# Tenders in GCC & Tax Competitiveness



### Agenda

- Overview of GCC countries
- Project Tender Process in GCC
- Taxation in GCC

### Market Information

Country	GDP/Capita*	Population**	GDP World Rank*	Import of Goods & Services (% GDP)*	1 <sup>st</sup> Country of Import***
Saudi Arabia	\$20,540	28.3M	17 <sup>th</sup>	31%	EU
Kuwait	\$62,664	2.7M	48 <sup>th</sup>	21%	N/A
Qatar	\$92,501	1.6M	49 <sup>th</sup>	31% (in 2009)	EU
U.A.E.	\$45,653	8.2M	25 <sup>th</sup>	69% (in 2010)	EU

\* Source: World Bank Data Centre 2011

\*\* Source: UN Statistics 2011

\*\*\* Source: WTO 2011

## Operation, Tax and Legal Data

Country	Ownership	Tax Registration	Commercial License Registration	Rank in Difficulty of Starting Business*	Tax Rate	True after Tax Income Available	Tax Treaty with Canada	WHT Applicable
Saudi Arabia	100% Allowed	Relatively Easy	Relatively Difficult	78	20%	80%	No	5%/15%
Kuwait	Maximum 49%	Difficult	Difficult	142	15%	41.65%	Yes	No
Qatar	Maximum 49%	Difficult	Relatively Difficult	109	10%	44.10%	No	5%/7%
U.A.E.	Maximum 49%	Easy	Relatively Easy	22	0%	49%	Yes	No

<sup>\*</sup> Source World Bank Data Centre

### Competition

- Established and newly entered Asian players
- Opportunities for contacts under \$50M
- Use of databases to identify market specific competitors

## Developing the Strategy

- Contact contract department of potential clients
  - Prequalification forms to be filled
- Local resources
  - Embassy
  - Local chamber of commerce
  - Networking forums
- Local business development agent
- Joint Venture partnerships
- Local newspapers

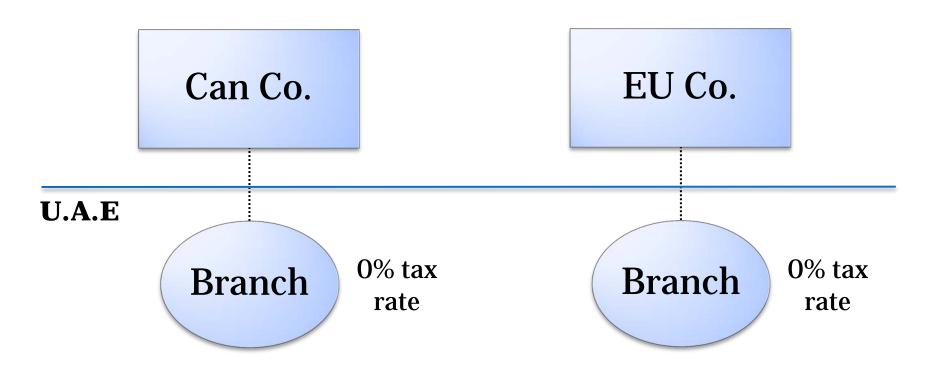
## Developing the Strategy

- Importance of local presence
- Initial investment of resources
- Pre-qualification is key, what does it entail?
- Prime contractor vs. subcontractor

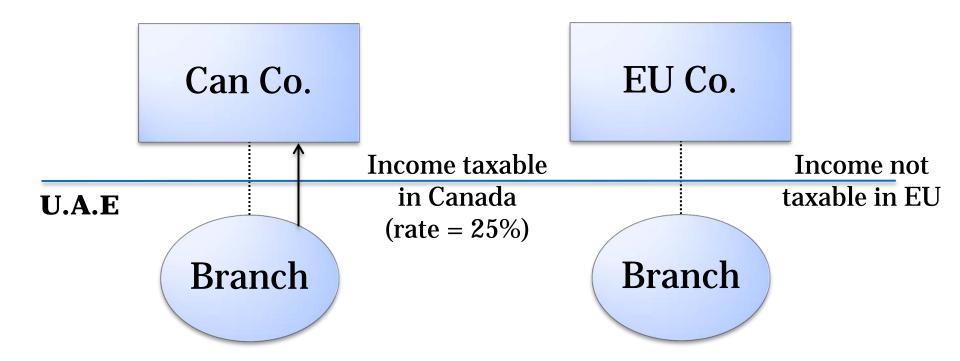
## Tax as a Competitive Strategy

Canadian Tax Regime	Major EU Tax Regimes
Worldwide system	Territorial system
Income from offshore branches are taxable in Canada	Income from offshore branches are <u>not</u> taxable in country of residence

#### Illustration



#### Illustration



## Numerical Example

Canadian Corporation		
Income earned in U.A.E	\$1,000,000	
Tax in U.A.E	\$0	
Tax in Canada (rate = 25%)	\$250,000	
<b>After-tax Cash</b>	\$750,000	

EU Corporation		
Income earned in U.A.E	\$1,000,000	
Tax in U.A.E	\$0	
Tax in EU (rate = 0%)	N/A	
<b>After-tax Cash</b>	\$1,000,000	

#### Saudi Situation

- Saudi Arabia effective tax rate of 24%
- Not a significant tax differential
- Withholding tax up to 15% (on gross income) for offshore services
- Canadian unfavorable FTC regime

## **Optimisation Strategies**

- Factors to consider
  - Current company's international presence
  - Future company's international plans
  - Which jurisdiction is targeted
  - Main competitors in the industry
  - Cost-benefit analysis
  - Appetite for tax optimization

### Questions?



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