

Lesson 50

Topic; **Khums**

2. Halal wealth mixed with Haram

If halal wealth is mixed up with haram to such an extent that the owner of the wealth **does not know the haram wealth and its amount**, it is obligatory to give the khums on the total sum.

3. Minerals

If minerals – such as gold, silver, coal, and suchlike are mined to the extent that the *hadd al-nisab* (threshold level) is reached, then it is mandatory to give khums, after deducting the mining extraction costs.

The threshold – or *nisab* – is [the market value of] 15 common mithqals of gold.

4. Gemstones obtained through diving in the sea if it's equivalent to three-quarters of a common *mithqal* of gold.

A *mithqal* is a unit of weight. One common (*sayrafi*) *mithqal* is 4.8 grams approximately. [There is also the shar'ie *mithqal* which is 3.6 grams approximately.]

5. Treasure Troves

If a treasure trove is found on land that does not belong to anyone, then it belongs to the finder and he must pay khums on it.

The *nisab* or threshold of the treasure trove, regardless of whether it is gold or silver is the first *nisab* of these two.

6. The Land that a Dhimmi Purchases from a Muslim

A *dhimmi* is a non-Muslim who lives under the protection of the Islamic Government.

7. Spoils of War

If one obtains some wealth as a gift, and some of it remains surplus to his annual expenditure, he should pay khums on the surplus.

If the foodstuff one has bought and stockpiled for his needs for the year exceeds his actual need, then it is obligatory for him to khums the surplus as a precaution.

Disposal of Khums

Sayyids' Share

It is mandatory to give this share to the **Sayyid who is poor**, or the Sayyid who is orphan and poor, or to those Sayyids who are **stranded** without money in the course of a journey.

Imam's Share

The other half of the khums is the **share of the Imam**, and during this era it is given to the **fully qualified mujtahid** who meets all criteria, or it is spent on matters permitted by that mujtahid.

