1. What is the purpose of Zakat?

* A. Tax Collection
* B. Charity
* C. Financial worship and social solidarity
* D. Business regulation

Answer: C

2. Who is responsible for the levy and collection of Zakat in Saudi Arabia?

* A. Ministry of Finance
* B. General Authority of Zakat & Tax
* C. Royal Court
* D. National Bank

Answer: B

3. According to Islamic Sharia, Zakat is primarily intended to:

* A. Promote charity
* B. Fund business investments
* C. Fight poverty and support the needy
* D. None of the above

Answer: C

4. Zakat is the \_\_\_\_ pillar of Islam.

* A. First
* B. Second
* C. Third
* D. Fourth

Answer: C

5. What is the percentage rate of Zakat usually applied to Zakatable assets?

* A. 1%
* B. 2.5%
* C. 5%
* D. 7%

Answer: B

6. The Zakat year consists of how many lunar months?

* A. 10 months
* B. 12 months
* C. 14 months
* D. 11 months

Answer: B

7. Which of the following items is NOT included in the Zakat base?

* A. Fixed Assets
* B. Cash in hand
* C. Inventory
* D. Loans received

Answer: A

8. What does Al-Hawl refer to in the context of Zakat?

* A. A fiscal quarter
* B. A complete Hijri year
* C. A week
* D. A month

Answer: B

9. Who can issue a certificate exempting a payer from Zakat?

* A. Ministry of Finance
* B. General Authority of Zakat & Tax
* C. Company’s accountant
* D. Zakat payer

Answer: B

10. How is the Zakat base calculated using the Direct Method?

* A. By deducting obligations from Zakatable assets
* B. By adding all non-Zakatable assets
* C. Using only profits
* D. None of these

Answer: A

11. What is the main reason for calculating Zakat?

* A. To encourage saving
* B. To promote business growth
* C. To support the needy and achieve social solidarity
* D. To regulate foreign investments

Answer: C

12. Which of the following is included in the Zakat base calculation?

* A. External financing sources
* B. Revenue from loans
* C. Sales revenue
* D. Only personal expenses

Answer: A

13. For a Zakat payer with commercial books, what method is used for calculating the Zakat base?

* A. Deductibles Method
* B. Addition and Deduction Method
* C. Direct Funding Method
* D. Accounts Method

Answer: B

14. When is a Zakat declaration required to be submitted?

* A. Every month
* B. Annually
* C. Only when requested
* D. Every five years

Answer: B

15. In the case of no commercial books, which method does the General Authority use for calculating Zakat?

* A. Assumed Base Method
* B. Average Calculation Method
* C. Deemed Calculation Method
* D. Manual Calculation

Answer: C

16. Which of the following items are considered deductible assets?

* A. Fixed assets used in the business
* B. All cash on hand
* C. External investment only
* D. Company’s profits

Answer: A

17. What is the purpose of Zakat-related obligations?

* A. To reduce the Zakat base
* B. To determine the total income
* C. To regulate capital inflow
* D. To identify taxable income

Answer: A

18. Which of the following is NOT subject to Zakat?

* A. Personal savings
* B. Business profits
* C. Inventory for sale
* D. Property under development

Answer: A

19. What percentage is used for Zakat on adjusted profit?

* A. 1%
* B. 5%
* C. 2.5%
* D. 10%

Answer: C

20. Which authority is authorized to oversee and ensure Zakat compliance?

* A. Ministry of Commerce
* B. General Authority of Zakat & Tax
* C. Local Municipality
* D. Private Auditors

Answer: B

21. What is the main reason for calculating Zakat?

* A. To encourage saving
* B. To promote business growth
* C. To support the needy and achieve social solidarity
* D. To regulate foreign investments

Answer: C

22. Which of the following is included in the Zakat base calculation?

* A. External financing sources
* B. Revenue from loans
* C. Sales revenue
* D. Only personal expenses

Answer: A

23. For a Zakat payer with commercial books, what method is used for calculating the Zakat base?

* A. Deductibles Method
* B. Addition and Deduction Method
* C. Direct Funding Method
* D. Accounts Method

Answer: B

24. When is a Zakat declaration required to be submitted?

* A. Every month
* B. Annually
* C. Only when requested
* D. Every five years

Answer: B

25. In the case of no commercial books, which method does the General Authority use for calculating Zakat?

* A. Assumed Base Method
* B. Average Calculation Method
* C. Deemed Calculation Method
* D. Manual Calculation

Answer: C

26. Which of the following items are considered deductible assets?

* A. Fixed assets used in the business
* B. All cash on hand
* C. External investment only
* D. Company’s profits

Answer: A

27. What is the purpose of Zakat-related obligations?

* A. To reduce the Zakat base
* B. To determine the total income
* C. To regulate capital inflow
* D. To identify taxable income

Answer: A

28. Which of the following is NOT subject to Zakat?

* A. Personal savings
* B. Business profits
* C. Inventory for sale
* D. Property under development

Answer: A

29. What percentage is used for Zakat on adjusted profit?

* A. 1%
* B. 5%
* C. 2.5%
* D. 10%

Answer: C

30. Which authority is authorized to oversee and ensure Zakat compliance?

* A. Ministry of Commerce
* B. General Authority of Zakat & Tax
* C. Local Municipality
* D. Private Auditors

Answer: B

31. Which document needs to be filed by a Zakat payer to declare their Zakat base?

* A. Zakat Statement
* B. Annual Zakat Report
* C. Zakat Declaration
* D. Income Statement

Answer: C

32. How does the Authority handle cases where a Zakat payer does not maintain commercial books?

* A. Uses deemed calculation
* B. Issues a fine
* C. Requests external audit
* D. Exempts from Zakat

Answer: A

33. What is the penalty for failure to submit Zakat declarations on time?

* A. Increased Zakat base
* B. Late fee penalty
* C. Exemption from Zakat
* D. There is no penalty

Answer: B

34. If a Zakat payer has an obligation that finances deductible assets, it will be:

* A. Added to Zakat base
* B. Ignored
* C. Deducted from Zakat base
* D. Doubled

Answer: A

35. Which of the following expenses may be deducted for Zakat purposes?

* A. Capital expenses
* B. Personal expenses
* C. Necessary business expenses
* D. Unverified expenses

Answer: C

36. What is required for salaries of partners to be deducted?

* A. Registration with General Organization for Social Insurance
* B. Payment by cash
* C. Declaration by the owner
* D. None of the above

Answer: A

37. The base for calculating Zakat for companies is generally:

* A. The company's total revenue
* B. The Zakatable assets minus deductible liabilities
* C. Total income minus expenses
* D. Only capital investments

Answer: B

38. What term describes the fiscal year for Zakat purposes?

* A. Zakat Year
* B. Gregorian Year
* C. Financial Period
* D. Fiscal Cycle

Answer: A

39. In case of foreign investments, Zakat is applied only if:

* A. The investment is short-term
* B. Zakat is not paid in the home country
* C. It is trading stock
* D. The profit is reinvested

Answer: B

40. Which assets are considered non-Zakatable?

* A. Fixed assets used in the business
* B. Inventory
* C. Cash reserves
* D. Trade receivables

Answer: A