



DarusSalam Foundation

Zakâh Eligibility Self-Certification Form

Instructions for Completion

We are obliged under the Sharia Compliance Laws to collect certain information about each applicant's financial status to confirm eligibility of acceptance of Zakâh. Please complete the sections below as directed and provide any additional information that is requested. DarusSalam Foundation reviews each Self-Certification in confidence and makes decisions based on the information you provide in this application. If you have any questions about eligibility of receiving Zakâh, please refer to the accompanying Appendix for additional information. Please note applicants under the age of eighteen years of age, require signature of their parent or guardian.

Important Information:

1. All applications require submission of the first page of the applicant's most recent 1040 US Tax Form or if a dependent their parent/guardian's 1040 US Tax Form showing Adjusted Gross Income (AGI). Application decisions cannot be made without the required tax information.
2. A copy of the driver license or a valid picture ID needs to be attached to the application.
3. Self-Certification forms must be received by our office by personal submission or mailed to 21W525 North Ave. Lombard, IL 60148.

Self-Certification

Section 1: Identification

Personal Information:

Full Legal Name
(dd/mm/yyyy)

Date of Birth

Residence Address:

Number/Street

City/Town

State/Province/County

Zip Code

Country

Additional Information:

Occupation/Job

Driver License Number¹

Telephone

Email

Section 2: Declaration

Please initial (a) (b) as appropriate.

(a) _____ I confirm that **I do not** meet or exceed the Zakâh Qualifying threshold

(b) _____ I confirm that **I qualify** as a person who is entitled to receive Zakâh

By signing below, I am stating that the information outlined above is accurate, and that the amount funds we are requesting is necessary. We realize that funds for financial assistance are very limited and that receiving the full amount of funds requested is not guaranteed.

I declare that the information provided in this form is to the best of my knowledge and belief, accurate and complete. I undertake to advise the recipient promptly and provide an updated Self-Certification form within 30 days where any change in circumstances occurs which causes any of the information contained in this form to be inaccurate or incomplete.

Applicant's Signature: _____

Parent/Guardian's Signature: _____

Date: (dd/mm/yyyy): _____

¹ A copy of the driver license or a valid picture ID needs to be attached to the application.

Appendix

Guideline to Calculating Zakâh

When a person owns Surplus Zakâtable Wealth/Assets to the value of Nisâb Rate for the duration of One Islamic Year, Zakâh of 2.5% is due on that Surplus Zakâtable Wealth on that particular year-end date. Such a person is considered as a Wealthy Person and is obliged to disburse the 2.5% Zakâh to the recipients of Zakâh. Zakâtable wealth from which Current Liabilities are deducted is classified as Surplus Zakâtable Wealth.

ZAKÂTABLE ASSETS:

- 1) CASH: Savings, cash on hand, petty cash, cash at bank, saved income from property investments, saved dividends from investments.
- 2) STOCK IN TRADE: Stock used for trading, investments in stock/asset shares and commodities, agricultural produce for trade, etc.
- 3) Properties that are leased, fixtures and fittings, investments in leased assets, etc. are not considered as Stock in Trade.
- 4) Properties purchased for resale are classified as Stock in Trade. Stock in Trade is calculated on the Selling Price of the trader.
- 5) GOLD: Jewellery or items that are 50% or more gold content, Kruger Coins, gold ornaments, etc.
- 6) SILVER: Jewellery or items that are 50% or more silver content, silver coins, silver ornaments, etc.
- 7) DEBTORS AND LOANS: Monies that are owed to you (private loans), trade debtors, etc. There is no Zakâh on debts that are written off, or debts that are denied by the debtor and there is no evidence to prove that he owes. However, if such a written-off debt is recouped after many years then there is no Zakâh on it for the past years; but Zakâh will be due on it for the current Zakâtable year.
- 8) LIVESTOCK: Livestock such as: goats, sheep, cows, bulls and camels for breeding purposes. The local Ulama should be consulted with regards to what amount of Zakâh is due on them. Livestock for trade purposes is treated as stock in trade.

NON-ZAKÂTABLE ASSETS:

- 1) Precious items not for resale, such as precious stones, artworks, paintings, antiques, stamp collection, etc.
- 2) Money collection that is not a legal tender.
- 3) Dwelling, motor vehicles, furniture, household effects, personal items (that are not gold/silver), fixtures and fittings, machinery.
- 4) Harâm wealth (interest, etc.).
- 5) Non-Gold/Silver jewellery such as platinum, titanium, 9 carat gold jewellery (gold content is minority), etc.

CURRENT LIABILITIES:

- 1) Money that one owes to his creditor, whether the debt incurred was for private or trade purposes.
- 2) CURRENT LIABILITY refers to the amount that one is required to repay within one Islamic Year from the date his Zakâh is due. (e.g. The outstanding liability on a home loan is \$500,000.00 which is being re-paid in monthly payments of \$2,000.00.
 - a) The current liability which will be deducted for Zakâh purposes is \$24,000 ($\$2,000.00 \times 12$ months).
- 3) Money that one is required to pay for any expenses incurred for the month, such as rent, phone bills, electricity, water, gas, school fees, etc.

NISÂB (Zakâh Qualifying threshold):

- 1) If a person owns a combination of the above-mentioned Zakâtable wealth then his Nisâb Rate (Zakâh Qualifying Threshold) would be the value of 612.36 grams of Silver (= 200 Dirhams).
- 2) The equivalent Dollar value of 612.36 grams of Silver is updated hourly on the DarusSalam Foundation homepage (www.DSFnd.org).
- 3) If a person owns only gold then the Nisâb for his gold is 87.48 grams of gold.
- 4) If a person owns only Silver then the Nisâb for his Silver is 612.36 grams of Silver.

VALUATION OF GOLD:

- 1) Zakâh is due on 24, 22, 21, 18 and 14 carat gold.
- 2) Establish the carats and weights of all the gold items separately by a jeweller.
- 3) Cluster/total the weights of each carat.
- 4) Acquire the price per gram of each carat for that particular date on which Zakâh is due.
- 5) The price of gold for each carat can be acquired online at www.goldprice.org
- 6) Multiply the total grams of each carat to the value of that particular carat (per gram).
- 7) Add all the values together to give you the total value of gold.

MISCELLANEOUS:

- 1) The Zakâh donor should himself disburse his Zakâh to a recipient of Zakâh. If, however, he does not know of anyone or is unable to dispose of it correctly then he may appoint an agent to dispose of it on his behalf. The Zakâh donor should appoint such an agent that will not misappropriate his Zakâh.
- 2) Zakâh will not be discharged on behalf of the Zakâh donor if the agent misappropriates his Zakâh.
- 3) Zakâh cannot be used for administration costs incurred in disbursing Zakâh to its recipients. However, Lillâh or a special donation for this purpose could be utilized. It is advisable that the Zakâh donor gives his agent a donation to cover costs involved in disbursing of his Zakâh.
- 4) It is more rewarding to distribute one's Zakâh to a family member or a debtor who is eligible to receive Zakâh.
- 5) It is not permissible to give one's Zakâh to one's spouse, parents and offspring.
- 6) Zakâh cannot be given to a person not eligible to receive Zakâh.

PERSONS WHO CANNOT RECEIVE ZAKAT:

- Zakat cannot be given to parents, grandfather, etc., or to one's children and grandchildren. A husband and wife cannot give Zakat to each other.
- Zakat contributions cannot be given to such institutions or organizations who do not give the rightful recipients (Masaarif) possession of Zakat, but instead use Zakat funds for construction, investment or salaries.
- Zakat cannot be given to non-Muslims. The same ruling applies to Waajib Sadaqah (charity), i.e., Sadaqatul Fitr, Kaffarah, Ush'r and Naz'r. Naf'l Sadaqah could be given to non-Muslims.
- If one cannot determine whether the recipient is needy or not, then it is better to make certain before giving him Zakat. If Zakat is given without inquiry and subsequently it is known that the recipient is wealthy the Zakat is not valid. It has to be given again.
- Zakat will not be fulfilled by purchasing books for an institution, or land purchased for public utility and made Wak'f.
- Zakat cannot be used for the Kaf'n of a deceased person who has no heirs, because at that time he/she cannot become the owner.
- A dead person's debt cannot be paid from Zakat.

PERSONS WHO ARE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE ZAKAT:

- **Fuqaraa:** Those who own property in excess of basic necessities but below the value of Nisab.
- **Masakeen:** Persons of extreme poverty who possess no wealth whatsoever.
- **Aamileen:** (Zakat collector) Those persons who are appointed by an Islamic Head of State or Government to collect Zakat. It is not necessary that this be a needy person.
- **Muallafatul Quloob:** Those poor and needy persons who are given Zakat with the intentions of solidifying their hearts because they maybe recently converted to Islam or to bring them closer to Islam.
- **Ar-Riqaab:** slaves whose masters have agreed to set them free on a payment of a fixed amount. Zakat may be used to purchase their freedom.
- **Ibnus-Sabeel:** A traveler, who, whilst wealthy at his residence, is stranded and in need of financial assistance.
- **Al Ghaarimeen:** A person whose debts exceeds his assets and his net assets (after deducting his liabilities) is below the Nisab limit. To determine whether a person qualifies, his basic necessities of life (house, furniture, clothes, vehicle, etc.) will not be taken into account. It is conditional that the debts were not created for any un-Islamic or sinful purpose.
- **Fi Sabeelillah:** Those who are away from home in the path of Allah. Those in Jihaad, those seeking knowledge or a stranded Haji may be assist with Zakat if they are in need.

Zakât Calculation Table

	Assets	Zakâtable/ Non-Zakâtable	Zakâtable Value
		Non-Zakâtable	-----
1	House	Non-Zakâtable	-----
2	Property (not for resale)	Non-Zakâtable	-----
3	Furniture, Household effects, personal clothing	Non-Zakâtable	-----
4	Automobiles (not for re-sale)	Non-Zakâtable	-----
5	Gold coins	Zakâtable	\$
6	Gold Jewellery:		-----
	a) 24 Carat	Zakâtable	\$
	b) 22 Carat	Zakâtable	\$
	c) 18 Carat	Zakâtable	\$
	d) 14 Carat	Zakâtable	\$
7	Silver	Zakâtable	\$
8	Diamonds, gem stones (not for re-sale)	Non-Zakâtable	-----
9	Cash on hand and at the Bank	Zakâtable	\$
10	Saved rentals / Dividends	Zakâtable	\$
11	Stock in trade	Zakâtable	\$
12	Machinery, fixtures & fittings, tools of trade	Non-Zakâtable	-----
13	Debtors	Zakâtable	\$
14	Investments	Zakâtable	\$
15	Hobbies:		-----
	a) Coin/Notes Collection (non-legal tender)	Non-Zakâtable	-----
	b) Paintings	Non-Zakâtable	-----
	c) Stamp Collection	Non-Zakâtable	-----
	d) Cars	Non-Zakâtable	-----
16	Livestock	Zakâtable	\$
17	Other		\$
	Total Zakâtable Assets		\$

	Current Liabilities	Total Value	Deductable Value
18	Loan on House		\$
19	Loan on Motor Vehicle		\$
20	Personal Creditors		\$
21	Trade Creditors		\$
22	Installments on Credit Purchases		\$
23	Other		\$
	Total Deductable Liabilities		\$

	Zakâh Calculation	Amount
24	Total Zakâtable Assets	\$
25	Less Total Deductable Liabilities	\$
26	Total Zakâtable Amount	\$
	Zakâh Due (2.5% of Total Zakâtable Amount)	\$

If the value in line 26 (Total Zakâtable Amount) is **below** the Zakah Nisab (Zakâh Qualifying Threshold), you may be eligible to receive Zakâh.

This table is downloadable from: www.DSFnd.org

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