

In principle, if a person is genuinely unable to fast due to old age or a chronic illness, he / she will be excused from fasting.

If the person is expected to recover from such illness, then it will be necessary to perform Qadha for each missed fast. However, if there no hope of recovery, then Fidya must be paid for every missed fast.

If one is able to make Qadha of the fasts during winter when the days are shorter, then one should do so. If this is still not possible, only then one must pay the Fidya for each fast that was missed.

Pregnant and breastfeeding women are exempted from fasting during the month of Ramadhan if it is established that it is harmful to them or their child. Such women have to make Qadha (make up) for all missed fasts later when they are able to. They cannot offer Fidya for the missed fasts.

Those who intend to send their Fidya abroad will calculate the Fidya based on the value of their country / city of residence.

The value of Fidya for each fast is the same as Sadaqatul Fitr, which is the value of 1.75 kg of wheat or wheat flour or 3.5 kg of barley or their equivalent value in one's area / country.

It is permissible to give the Fidya of multiple fasts to one person. Likewise, it is permissible to divide one Fidya amount among multiple persons.

Fidya may be given in cash or kind.

Fidya may only be given to Muslims who are eligible for Zakah.

It is not permissible to give the Fidya of the fasts of Ramadhan before the commencement of Ramadhan.

The Fidya of the entire month of Ramadhan may be given after the commencement of Ramadhan.

Fidya for the past years will be given in accordance to the current value.

[Baddul Muhtar, Narul Khah, Almanul Fatawa 6/471, 441-43, 449] 9/291-92 - MH Saeed, Kibayatul Muht 6/181-43 [Fatawa Rahimiyyah 7/271, 10/275-76 - Muhte] Fatawa DU2 3/234 - ZamZam)