

العشور في الإسلام وأثاره في التنمية الاقتصادية

Values of custom duty in Islam and its impact on the economic development.

كليم الله*

د. عرفان الله**

Abstract

Islam advocates to have free trade between countries and trade transactions should be conducted without restrictions and custom duties. But Iran and Rome governments would levy duties on trade items imported by Muslims traders. The Islamic states had made these duties only Muslim traders-specific as the non-Muslim traders would have to pay no such taxes or duties on their trade transactions. As a result, the citizens of the Muslim states would face losses in their business while the non-Muslims stood protected.

Abu Musa (RA) sent a letter to Hazrat Umar (RA) and governors apprising them about the entire case and identified the lacunas of trade policy which was rectified and reshaped. Hazrat Umar (RA) also sent a reply to Abu Musa as well as to all the governors' copies of the reply. According to the sayings of Hazrat Umar's (R.A) not only Muslim countries but also non-Muslim countries will continue their business but also imposed custom duties with the concession that custom duties will be received only once in a year if they pay their visits several times in a year. An agreement will be signed for receipt of the payment .The condition for the custom duties was that it will not less than two hundred dirhams or twenty misqals .for the justification of the import tax Islamic thinkers say that it is the security fees for importers. Besides these custom duties will also be a source of income for Bait-ul-mal.in the light the above description it crystal clear that Hazrat Umar (RA) is the pioneer of custom duties. But there is great difference between the custom duties of Hazrat Umar (RA) and of the present day both are quite different from one another. All the detail will be available in the coming article.

*طالب لمرحلة الدكتوراة بقسم الدراسات الاسلامية بجامعة بنون باكستان

**الاستاد المساعد بقسم الدراسات الاسلامية، بجامعة بنون باكستان