## Book of Fasting from al-Durar al-Bahīyah of Imām al-Shawkānī (d.1250H)

فَصْلٌ يَجِبُ عَلَى مَنْ أَفَطَرَ لِعُذْرٍ شَرْعِيٍّ أَنْ يَقضَى . وَالفِطْرُ لِلمُسافِرِ وَنَحوِهِ رُخصةً إِلَّا أَنْ يَخشَى التَّلفَ أَوِ الضَّعفَ عَنِ القتالِ فَعَزِيمة . وَمَنْ مَاتَ وَعَليهِ صَوْمٌ صَامَ عَنهُ وَلِيَّهُ . وَالكبيرُ العاجِزُ عن الأَداءِ والقَضاءِ يُكَفِّرُ عَنْ كلِّ يَوْمِ بإطْعامِ مِسكينٍ .

It is compulsory for the one who breaks their fast due to a legitimate Islamic reason to make up that fast. Not fasting for the traveller or those who fall under this ruling is a concession unless they fear for their lives or fatigue that will prevent them from fighting [during a military campaign], as under these circumstances it is mandatory to not fast. Whoever dies whilst they still owe days for missed fasts, then their guardian should fast on their behalf. The elderly person who is unable to fast and make up these days should offer an expiation, which is to feed a poor person for each day missed.

Notes:			

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