING BUSINESS

IN QATAR



The network
for doing
business

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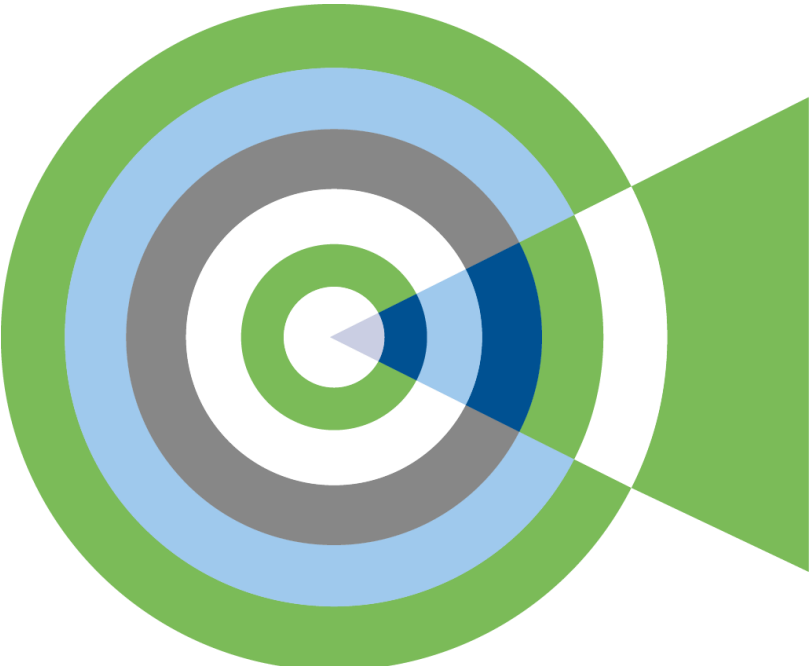
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1 – INTRODUCTION

UHY is an international organisation providing accountancy, business management and consultancy services through financial business centres in around 90 countries throughout the world.

Business partners work together through the network to conduct transnational operations for clients as well as offering specialist knowledge and experience within their own national borders. Global specialists in various industry and market sectors are also available for consultation.

This detailed report providing key issues and information for investors considering business operations in Qatar has been provided by the office of UHY representatives:

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A detailed firm profile for UHY's representation in Qatar can be found in section 8.

Information in the following pages has been updated so that they are effective at the date shown, but inevitably they are both general and subject to change and should be used for guidance only. For specific matters, investors are strongly advised to obtain further information and take professional advice before making any decisions. This publication is current at September 2015.

We look forward to helping you do business in Qatar.

2 – BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

HISTORY OF QATAR

Before the discovery of oil, Qatar was once a place of poverty, malnutrition and disease.

During its earlier history, Qatar was formed from a loose association of tribal groups primarily engaged in pearl harvesting and fishing. This came to end in the 1930s when the pearl market collapsed. In 1935, the establishment of Qatar General Petroleum Corporation took place, signalling the end to one phase of Qatar's history and the beginning of the next.

As per recent updates from the International Monetary Fund published World Economic Outlook Database (April 2015), Qatar gained the top position with the highest Gross Domestic Product value per capita. With the highest GDP i.e. \$143,532.45 Qatar held this position for 2 consecutive years (2014 and 2015).

Its open trade policy and many other economic strategies make it as the wealthiest country in the world with Petroleum as its main source of income and with the largest oil reserve in the world. Other income generation includes tourism development and construction.

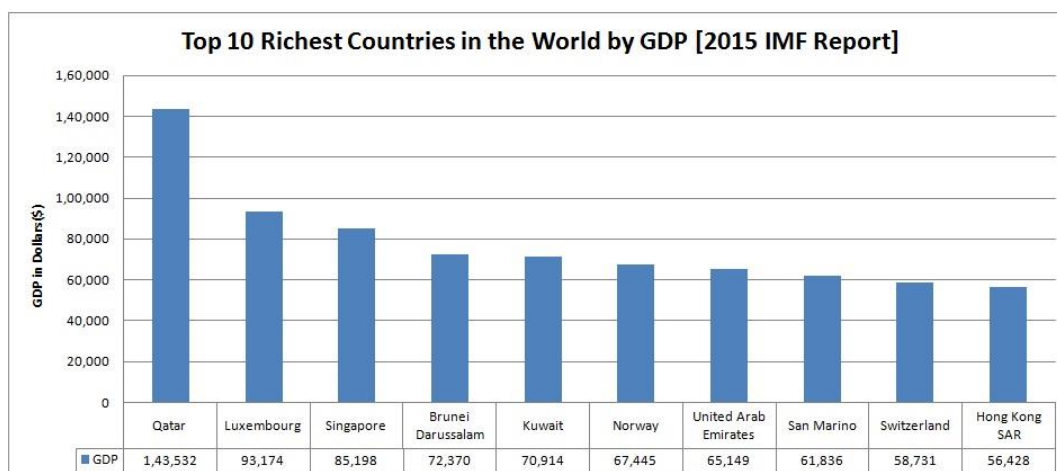
In a relatively short period of time Qatar, has become one of the largest international business centres and is a member of the United Nations (UN), the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the Arab League, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

The country held the 2006 Asian Games and will be the host nation for the FIFA World Cup 2022 – the first of the Arab countries to host such an event which will attract foreign tourists and business investors. Qatar is therefore being considered to be on top of the list in the forthcoming years.

ECONOMY STATISTICS

TABLE 1

Top 10 richest countries in the world by GDP



KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	UNIT	2013	2014	2015
Nominal GDP	%	8.6	6.8	6.6
Real GDP	% year on year	5.3	6.3	7.8
Current account surplus	% of nominal GDP	26.5	25.1	19.5
Consumer Price Index	%	3.6	3.0	3.6
Fiscal Surplus	% of nominal GDP	8.1	9.3	5.5

Note: Real GDP in constant 2004 prices

Source: Estimates from ministry of development planning & statistics – Qatar (2013-2-14-2015)

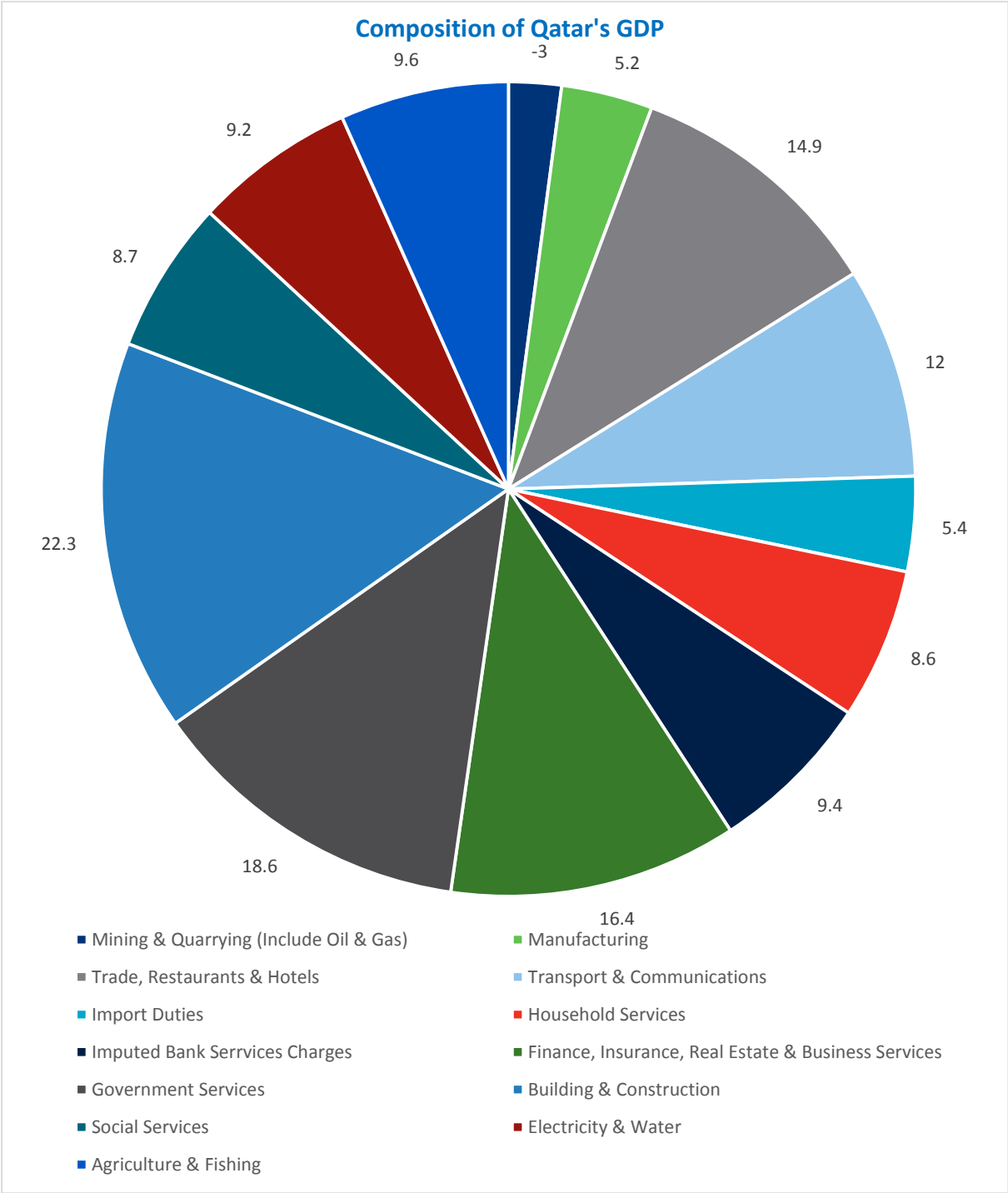
FORECAST ASSUMPTIONS

QATAR	2013	2014	2015
Qatar central bank overnight deposit rate %	0.75	0.75	0.75
Exchange rate	3.64	3.64	3.64
Total budget spending (QR billion)	199.22	228.19	256.55
Current	146.74	167.27	188.07
Capital	52.47	60.92	68.48

EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

global growth %	3.01	3.59	3.88
US\$ LIBOR, 6 month %	0.41	0.38	0.82
Crude oil export price, \$ per barrel	107.66	107.04	102.00
Japanese LNG price, \$ per British thermal units	16.00	15.80	15.00

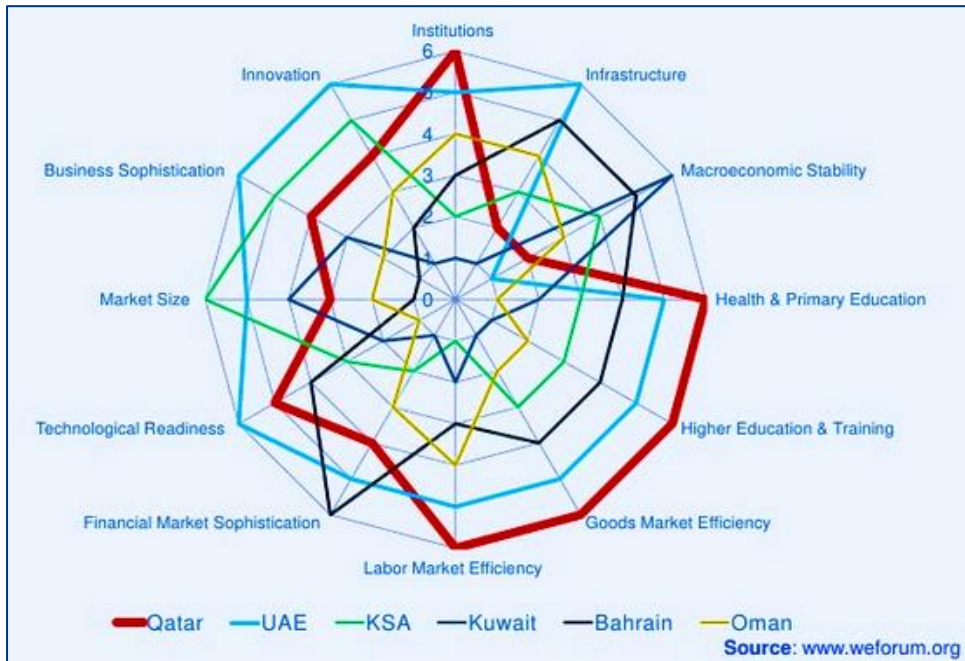
Source: Consolidated information from various sources including Qatar Central Bank, Ministry of Finance, IMF and World Bank



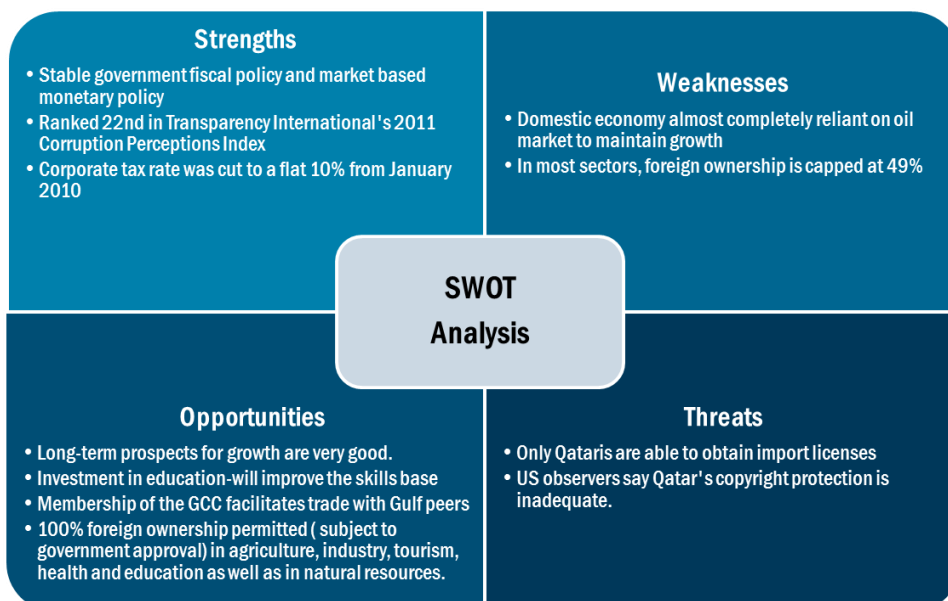
Source: Ministry of Development Planning & Statistics – Qatar (2014)

QATAR'S POSITIONING IN THE GCC

The GCC has been among the best performing economic blocks, recording exceptional growth of 6.4% in the past two years. Qatar is one of the prominent members of the GCC and is expected to lead the GCC growth rate with a projected 6.8% in 2014. As indicated by the red line in the diagram below, Qatar ranks the highest among GCC countries in terms of labour and goods market efficiency, health and primary education, higher education and training and institutions.



SWOT ANALYSIS



3 – FOREIGN INVESTMENT

WHY INVEST IN QATAR?

ENERGY POWERHOUSE

- 200 years of proven natural gas reserves
- 25.7 billion barrels of proven oil reserves
- Natural gas deposits in excess of 900 trillion cubic feet
- Daily output capacity of 850,000 barrels of crude oil
- Annual output capacity of more than 18 million tons of liquefied natural gas (LNG) per year.

ECONOMIC MIRACLE

- One of the richest countries in the world
- 70% of government revenue from exporting oil and gas.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

- Liberal economy
- Free trade
- No restrictions on profit transfer or capital repatriation
- No import duties for machinery or raw materials
- Competitive labour costs
- No personal income taxes
- Ministry of Business and Trade support
- Tax exemptions for projects with Ministry of Defence or Ministry of Interior.

BUDGET - MAJOR ALLOCATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT (2010/2011)

- Infrastructure – QAR 35.5 billion
- Education and youth welfare – QAR 17.3 billion
- Healthcare – QAR 8.6 billion.

HIGHLY DEVELOPED INFRASTRUCTURE

- Hamad International Airport – first airport in the world to fully handle the Airbus A380 (world's biggest commercial aircraft, three times the size of current airports)
- New Doha Port – 2 million teus, seven times the capacity of current ports and with an ultimate capacity of 6 million teus
- Doha Metro – Qatar Rail
- Qatar-Bahrain Causeway – a 40km (25 mile) structure of linked bridges connecting Qatar with the neighbouring Kingdom of Bahrain
- Doha Subsea Tunnel – early phase plans for four lines linking Education City, West Bay, Doha International Airport and Lusail.

THRIVING PRIVATE SECTOR

- Public private partnership (PPP)
- Free zone in Qatar Science and Technology Park (QSTP) for technology-based business companies:
 - Incorporate a local company or operate as a branch of a foreign company
 - 100% foreign ownership

- Trade without local agent or sponsor
- Sponsor expatriate employees
- No taxes
- Duty-free import of goods and services
- Unrestricted repatriation of capital and profits.

KNOWLEDGE BASED ECONOMY

- Expat-friendly policy:
 - Bring family
 - Register for resident ID
 - Enrol children in school
 - Obtain health card & driving licence
- 2.5% nominal GDP for R&D
- More than 7,000 well-educated graduates per year
- Education City (8 million square metres flagship project)
- Qatar Cultural Village (USD 82 million project)

QATAR NATIONAL VISION (QNV) 2030

The four pillars of the QNV 2030 are:

- Economic development – development of a competitive and diversified economy capable of meeting the needs of, and securing a high standard of living for all its people for both the present and the future
- Social development – development of a just and caring society based on high moral standards and capable of playing a significant role in global partnerships for development
- Human development – development of all the country's people to enable them to sustain a prosperous society
- Environmental development – management of the environment such that there is harmony between economic growth, social development and environmental protection.

4 – SETTING UP A BUSINESS

CATEGORIES OF BUSINESS ORGANISATION DEFINED BY THE LAW

The regulations relating to the structure and governance of companies are governed by the Commercial Companies Law, Law No. (5) of 2002, replacing Law No. (9) of 1998.

Certain provisions of the Commercial Companies Law were changed as per Law No. (16) of 2006. One of the main changes of the new law is the removal of the provision where only nationals of the state were allowed to form certain types of partnership companies. Another significant change is the addition of two new types of companies. The New Commercial Companies Law provides for the incorporation of eight different kinds of companies in Qatar as listed below.

SIMPLE PARTNERSHIP COMPANY

This is formed by two or more natural persons who are personally and jointly responsible for the liabilities of the company. The name of the company shall be formed by reference to the name of all the partners, or the name of one partner followed by the words 'and Partners'. A company may have a special commercial name, provided it is connected with the fact that it is a simple partnership company. All the partners in this kind of company shall be natural persons. The company should also have a memorandum of association.

JOINT PARTNERSHIP COMPANY

A joint partnership company is a company consisting of two types of partners:

- Joint partners – they are empowered to administer the affairs of the company, and are jointly and personally responsible for the company's liabilities. All joint partners in a joint partnership company shall be natural persons
- Trustee partners – they merely contribute to the company's capital without being responsible for its liabilities except to the value of their shares in the capital. A trustee partner shall not interfere in the management of the company.

JOINT VENTURE COMPANY

This is a company formed by two or more persons. It is an un-incorporated entity, without validity against third parties and has no legal personality and is not subject to any registration procedures in the commercial register. A memorandum of a joint venture may be proven by all evidential means including substantive and circumstantial evidence. The resolutions of a joint venture company are decided by the unanimous vote of all the partners, unless stated otherwise by the memorandum. If partners of a joint venture company are non-Qataris, then the company is allowed to carry out only those business activities stipulated by law for non-Qataris.

PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING COMPANY

This is a company whose capital is divided into shares of equal value which are transferable. Shareholders are not liable for the company's obligations except for the amount of the nominal value of the shares for which they subscribe. It should have a minimum of five shareholders and in all cases the name of the company should be followed by the words 'Qatari Public Shareholding Company'. Subscription to the shares of the company shall remain open for not lesser than two weeks and not more than four weeks.

Founders may extend the subscription period by another two weeks if shares are not fully subscribed, after obtaining the consent of the Ministry. It shall have a definite term, which should be indicated in the memorandum of association and in the articles of association, in accordance with a format issued by a ministerial decree. The fixed term may be extended by an extra ordinary resolution of the general assembly. The capital should not be less than QAR 10,000,000. The nominal value of each share may be less than QAR 10, subject to the Ministry's approval. A company may purchase its shares for the purpose of selling them in accordance with the rules determined by the Qatar Financial Markets Authority.

LIMITED SHARE PARTNERSHIP COMPANY

A limited shares partnership company is a company formed by two groups, namely:

- Joint partners comprising of one or more joint partners who are personally liable for the debts of the company
- Trustee partners comprising no less than four shareholding partners whose liability is limited to the value of shares held in the capital.

The company should have a memorandum and articles of association signed by all founding partners. In all cases the words 'Limited Shares Partnership Company' should be added to the name of the company. For the joint partners, the company shall be governed in the same manner as a simple partnership company and all the joint partners shall be natural persons. The company should have a minimum capital of QAR 1,000,000, divided into shares of equal value that are transferable and indivisible and should be fully paid on incorporation. The company must have a general assembly composed of all joint and trustee shareholding partners. This is managed by one or more joint partners.

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY (WITH LIMITED LIABILITY)

This company is formed with at least two partners and not more than fifty partners, whose liabilities are limited to the value of shares held in the company. The shares of a company of this kind are not freely transferable. The company should have a memorandum and articles of association signed by all the partners. In all cases the words 'Limited Liability Company' should be added to the name of the company. The company must have a minimum capital of QAR 200,000, divided into shares of equal value not less than QAR 10 each. The management is conducted by one or more managers, whether partners in the company or not. Such a company may not engage in the business of insurance, banking, or in the investment of funds, whether as a principal or an agent.

HOLDING COMPANY

This is a joint stock, limited liability or one person company financially and administratively controlling one or more other companies by holding at least 51% of the shares of such company (ies) whether they are a shareholding, limited liability or one person company. The capital of a holding company shall not be less than QAR 10,000,000. The words 'Holding Company' should be added to the name of the company. To the extent not contradicting to the provisions, holding companies shall be subject to the provisions hereof relating to shareholding, limited liability or one person companies, as the case may be.

ONE PERSON COMPANY

This refers to a company in which every economic activity and its full share capital is held by one natural or corporate person. The company should have an article of association stating its rules, data and procedures of entry and registration. Such a company shall not have a corporate personality before its registration. The name of the company shall be linked with the name of the holder of the share capital followed by the words 'One Person Company (O.P.C)'.

The company must have a minimum capital of QAR 200,000, paid in full. Such share capital may include shares in kind, whose value is estimated by professional experts. The company shall be managed by the holder of its share capital, who may appoint one or more managers to represent the company in its transactions. The company's owner shall be responsible from their own assets for company obligations, unless they separate their personal interests from that of the company. The company shall be dissolved upon the death of the holder of the share capital, unless the shares of the heirs are held by one person, or the heirs select to continue the company in another legal form.

PROCEDURES AND STEPS FOR REGISTERING A COMPANY

TABLE 2

Company registration

PROCEDURE	ESTIMATED TIME FOR COMPLETION	ASSOCIATED COST
Apply online for approval of the proposed name with the Ministry of Business and Trade	1 day	QAR 500
Submit the articles of association for review at the Commercial Companies Inspection Department at the Ministry of Business and Trade	1 day	QAR 1500
Open bank account and deposit minimum capital	1 day	no charge
Sign the articles of association before an agent at the Ministry of Justice counter located at the OSS	1 day	QAR 24 for first two shareholders + QAR 9 for each additional shareholder
Obtain commercial registration from the Ministry of Business and Trade and register with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry at the single counter located at the OSS	1 day (simultaneous with previous procedure)	QAR 2,200 (Chamber of Commerce) + QAR 500–5,000 (Commercial Registration)
Obtain trade licence and signage licence from the municipality counter located at the OSS	1 day (simultaneous with previous procedure)	QAR 10,020 (Trade license) + QAR 50–150 (signage license)
Register for taxes and obtain tax identification number	1 day	no charge

REFERENCE

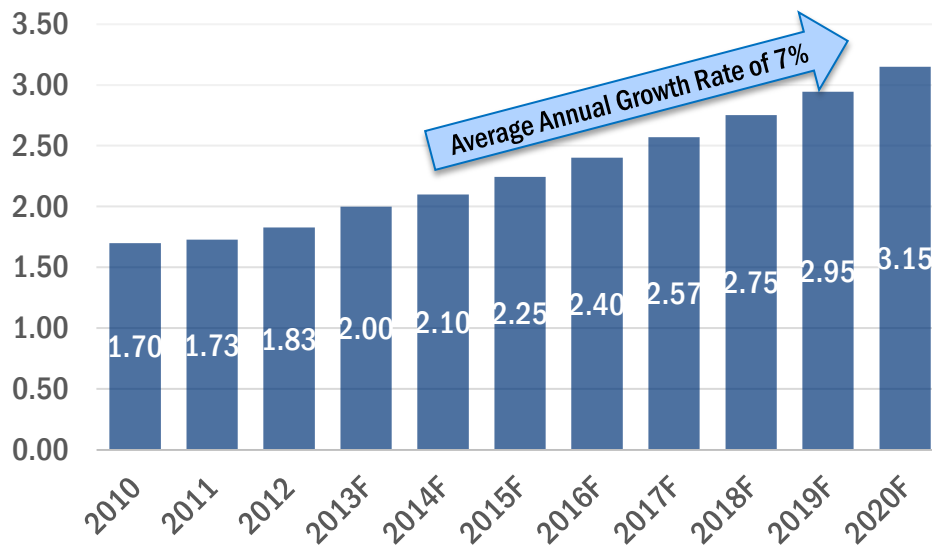
- Business Monitor International (BMI)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- Qatar Statistics Authority (QSA), www.qsa.gov.qa
- Hukoomi Portal, www.gov.qa
- Ministry of Business and Trade, www.mbt.gov.qa
- Qatar Development Bank, www.qdb.qa
- World Economic Forum, www.weforum.org

5 – LABOUR

POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE

Qatar currently has a population of 2 million (inclusive of expatriates).

The population is expected to grow at an average annual growth rate of 7% and reach 3.15 million by the year 2020.



Official statistics as of 2011 indicate that the average life expectancy of a Qatari as of 2011 is 79 years (men 77 years and women 81 years).

About 80% of the total population are in the working age group (i.e. they fall within the age group of 20–60 years). However expatriate workers account for most employment positions, whether it is managerial, skilled or menial. Qatari labour force in the private sector has been decreasing and is now less than 7%.

The Qatari government's attempt to foster 'Qatarisation' – replacing the foreign workforce with locals – has yet to have much of an impact.

The labour regulatory burden is relatively light and there is currently no minimum wage regulation. However, all foreign labourers have to have a national sponsor.

6 – TAXATION

OVERVIEW OF TAXATION TAKEN FROM LAW NO. 21 OF 2009

Personal Income Tax is not applicable in the State of Qatar. Corporate Income Tax is applied with the companies incorporated or established with foreign partners operating in Qatar.

An excerpt from Law No. 21 of 2009 which was issued on November 17 2009:

ARTICLE 2

Subject to the provisions of Article (20) of the attached law, the provisions of the attached law do not apply to the following:

1. Private associations and foundations and private foundations of public interest constituted in accordance with the provisions the laws governing each of them
2. Private bodies registered in the State or registered in another State and authorized to operate in the State, provided that they do not aim to achieve, profits
3. Salaries, wages, allowances and the like
4. Gross income from legacies and inheritances

SCOPE OF THE TAX

ARTICLE 2

An annual tax shall be imposed on the taxpayer's taxable income derived from sources in the State during the previous taxable year.

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of the previous paragraph, the tax shall be imposed on:
2. Bank interest and returns realized outside the State provided that they are derived from amounts resulting from the activity of the taxpayer in the State; and
3. Commissions due under agency, brokerage or commercial representation agreements accrued outside the State in respect of activities carried on in the State.

ARTICLE 3

Income derived from the State shall include:

1. Gross income derived from an activity carried on in the State;
2. Gross income derived from contracts wholly or partly performed in the State;
3. Gross income from real estate situated in the State including the sale of shares in companies or partnerships the assets of which consist mainly of real estate situated in the state;
4. Gross income from shares in companies resident in the State of listed on its stock markets;
5. Consideration for services paid to head offices, branches or related companies;
6. Interest on loans obtained in the State;
7. Gross income from the exploration, extraction or exploitation of natural resources situated in the State; and
8. Gross income subject to tax in the State under a double taxation agreement.

ARTICLE 5

The Accounting period of a taxpayer who carries on an activity shall be the taxable year. However, the taxpayer may, after obtaining the approval of the Department, adopt an accounting period that is different from the taxable year in accordance with the provisions of the executive regulations of this law.

The accounting period of a taxpayer shall be twelve months, subject to the following:

1. Where the taxpayer starts the activity after the beginning of the taxable year, the accounting period shall start from the date of the beginning of the activity. The first accounting period may not be less than six months nor more than eighteen months. In all cases, the tax shall be calculated on the taxable income of the actual accounting period.
2. Where the activity is liquidated, the accounting period shall run from the end of the previous accounting period until the end of the liquidation.
3. Where the activity is ceased, assigned or sold, the accounting period shall run from the end of the previous accounting period until the date of cessation, assignment or sale.
4. Where taxpayer carries on a temporary activity the period of which does not exceed 18 months, the accounting period shall be the period of activity.

ARTICLE 6

The taxpayer shall determine the taxable income on the basis of the accruals accounting method used in commercial accounting in accordance with international accounting standards, and subject to the provisions of this law and its executive regulations.

The taxpayer may not use another method of accounting, except upon the approval of the department.

CALCULATION OF THE TAX

ARTICLE 7

Taxable income shall be determined on the basis of the gross income derived from all transactions carried out by the taxpayer after subtracting allowable deductions and losses provided for in Article 10 of this law. Allowable deductions mean expenses and costs incurred by the taxpayer that satisfy the following requirements:

1. They are necessary to derive the gross income;
2. They are actually incurred and supported by documentary evidence;
3. They do not increase the value of fixed assets used in the activity; and
4. They are related to the taxable year.

ARTICLE 8

Allowable deductions include mainly the following, in accordance the executive regulations of this law:

1. Costs of raw materials, consumables and services required for carrying on the activity.
2. Interest on loans used in the activity.
3. Salaries, wages, end of services benefits and similar payments including contributions to set up retirement pensions or end of service payments or contributions to investment funds for the employees.
4. Rents.
5. Insurance Premiums.

6. Bad debts.
7. Provisions set up by banks for doubtful debts and by insurance companies for risks covered up to 10% of the net income before making this deduction and the deduction provided for in paragraph 9 of this article.
8. Depreciation of fixed assets.
9. Donations, gifts, aids and subscriptions to charitable, humanitarian, scientific, cultural or sporting activities paid in the State to governmental authorities, public bodies or institutions or any other authorized body in the State, provided that their value does not exceed 5% of the net income before making this deduction and the deduction provided for in paragraph 7 of this Article.
10. Taxes and duties other than the income tax provided for in this law.
11. Notwithstanding the provisions of the previous paragraph, persons carrying on a liberal profession may opt to deduct 30% of their gross income in lieu of all their deductible expenses and costs.

ARTICLE 9

The following expenses and costs may not be deducted:

1. Expenses and costs incurred to derive exempt income.
2. Payments that are made in breach of the laws of the State;
3. Fines and penalties for the breach of the laws of the State;
4. Expenditures or losses in respect of which compensation is receivable or has been received if that compensation has not been included in the taxpayer's gross income.
5. The share of total expenditures on entertainment, hotel accommodation, restaurant meals, vacations, club fees and gifts to customers, in accordance with the circumstances, conditions and limits provided for in the executive regulations of this law.
6. Salaries, wages and similar remuneration including fringe benefits paid to the owner, his/her spouse and children, members of a general or limited partnership or the director of a limited liability company who owns, directly or indirectly, the majority of the shares of the company.
7. The share of the branch in the headquarters or head offices general and administrative expenses that exceeds the percentage determined in the executive regulations of this law.
8. Any other disallowed deduction pursuant to the provisions of this law.

ARTICLE 10

The taxpayer may deduct losses incurred during a taxable year from the net income of subsequent years, subject to the following:

1. Losses may not be carried forward for than three years as of the end of the taxable year during which they are incurred; and
2. Losses resulting from an exempt or non-taxable source of income may not be deducted

ARTICLE 11

The tax rate shall be 10% of the taxable income of the taxpayer during the taxable year.

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of the previous paragraph, the tax rate shall be as follows:
 - A. The rate of tax provided for in agreements to which the Government, the Ministries of other governmental bodies or public bodies or enterprises are a party, which are concluded before the entry into force of this law, shall apply. If such agreements do not specify a tax rate, the tax shall be levied at the rate of 35%.

- B. The tax rate and all other tax conditions provided for in agreements relating to oil operations as defined in Law No. 3 of the year 2007 concerning the exploitation of natural wealth and their resources shall apply provided that, in all cases, the tax rate shall not be less than 35%.
- 3. Subject to the provisions of tax agreements, payments made to non-residents with respect to activities not connected with a permanent establishment in the state shall be subject to a final withholding tax, as follows:
 - A. 5% of the gross amount of royalties and technical fees
 - B. 7% of the gross amount of interest, commissions, brokerage fees, director's fees, attendance fees and any other payments for services carried out wholly or partly in the State.

TAX OBLIGATIONS

ARTICLE 12

1. Every taxpayer who carries on an activity or derives a taxable income shall register with the Department within 30 days from the date of obtaining the approval of the competent authority to commence the activity or the first day of realization of the income, whichever is earlier, or from the date of entry into force of this law for taxpayers carrying on activity at that date.
2. Every taxpayer carrying on an activity in the State shall notify the Department of any change that may affect his tax obligations within 30 days from the date occurrence of the change.
3. Every taxpayer carrying on an activity in the State shall submit an application to the Department for a tax card within 30 days from the commencement of the activity of from the date of entry into force of this law for taxpayers carrying on an activity at that date in accordance with the limits, conditions and procedures provided for in the executive regulations of this law.

ARTICLE 14

1. Taxpayers carrying on an activity shall submit a return to the Department on the form prepared for this purpose stating the taxable income and the tax due within four months from the end from the end of the accounting period. Other Taxpayers shall submit the return within four months from the end of the taxable year.

COLLECTION AND REFUND OF THE TAX

ARTICLE 36

The taxpayer shall pay the tax due according to the return on the same day of filing the return. In the case where the period of objection provided for in Article 28 of this law has expired and no objection has been submitted, the taxpayer shall pay the tax and financial penalties related thereto within thirty days from the date of expiry of the aforementioned period.

In the case where the taxpayer accepts the Department's decision on the objection, the tax due shall be paid within 30 days from the date of notification of the decision to the taxpayer.

In other cases than those mentioned in the previous two paragraphs, the tax and financial penalties related thereto shall be collected in one installment within 30 days from the date of notification of the taxpayer of the Department's response to the objection, by a registered letter with acknowledgement of receipt or directly to the taxpayer of the person in charge, or from the date of expiry of the period provided for in Article 29 of this law with no response made.

The department may approve, upon the request of the concerned party, the payment of the tax due and the financial penalties related thereto by installments in accordance with the executive regulations of this law. Should the taxpayer fail to pay any of the installments, all the outstanding installments shall become due immediately.

FINANCIAL PENALTIES AND SANCTIONS

ARTICLE 41

1. Every taxpayer who contravenes the provisions of Articles 12 and 13/1 of this law shall be subject to a financial penalty of (5,000) riyals.
2. Every taxpayer benefitting from an exemption from tax who fails to submit the documents provided for in Article 15 of this law shall be subject to a financial penalty of (10,000) riyals.
3. Every taxpayer who contravenes the provisions of Articles 17, 18 and 19 of this law shall be subject to financial penalty of (15,000) riyals.
4. Every person who fails to withhold tax in accordance with the provisions of Article 20 of this law shall be subject to a financial penalty equal to the amount of tax that has not been withheld, in addition to the payment of the tax due.

7 – ACCOUNTING & REPORTING

INTRODUCTION

Qatar has struggled and has been so anxious to attract investors for major industrial projects in the State. With this aim, the Government continuously improves the financial and regulatory reporting regimes to gain the confidence of foreign investors.

The Ministry of Economy and Commerce has adopted the standards promulgated by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as the national accounting standards; a separate set of accounting standards and principles for Banks has been approved by Qatar Central Bank which is similar to the standards set by IASB.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

All business organizations or enterprises are required to maintain adequate financial records.

Income tax regulations specify that taxable income must be recorded in accordance with the accruals basis of accounting.

All original documents must be available for inspection:

- General Ledger
- Inventory Books
- Subsidiary ledgers appropriate to the business activity

Western calendar is being used in declaring the financial year unless the Company's articles of association provide otherwise.

FINANCIAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

FILING REQUIREMENTS

For Limited Liability Companies, as per the Commercial Companies Law (Chapter 7, Article 249):

'The Managers shall prepare the balance sheet and loss and profit accounts of the company for each fiscal year as well as a report on the activity of the company, its financial position and their suggestions regarding the distribution of the profits within two months from the expiry of the fiscal year.

The managers shall send the copy of these documents and copy of the report prepared by the supervision committee, if any, and copy of the accounts controller report to the Ministry of Economy and Commerce and to each partner, within one month from preparing the above documents. Each partner is entitled to demand the managers to call the partners for a meeting to discuss such documents.'

FILING REQUIREMENTS

For Public Shareholding Companies, as per the Commercial Companies Law (Chapter 5, Article 126):

‘The Board Chairman should publish the balance sheet, loss and profit accounts, a summary about the report of the board of directors and complete text of the report of the account auditors in two local newspapers published in Arabic, minimum 15 days prior to the meeting of the general assembly. ‘

A copy of these documents to be submitted to the Ministry.

The agenda of the annual meeting of the general assembly should include the following issues:

1. Hear the report of the Board of Directors about the activities of the company, its financial position during the year, report of the accounts auditors and ratify the same.
2. Discuss the company balance sheet, loss and profit accounts and ratify the same.
3. Elect the members of the board needed.
4. Appoint accounts auditors and define their wages.
5. Look to the clearance of the board members.
6. Look into the suggestion of the board of directors regarding the distribution of the profits and pass the same.

FILING REQUIREMENTS

For Public Shareholding Companies, as per the Commercial Companies Law (Chapter 5 – Section 6 Article 180):

‘As specified by its statute, the company shall have a fiscal year of not less than twelve months except for the first fiscal year.

The Board of Directors shall show in each fiscal year the balance sheet of the company, statement of profits and losses and a report on the company activities during the previous fiscal year ended and its financial status to the accounts controller at least two months prior to the general meeting of the company.

All these documents shall be signed by the chairman of board of directors and one of the members.’

AUDITOR’S RESPONSIBILITIES

An Auditor must report on every set of Accounts laid before the Company. The following points of opinion should be the composition of the report:

1. Whether the balance sheet and profit and loss account present a fair view of the financial position
2. That they are in agreement with the actual state of affairs of the Company
3. Whether they contain all that is required by law and the Company’s Articles of Association.
4. Whether the stock taking procedure has been conducted according to established principles
5. Whether regular accounts have been kept by the company

6. Whether he has obtained all the information which is considered necessary for the satisfactory performance of the auditor's duties
7. Whether the information contained in the report of the board of directors is in agreement with the accounting records of the company
8. Whether any violations of the provisions of law or the articles have occurred during the financial year in a manner as to influence the activity of financial standing of the company.

8 – UHY REPRESENTATION IN QATAR

CONTACT DETAILS

UHY Ammo & Co
Eshar Tower, Office No. 4 2nd Floor
B-ring Road Bldg. Al
Muntazah Area, P.O. Box 40344
Doha
Qatar
Tel: +974 4498 9453
Fax: +974 4498 9042
www.uhy-qa.com

Year established: 2014
Number of partners: 4
Total staff: 21

CONTACTS

Liaison contact: Abdulla Mubarak Al
Moadhadi
Email: abdulla@uhy-qa.com

Liaison contact: Mohamed Shady
Position: Executive Partner
Email: m.shady@uhy-qa.com

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FIRM

As a member firm of UHY International, UHY Ammo & Co. has a strong vision of achieving its target in terms of excellence in customer interaction and strengthening business ties in the different sectors in Qatar and across the Middle East. The Partners are leading the team expertise with extensive experience in Business Advisories, Audit and Tax Services. Jointly they have more than 12 years of collective experience involving them in and out of Qatar for business consultations and advisories. As of date, the firm has been housing highly qualified and certified public accountants and auditors, financial consultants, business development arm and administrative staff.

The UHY Ammo & Co. team is passionately committed and dedicated to be in focus with clients' specific needs and deliver with beyond the expectation outcome that enhances the competitive edge in their respective business fields.

SERVICE AREAS

- Audit & Assurance
 - > External Audit
 - > Financial Statements Review
 - > Internal Controls Review
 - > Risk Assessment and recommendations provision for Management
 - > Special Purpose Audit
 - > Regulatory Reports
 - > IFRS reporting
- Tax Advisory
- Financial Advisory
 - > Corporate Finance
 - > Valuation
 - > Reorganization and Re-structuring
 - > Feasibility Study
- Transaction Advisory



The network
for doing
business



> Due Diligence

- Other Service Areas
- > Accounting and Bookkeeping outsourcing
- > Business Plans with Business reviews
- > Company formations
- > Business Continuity Plans

PRINCIPAL OPERATING SECTORS

Accounting

LANGUAGES

English and Arabic

CURRENT PRINCIPAL CLIENTS

Confidentiality precludes disclosure in this document

BRIEF HISTORY OF FIRM

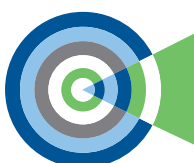
Prior to establishing Ammo & Co., the Partners of the firm have an extensive concentrated work background in the field of Finance, Audit, and Accounting.

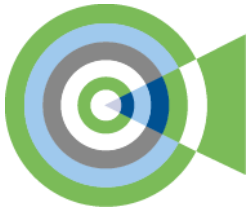
Mr. Mohamed Shady has worked with international companies as an auditor par excellence, managing the various auditing and financial assignments of prestigious companies in and around the Gulf Cooperation Council countries. With 15 years of professional experience in different auditing firms, he was responsible in analyzing the economy, business development planning, finance control, and risk supervision. He has performed strategy audits, internal audits, revenue audits, enterprise risk management, zero based budgeting, feasibility studies, and due diligences. He was able to design financial systems and preparation of manuals for clients belonging to different sectors. Major clients belong to industries such as Banking, Finance and Manufacturing.

Mr. Abdulla Mubarak Al Moadhadi, a Certified Public Accountant, was the former Financial Director for the Ministry of Interior and was responsible for formulating the financial budget and target, and ensured that the regulatory requirements of all statutory bodies are met. Having said that, he was also a former Ministry for Environment in Qatar and played a major role for his country.

Mr. Jumah Mubarak Al Maadhadi, has been working for 10 years in Qatar Central Bank with several departments but mainly in the Risk Management Department where he was able to plan, design, and implement an overall risk management process for the organization and currently holding the position as the Director for Internal Control Department.

They are the Partners who jointly decided to establish and make a difference in the Audit and Consultancy arena. With their combined expertise and extensive experience in their own fields and sectors, they have joined the UHY and formed UHY Ammo & Co.





LET US HELP YOU ACHIEVE FURTHER BUSINESS SUCCESS

To find out how UHY can assist your business, contact any of our member firms. You can visit us online at www.uhy.com to find contact details for all of our offices, or email us at info@uhy.com for further information.

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