

# ZAKAAT

Zakaat is fardh upon a person if s/he is A Muslim, An Adult, Sane, and owns wealth equal to the value of Nisaab. Nisaab is the amount of wealth, which makes one liable for payment of Zakaat and must remain in his/her possession for one Lunar year\*\*\*. N.B. The value for Nisaab varies according to fluctuation in market price of Gold/Silver.

## Value of Nisaab.

7 ½ Tolas gold = 87.48g

Price of gold on **25/04/18** is (a) **£30.54** per gm

Gold Nisaab = 87.48 x (a) = **£2671.64**

52½ Tolas silver 612.35g

Price of silver on **25/04/18** is (b) **£ 0.382** per gm

Silver Nisaab = 612.35 x (b) = **£233.92**

The lower of these two values, (c) **£233.92** is the value of Nisaab.

If one has in his/her possession mixed wealth (e.g. gold, silver, cash etc) equal to (c) **£233.92** that has remained in his/her possession for one whole lunar year then Zakaat of 2 ½ % (1/40) of the total aggregate balance (after deducting debts) is due.

<b>ZAKAAT CALCULATION TABLE</b>			
Cash in Hand	Any Currency acceptable in the Market	<b>£</b>	-
Cash at Bank	In any type of account	<b>£</b>	-
Gold/Silver	Jewellery/Ornaments/Cutlery / Coins etc.	<b>£</b>	-
Money owed to you		<b>£</b>	-
Shares & Stocks	See note in next column	<b>£</b>	-
Pensions & Retirement Plans		<b>£</b>	-
Trusts		<b>£</b>	-
Business Goods	See note in next column	<b>£</b>	-
<b>Total</b>	Add all the above	<b>£</b>	-
Less Debts	Money you owe others	<b>£</b>	-
<b>Amount Eligible for Zakaat</b>	Amount on Which Zakaat is Payable	<b>£</b>	-
<b>Zakaat at 2.5% of the above</b>	Amount eligible for Zakaat x 0.025	<b>£</b>	-

## Zakaat on Shares

If the shares are bought only for the sake of reselling them to make a profit (Capital Gain), then Zakaat will have to be paid on the market value of the shares. If shares are bought with the intention of benefiting from the dividend then, if the company is trading, e.g. if it is dealing in cloth, iron, steel, machinery goods, cement, or supplies electric power etc, then Zakaat will have to be paid on the market value of the shares and the dividend. However, machinery used in the business, factories/buildings, land, fixtures and fittings, and furniture are all exempt and one is allowed to subtract these from the total assets. (These figures can be obtained from the Annual Report). e.g.. If a share worth £100 comprises of the following, then Zakaat is only payable on £40.

Buildings	Machinery	Stock	Raw Materials	Cash
£30	£30	£15	£15	£10
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <span style="font-size: 2em;">←</span> <span style="text-align: center;"><b>Zakaat due on £40 only</b></span> <span style="font-size: 2em;">→</span> </div>				

If the company does not trade but realises rent (i.e. bus, train, air companies), then Zakat will only be paid on the dividend and not on the value of the shares.

\*\*\*If the wealth decreased lower than the Nisaab in the course of the Year but it was equivalent or more than the Nisaab in the beginning and at the end of the year, it will be considered as if he/she owned the Nisaab for the full year.

**WHITE GOLD:** Due to the fact that 75% of White Gold consists of REAL GOLD and 25% of other material – **ALL OF IT WILL BE CONSIDERED AS GOLD**, Hence ZAKAAT will **have to be given** on White Gold.

**BUSINESS GOODS:** What is bought with the intention of selling with the profit. If at the time of buying intention of business was not made it will not be defined as business goods.

**PROPERTIES:** If the property was bought with the intention of Renting and not for Reselling than Zakaat will only be liable on accumulative Rent and not on the value of the property.

