Qatar – Withholding Tax (WHT) Statement in Dhareeba

Primary compliance drivers

- Resident companies, PEs, and government/public bodies must withhold WHT on qualifying payments to non-residents.

- WHT is a final tax deduction at source (typically 5% of gross), subject to treaty relief where applicable.

- If you owe a non-resident an amount that is subject to withholding tax (WHT) and you don't actually pay it, the law treats it as "deemed paid" 12 months after the contractual/payment due date. At that 12 month point, you must declare and remit the WHT even though no cash has been paid out yet.

- Operational dependency: WHT filings must reference contract notification / contract reporting (system may block if not linked).

- Late filing / payment creates penalty exposure and disrupts supplier settlement (certificate issuance delays).

15th day

Remit WHT + file the statement by the 15th day of the following month

5% (gross)

Standard WHT deduction rate (treaty relief may apply)

In-scope WHT scenarios (cross-border payments)

Who withholds

- Resident companies and permanent establishments (PEs).

- Government agencies and public bodies.

- Trigger: payment to a non-resident for activities unrelated to a PE in Qatar.

What is taxed

- Royalties, interest, commissions, and fees/payments for services performed wholly or partly in Qatar.

- Standard rate: 5% of gross amount (final withholding), subject to tax treaties.

- Outcome: WHT statement + payment → invoice, acknowledgement, and WHT certificate.

Operational decision rule

If a payment is to a non-resident (without a Qatar PE) and the royalty/service is used, utilised, or benefited in Qatar, withhold 5% (unless treaty relief applies), then file the WHT statement and remit by the 15th of the following month.

3) Data & documents to prepare (before you file)

Contract linkage

- Contract Declaration Reference No. (Dhareeba-generated).
- Internal contract reference + contract subject (pre-filled from reference).
- Counterparty legal name + country of residence.
- Confirm no PE in Qatar (or determine different treatment).

Payment & calculation

- Tax period (month) and transaction type (Cross Border / Local / Capital Assets).
- Invoice / payment dates; gross amount and currency (QAR / USD).
- WHT base and WHT amount (5% standard; treaty rate if approved).
- GL/AP mapping for withheld vs. remitted amounts.

Evidence & audit trail

- Executed contract / PO / invoice supporting the reference.
- Treaty support (e.g., supplier tax residence certificate) if claiming relief.
- Internal approval record (tax review + submitter).
- Retain invoice, acknowledgement, and WHT certificate from portal.

Registered vs. unregistered entry points

Registered taxpayer: Dashboard → Return/Statement → Withholding Tax Statement

Non-registered: Submit Contract Declaration first → TIN generated → file WHT statement

1 Sign in via NAS	**2** Select TIN	**3** Create statement	**4** Type + tax period
5 Add transactions	**6** Attach support	**7** Review summary	**8** Pay + submit

Output: Portal issues invoice + acknowledgement; WHT certificates become available under "My Certificates" (and notifications via SMS/email where enabled).

5) Controls to run (and common failure modes)

Minimum control set (recommended)

- Confirm counterparty is non-resident and payment is not attributable to a Qatar PE.
- Validate contract declaration reference exists and matches the payable/invoice.
- Validate tax period and transaction type selection (avoid mis-posting).
- Check treaty position (and evidence) before applying a reduced rate.
- Reconcile: gross base × rate = WHT withheld = WHT remitted; retain portal outputs.

Common failure modes

- Missed 15th-day deadline → late payment / filing exposure.
- Contract not reported → system blocks WHT submission or creates rework.
- Wrong contract reference → misalignment between WHT and contract reporting.
- Misclassification of "used/benefited in Qatar" → under/over-withholding risk.
- Treaty rate applied without evidence → challenge and re-assessment risk.

Next actions

1) Maintain a contract register that includes Dhareeba contract notification reference numbers.
2) Define RACI: AP owner → tax reviewer → portal submitter (with backup).
3) Standardize templates and pre-submission checks (period, type, reference, rate).