1. The Zakat treatment guideline for investments is based on which Ministerial Resolution?

a) No. 2082

b) No. 2216

c) No. 2502

d) No. 3144

Answer: c) No. 2502

2. For arbitrary-assessed Zakat payers, Zakat is based on which of the following calculations?

a) Income only

b) Capital only

c) Sales and a percentage of sales

d) Total liabilities

Answer: c) Sales and a percentage of sales

3. What is the minimum Zakat assessment for arbitrary-assessed Zakat payers?

a) SAR 100

b) SAR 250

c) SAR 500

d) SAR 1,000

Answer: c) SAR 500

4. What method is used for Zakat calculation if the Zakat payer lacks commercial books?

a) Estimated capital method

b) Direct income calculation

c) Gross profit calculation

d) Net asset valuation

Answer: a) Estimated capital method

5. Zakat base for arbitrary-assessed Zakat payers without financial records is based on:

a) Average expenses

b) Total income

c) Capital

d) Estimated sales and imports

Answer: d) Estimated sales and imports

6. How is the Zakat base calculated if total sales are SAR 1,000,000?

a) Sales / 10

b) Sales / 8

c) Sales x 15%

d) Sales / 8 + (Sales x 15%)

Answer: d) Sales / 8 + (Sales x 15%)

7. When sales data is not available, which source is used?

a) Income statements

b) POS data

c) Payroll records

d) Expense reports

Answer: b) POS data

8. If a Zakat payer has no recorded labor or activity, the minimum Zakat is:

a) SAR 250

b) SAR 500

c) SAR 750

d) SAR 1,000

Answer: b) SAR 500

9. The Zakat year begins:

a) On January 1st

b) On first sales

c) With the issuance of commercial registration or licenses

d) When capital is spent

Answer: c) With the issuance of commercial registration or licenses

10. Arbitrarily assessed Zakat is calculated using:

a) Zakat base and rate

b) Adjusted gross income

c) Commercial assets

d) Sales revenue and imports

Answer: d) Sales revenue and imports

11. The shift from arbitrary assessment to regular accounting for Zakat requires:

a) An audit report

b) Permission from Zakat authority

c) Request before year-end

d) Approval from tax committee

Answer: c) Request before year-end

12. Zakat treatment of investments relies on:

a) Market value

b) Capital

c) Sales revenue

d) Commercial asset value

Answer: d) Commercial asset value

13. A Zakat payer's fiscal year must be a minimum of:

a) 354 days

b) 300 days

c) 200 days

d) 360 days

Answer: a) 354 days

14. When a Zakat payer lacks VAT data, sales are estimated by:

a) Income average

b) Employee count x 5000

c) POS data and contracts

d) Payroll data

Answer: c) POS data and contracts

15. Zakat assessment minimum limit is SAR:

a) 500

b) 1000

c) 750

d) 200

Answer: a) 500

16. For Zakat, the fiscal year is based on:

a) Gregorian year only

b) Hijri year or Zakat payer choice

c) Fiscal year ending on January

d) Financial calendar of Saudi Arabia

Answer: b) Hijri year or Zakat payer choice

17. Sales data from VAT returns is considered for:

a) Income tax only

b) Zakat base calculation

c) Investment assessment

d) Annual profit

Answer: b) Zakat base calculation

18. Minimum Zakat is assessed even if:

a) There is no registered labor

b) No income

c) No commercial records

d) Only international sales

Answer: a) There is no registered labor

19. Shifting from arbitrary to regular Zakat assessment requires:

a) Governor approval

b) Director approval

c) GOSI certification

d) No approval required

Answer: a) Governor approval

20. Imports for Zakat purposes are calculated as:

a) Total imports x 120%

b) Total imports x 110%

c) Total imports x 115%

d) Imports x 10%

Answer: c) Total imports x 115%

21. Purchases recorded for VAT are included in Zakat calculations at:

a) Full amount

b) Half amount

c) Adjusted for inflation

d) 115% of value

Answer: d) 115% of value

22. What entity approves objections to Zakat calculations?

a) Tax Committee

b) Settlement Committee

c) Legal Authority

d) Zakat Authority

Answer: b) Settlement Committee

23. Imports recorded in Zakat calculations use data from:

a) Ministry of Commerce

b) General Customs Authority

c) POS data

d) National exports agency

Answer: b) General Customs Authority

24. Employee count for Zakat is recorded through:

a) Payroll records

b) HR department

c) Social Insurance data

d) Tax receipts

Answer: c) Social Insurance data

25. Zakat for companies without activity defaults to:

a) Higher tax rates

b) Regular Zakat base

c) Minimum assessment

d) Special rates

Answer: c) Minimum assessment

26. The formula for arbitrary-assessed Zakat includes:

a) Revenue / 10

b) Total assets

c) Sales / 8 + (Sales x 15%)

d) Gross income

Answer: c) Sales / 8 + (Sales x 15%)

27. Zakat for non-trading investments uses:

a) Estimated sales only

b) Current asset value

c) Historical costs

d) Revenue and fair value

Answer: d) Revenue and fair value

28. If no VAT data is available, sales are calculated using:

a) Income projections

b) Historical data

c) POS and government platforms

d) Minimum tax requirements

Answer: c) POS and government platforms

29. Minimum limit for Zakat includes an assessment if:

a) Sales exceed SAR 500

b) No imports are recorded

c) No employees are listed

d) Zakat exceeds capital

Answer: c) No employees are listed

30. Arbitrary assessment may use which data?

a) Tax-only data

b) Employee count only

c) Sales and POS data

d) Contractor expenses

Answer: c) Sales and POS data

31. Investment Zakat requires estimation based on:

a) Only cash flow

b) Commercial records

c) Capital amount

d) Asset-based valuation

Answer: d) Asset-based valuation

32. The Zakat payer's fiscal year duration impacts:

a) Income estimation

b) Capital projection

c) Zakat liability

d) Dividend calculations

Answer: c) Zakat liability

33. Zakat returns and declarations must be filed by:

a) End of the fiscal year

b) Within 3 months

c) Before 120 days

d) Only on approval

Answer: c) Before 120 days

34. Investments exempt from Zakat are based on:

a) Government grants

b) Short-term income

c) Foreign expenses

d) Deductible assets

Answer: d) Deductible assets

35. For Zakat, only sales and imports are:

a) Taxed fully

b) Adjusted at 120%

c) Considered if recorded

d) Added to base directly

Answer: c) Considered if recorded

36. A Zakat year may be adjusted if:

a) Fiscal period is short

b) Income is less than expenses

c) Annual expenses increase

d) Exceeds 354 days

Answer: d) Exceeds 354 days

37. If no activity is recorded, minimum Zakat is:

a) Adjusted

b) Deferred

c) SAR 500

d) Waived

Answer: c) SAR 500

38. Adjustments to Zakat base are mandatory for:

a) Historical losses

b) Investment income

c) Capital depreciation

d) Commercial asset valuations

Answer: d) Commercial asset valuations

39. General Authority manages Zakat through:

a) Only online returns

b) Custom tax offices

c) Commercial transactions

d) Specialized assessment

Answer: d) Specialized assessment

40. Investments recorded for Zakat must include:

a) Only profits

b) Only liabilities

c) Full asset value

d) Year-end valuations

Answer: c) Full asset value