TWETY-FIRST CONGRESS OF THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

THIRD SPECIAL SESSION, 2019

C.B. NO. 21-79

A BILL FOR AN ACT

To further amend title 54 of the Code of the Federated States of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, by enacting a new chapter 5 to establish the Net Profit Tax Act of 2019, and for other purposes. BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS OF THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA: 1 Section 1. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States 2 of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by 3 enacting a new chapter 5 entitled "Taxation of Net Profits." 4 Chapter 5 of title 54 of the Code of the Section 2. 5 Federated States of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is 6 hereby amended by designating sections 511 to 515 as subchapter 7 I entitled "General Provisions." 8 Section 3. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States 9 of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by 10 enacting a new section 511 to read as follows: 11 "Section 511. Short title. This chapter may be cited as the 'Net Profit Tax Act of 2019'." 12 13 Section 4. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States 14 of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by 15 enacting a new section 512 to read as follows: "Section 512. Definitions. 16 17 Wherever used in this chapter, except where otherwise 18 specified, unless the subject matter, context, or

19 sense otherwise requires:

CBL 21-82 (a)

1	(1) 'Associate' has the meaning in section 515 of
2	this title.
3	(2) 'Business' includes any profession, trade,
4	manufacturing, or other undertaking carried on for
5	pecuniary profit, but not including employment.
6	(3) 'Business asset' means an asset, whether of
7	revenue or capital nature, used in carrying on a
8	business, including inventory, a depreciable asset,
9	an intangible, or goodwill.
10	(4) 'CEO' means the Chief Executive Officer
11	appointed under section 731 of this title.
12	(5) 'Consideration received', in relation to a
13	business asset, has the meaning attributed to it in
14	section 553 of this title.
15	(6) 'Corporation' includes corporations and
16	companies authorized to issue stock and any other
17	business associations that limit the liability of
18	individual owners.
19	(7) 'Cost', in relation to a business asset, has
20	the meaning attributed to it in section 552 of this
21	title.
22	(8) 'Depreciable asset' means any tangible personal
23	property or that portion of a structural improvement
24	to real property that:
25	(a) has a useful life exceeding one year;

1	(b) is likely to lose value as a result of
2	normal wear and tear, or obsolescence; and
3	(c) is used solely to derive gross revenue.
4	(9) 'Disposal', in relation to a business asset,
5	has the meaning in section 551 of this title.
6	(10) 'Distribution', in relation to an entity,
7	includes a distribution of profits or entitlement to
8	income by an entity to a member of the entity.
9	(11) 'Employee' means any individual who, under the
10	usual common law rules applicable in the FSM in
11	determining an employer-employee relationship, has
12	the status of an employee, and includes the holder of
13	an office.
14	(12) 'Employment' means an employer-employee
15	relationship as determined under the usual common law
16	rules applicable in the FSM and includes activities
17	performed as the holder of an office.
18	(13) 'Entertainment' means the provision of food,
19	beverages, tobacco, amusement, recreation, or
20	hospitality of any kind.
21	(14) 'Entity' means a company, corporation,
22	partnership, unincorporated association or other
23	business entity, trust, or estate.
24	(15) 'exempt income' has the meaning in section 533.
25	(16) 'Finance lease' means a lease that is treated

1	under generally accepted accounting principles as a
2	finance lease and is so accounted for by the lessor
3	in its financial accounts.
4	(17) 'FSM' means the Federated States of Micronesia.
5	(18) 'Generally Accepted Accounting Principles' or
6	'GAAP' means those accounting principles currently
7	accepted by certified public accountants, which are
8	utilized by auditors practicing within the FSM;
9	PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that in the event International
10	Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) become generally
11	accepted by the financial/auditing entities within
12	the FSM and as prescribed by law or regulations, then
13	GAAP shall be modified by IFRS.
14	(19) 'Gross revenue' has the meaning attributed to
15	it in section 532 of this title.
16	(20) 'Industrial building' means a building that is
17	a depreciable asset used, available for use, or held
18	solely in carrying on:
19	(a) manufacturing operations;
20	(b) research and development into improved or
21	new methods of manufacture;
22	(c) mining operations (other than an
23	accommodation building); or
24	(d) a hotel business.
25	(21) 'Intangible' means:

1	(a) a patent, invention, design or model,
2	secret formula or process, trademark, copyright, or
3	other like property or right that has a limited
4	useful life and is used solely to derive gross
5	revenue;
6	(b) a customer list, distribution channel, or
7	unique name, symbol or picture, or other marketing
8	intangible that has a limited useful life and is used
9	solely to derive gross revenue;
10	(c) contractual rights (including arising as a
11	result of a prepayment of expenses) with a benefit
12	for a limited period but of more than one year that
13	are used solely to derive gross revenue; or
14	(d) an expenditure that provides an advantage
15	or benefit for a period of more than one year, other
16	than expenditure incurred to acquire any tangible
17	personal or real property, provided that the
18	property, right, or expenditure is used solely to
19	derive gross revenue.
20	(22) 'Interest' means:
21	(a) an amount, whether described as interest,
22	discount, premium, or otherwise, whether periodical
23	or a lump sum, as consideration for the use of money
24	or being given time to pay;
25	(b) an amount that is functionally equivalent

1	to an amount referred to in paragraph (a) of this
2	subsection;
3	(c) any amount treated as interest under
4	section 546 of this title; or
5	(d) a commitment, guarantee, service, or
6	similar fee payable in respect of a debt or other
7	instrument or agreement giving rise to interest under
8	paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of this subsection.
9	(23) 'Inventory' means anything produced,
10	manufactured, purchased, or otherwise acquired for
11	sale or exchange, and includes livestock, or any raw
12	materials, or consumables used in a production or
13	manufacturing process.
14	(24) 'Liaison office' means an office the sole
15	activity of which is representation.
16	(25) 'Management fee' means an amount as
17	consideration for the rendering of a managerial
18	service, but does not include salary or wages.
19	(26) 'Member', in relation to an entity, means a
20	shareholder or other owner in a corporation, partner
21	in a partnership, beneficiary of a trust or estate,
22	or any other person with an ownership interest in the
23	entity.
24	(27) 'Natural resource amount' means:
25	(a) an amount (including a premium or like

1	amount) as consideration for the right to take
2	minerals or a living or non-living resource from land
3	or sea; or
4	(b) an amount calculated in whole or part by
5	reference to the quantity or value of minerals or a
6	living or non-living resource taken from land or sea.
7	(28) 'net book value', in relation to a business
8	asset, means the cost of the asset reduced by any
9	depreciation or amortization deductions allowed in
10	respect of the asset or, if section 552(5) applies,
11	the cost apportioned to the asset under that section
12	reduced by any depreciation or amortization
13	deductions allowed that relate to the cost
14	apportioned to the asset under section 552(5).
15	(29) 'Net profit' has the meaning in section 531 of
16	this title.
17	(30) 'Net profit tax' means a tax imposed under
18	subchapter II of this chapter.
19	(31) 'Non-resident person' means a person that is
20	not a resident person.
21	(32) 'Permanent establishment' means a fixed place
22	of business through which the business of a person is
23	wholly or partly carried on, and includes:
24	(a) a place of management, branch, office
25	(other than a liaison office), factory, warehouse, or

1	workshop;
2	(b) a mine, oil or gas well, quarry, or other
3	place of extraction of natural resources;
4	(c) a building site, or a construction,
5	assembly or installation project, or supervisory
6	activities connected with such site or project, but
7	only if the site, project or activities continue for
8	more than ninety days;
9	(d) the furnishing of services by the person,
10	including consultancy services, through employees or
11	other personnel engaged by the person for such
12	purpose, but only if activities of that nature
13	continue for the same or a connected project for a
14	period or periods aggregating more than ninety days
15	within any twelve-month period;
16	(e) a person (referred to as an "agent")
17	acting on behalf of another person (referred to as
18	the "principal"), if the agent:
19	(i) has and habitually exercises an
20	authority to conclude contracts on behalf of the
21	principal; or
22	(ii) habitually maintains a stock of
23	inventory from which the agent regularly delivers
24	inventory on behalf of the principal, but does not
25	include an agent of independent status; or

1	(f) any substantial equipment used by a
2	person.
3	(33) 'Person' means an individual, entity, a
4	government, a political subdivision of a government,
5	or a public international organization.
6	(34) 'Prescribed' means set forth by the Secretary
7	in regulations.
8	(35) 'President' means the President of the FSM.
9	(36) 'Public international organization' has the
10	meaning in the International Organizations Immunities
11	Act of 1974, chapter 2 of title 10 of this code, or
12	its successor.
13	(37) 'Real property' includes an exploration,
14	prospecting, development, or similar right relating
15	to real property.
16	(38) 'Relative' in relation to an individual, means:
17	(a) an ancestor, a descendant of any of the
18	grandparents, or an adopted child, of the individual;
19	(b) an ancestor, a descendant of any of the
20	grandparents, or an adopted child of a spouse of the
21	individual; or
22	(c) a spouse of the individual or any person
23	specified in paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection.
24	(39) 'Resident person' means:
25	(a) in the case of an individual, an

1	individual who:
2	(i) has his or her home in the FSM; or
3	(ii) is present in the FSM for a period
4	of, or periods amounting in aggregate to, one hundred
5	eighty-three days or more in any twelve month period
6	that commences or ends during a tax year; or
7	(iii) is an employee of the National or of
8	a State Government of the FSM posted abroad at any
9	time during the year;
10	(b) in the case of any other person, the
11	person is incorporated, formed, organized, or
12	otherwise established in the FSM; or
13	(c) the Government of the FSM, a Government of
14	a State Government in the FSM, or a local government
15	in the FSM.
16	(40) 'Royalty' means an amount, however described,
17	whether periodical or a lump sum, as consideration
18	for:
19	(a) the use of, or right to use any patent,
20	invention, design or model, secret formula or
21	process, trademark, or other like property or right;
22	(b) the use of, or right to use any copyright
23	of a literary, artistic, or scientific work
24	(including films or video tapes for use in connection
25	with television or tapes in connection with radio

1	<pre>broadcasting);</pre>
2	(c) the receipt of, or right to receive, any
3	visual images or sounds, or both, transmitted by
4	satellite, cable, optic fiber, or similar technology
5	in connection with television, radio, or internet
6	broadcasting;
7	(d) the supply of any technical, industrial,
8	commercial, or scientific knowledge,
9	experience, or skill;
10	(e) the use of or right to use any industrial,
11	commercial, or scientific equipment; or
12	(f) the supply of any assistance that is
13	ancillary and subsidiary to, and is furnished as a
14	means of enabling the application or enjoyment of,
15	any property or right referred to in paragraphs (a)
16	through (e) of this subsection.
17	(41) 'Secretary' means the Secretary of the
18	Department of Finance and Administration of the FSM
19	National Government.
20	(42) 'Small business' means a business that is
21	carried on by a person that is not registered for the
22	value added tax, but not including a business making
23	exempt supplies that would be above the value added
24	tax (VAT) registration threshold if the exempt
25	supplies were taxable supplies.

1	(43) 'State' means a State of the FSM.
2	(44) 'Structural improvement', in relation to real
3	property, includes any building, road, driveway, car
4	park, pipeline, bridge, tunnel, airport runway,
5	canal, dock, wharf, retaining wall, fence, power
6	lines, water or sewerage pipes, drainage,
7	landscaping, or dam.
8	(45) 'Tax year' means:
9	(a) in the case of a corporation, the 12-month
10	period ending on the date of the annual balance of
11	its accounts; or
12	(b) in any other case, the 12-month period
13	ending on December 31.
14	(46) 'use' or 'used', in relation to a business
15	asset, includes available for use or held.
16	(47) 'VAT' means the value added tax imposed
17	pursuant to applicable revenue laws.
18	(48) 'VAT Law' means the Value Added Tax Act of a
19	State."
20	Section 5. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
21	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
22	enacting a new section 513 to read as follows:
23	"Section 513. Source of income.
24	(1) An amount derived by a resident person in
25	carrying on a business is derived from sources in the

1	FSM except to the extent that it is attributable to a
2	business carried on through a permanent establishment
3	of the person outside the FSM.
4	(2) An amount derived by a non-resident person in
5	carrying on a business is derived from sources in the
6	FSM to the extent that it is attributable to a
7	business carried on through a permanent establishment
8	of the person in the FSM.
9	(3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2) of this
10	section, the following amounts are considered derived
11	from sources in the FSM:
12	(a) a fee for services performed in the FSM;
13	(b) rental from the lease of real property in
14	the FSM;
15	(c) interest, a royalty, or a management fee:
16	(i) paid by a resident person, other than
17	as an expense of a business carried on through a
18	permanent establishment of the person outside the
19	FSM; or
20	(ii) paid by a non-resident person as an
21	expense of a business carried on through a permanent
22	establishment of the person in the FSM;
23	(d) a natural resource amount in respect of a
24	natural resource taken in the FSM;
25	(e) an insurance premium in respect of the

1	insurance of a risk in the FSM;
2	(f) a gain arising on disposal of real
3	property in the FSM; or
4	(g) a gain arising on disposal of an ownership
5	interest in an entity whose assets consist, directly
6	or indirectly, through one or more interposed
7	entities, solely or principally of real property in
8	the FSM."
9	Section 6. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
10	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
11	enacting a new section 514 to read as follows:
12	"Section 514. Fair market value.
13	(1) The fair market value of an asset, property,
14	service, or benefit at a particular time is the
15	ordinary open market value of the asset, property,
16	service, or benefit at that time.
17	(2) If it is not possible to determine the fair
18	market value of an asset, property, service, or
19	benefit at a particular time under subsection (1) of
20	this section, the fair market value is the
21	consideration a similar asset, property, service, or
22	benefit would ordinarily fetch in the open market at
23	that time, adjusted to take account of the
24	differences between the similar asset, property,
25	service, or benefit and the actual asset, property,

1 service, or benefit. 2 (3) If the fair market value of an asset, property, 3 service, or benefit cannot be determined under subsection (1) or (2) of this section, the fair 4 5 market value is the amount determined by the CEO. (4) This section is subsection to section 561." 6 7 Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States Section 7. of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by 8 enacting a new section 515 to read as follows: 9 10 "Section 515. Associate. (1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, two 11 persons are associates if the relationship between 12 them is such that one may reasonably be expected to 13 act in accordance with the intentions of the other, 14 15 or both persons may reasonably be expected to act in 16 accordance with the intentions of a third person. 17 (2) Two persons are not associates solely by reason of the fact that one person is an employee or client 18 19 of the other or both persons are employees or clients 20 of a third person. 21 (3) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1) of this section, the following are treated as 22 23 associates: 24 (a) an individual and a relative of the 25 individual, except if the CEO is satisfied that

1	neither person may reasonably be expected to act in
2	accordance with the intentions of the other;
3	(b) a partner in a partnership and the
4	partnership, if the partner, either alone or together
5	with an associate or associates under another
6	application of this section, controls 50% or more of
7	the rights to income or capital of the partnership;
8	(c) a trust or estate and a person who
9	benefits or may benefit under the trust or estate;
10	(d) a member in a corporation and the
11	corporation, if the member, either alone or together
12	with an associate or associates under another
13	application of this section, controls either directly
14	or through one or more interposed entities:
15	(i) 50% or more of the voting power in
16	the corporation;
17	(ii) 50% or more of the rights to
18	dividends; or
19	(iii) 50% or more of the rights to
20	capital; and
21	(e) two corporations, if a person, either
22	alone or together with an associate or associates
23	under another application of this section, controls
24	either directly or through one or more interposed
25	entities:

1	(i) 50% or more of the voting power in both
2	corporations;
3	(ii) 50% or more of the rights to dividends in
4	both corporations; or
5	(iii) 50% or more of the rights to capital in
6	both corporations.
7	(4) In applying subsection (3)(b), (d), or (e) of
8	this section holdings that are attributable to a
9	person from an associate are not reattributed to
10	another associate."
11	Section 8. Chapter 5 of title 54 of the Code of the
12	Federated States of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is
13	hereby amended by designating sections 521 to 525 as subchapter
14	II entitled "Imposition of Tax".
15	Section 9. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
16	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
17	enacting a new section 521 to read as follows:
18	"Section 521. Imposition of net profit tax.
19	Net profit tax is imposed for each tax year at the
20	rate of 25% on the net profit for the tax year of
21	every business."
22	Section 10. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
23	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
24	enacting a new section 522 to read as follows:
25	"Section 522. Imposition of presumptive tax.

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1	A presumptive tax of \$80 per tax year is imposed on
2	a business if the gross revenue of the business for
3	the tax year does not exceed \$10,000."
4	Section 11. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
5	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
6	enacting a new section 523 to read as follows:
7	"Section 523. General provisions applicable to net
8	profit tax and presumptive tax.
9	(1) Net profit tax or presumptive tax is payable by
10	the person or persons carrying on the business. If a
11	person carries on more than one business, the net
12	profit tax or presumptive tax payable is computed and
13	reported separately for each business. For this
14	purpose, if a business has operations in more than
15	one State, the operations in each State are treated
16	as a separate business.
17	(2) No net profit tax or presumptive tax is payable
18	if the gross revenue of a business for a tax year
19	does not exceed \$2,000.
20	(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section,
21	in determining whether the gross revenue of a
22	business carried on by a person does not exceed
23	\$10,000 for the purposes of section 522 of this
24	title, or \$2,000 for the purposes of subsection (2)
25	of this section, account is taken of the gross

1	revenue of all businesses carried on by the person
2	and by associates of the person in the FSM."
3	Section 12. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
4	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
5	enacting a new section 524 to read as follows:
6	"Section 524. Imposition of tax on transportation
7	income of non-resident person.
8	(1) Tax is imposed at the rate of 3% on the gross
9	revenue derived by a non-resident person without a
10	permanent establishment in the FSM operating a ship
11	or aircraft for the carriage of passengers,
12	livestock, mail, merchandise, or goods embarked in
13	the FSM.
14	(2) Tax payable under this section shall be payable
15	by the non-resident person deriving the amount
16	subject to tax. The tax payable is discharged if the
17	tax has been paid in accordance with section 575 or
18	576 of this chapter.
19	(3) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply
20	to an amount that is exempt income."
21	Section 13. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
22	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
23	enacting a new section 525 to read as follows:
24	"Section 525. Imposition of tax on certain payments
25	to non-resident persons.

1	(1) Tax is imposed at the rate specified in
2	subsection (2) of this section on the gross amount
3	of interest, a royalty, natural resource amount,
4	insurance premium, or management fee derived by a
5	non-resident person from sources in the FSM.
6	(2) The rate of tax imposed under subsection (1) of
7	this section is:
8	(a) 5% of the gross amount of the insurance
9	premium; or
10	(b) 15% of the gross amount of the interest,
11	royalty, natural resource amount, or management fee.
12	(3) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply
13	to:
14	(a) an amount that is exempt income; or
15	(b) interest, a royalty, natural resource
16	amount, insurance premium, or management fee that is
17	attributable to a business carried on by the non-
18	resident person through a permanent establishment of
19	the person in the FSM and, in that case, the
20	interest, royalty, natural resource amount, insurance
21	premium, or management fee is taxable under section
22	521 of this chapter.
23	(4) The tax payable under subsection (1) of this
24	section is discharged if the tax has been paid in
25	accordance with section 581 of this chapter."

Federated States of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by designating sections 531 to 540 as subchapter HII entitled "Computation of Net Profit". Section 15. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by enacting a new section 531 to read as follows: "Section 531. Net profit. The net profit of a business for a tax year is the gross revenue of the business for the year reduced by the total amount of deductions allowed to the business for the year." Section 16. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by 11 the total amount of deductions allowed to the business for the year." Section 16. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States 14 of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by 15 enacting a new section 532 to read as follows: 16 "Section 532. Gross revenue. 17 (1) The gross revenue of a business for a tax year
4 III entitled "Computation of Net Profit". 5 Section 15. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States 6 of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by 7 enacting a new section 531 to read as follows: 8 "Section 531. Net profit. 9 The net profit of a business for a tax year is the 10 gross revenue of the business for the year reduced by 11 the total amount of deductions allowed to the 12 business for the year." 13 Section 16. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States 14 of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by 15 enacting a new section 532 to read as follows: 16 "Section 532. Gross revenue.
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<pre>15 enacting a new section 532 to read as follows: 16</pre>
16 "Section 532. Gross revenue.
17 (1) The gross revenue of a business for a tax year
18 is the sum of the following amounts (other than an
19 <u>amount that is exempt income) derived by the business</u>
20 during the year from sources in the FSM:
21 (a) the gross receipts from the carrying on of
22 the business, including the gross proceeds from the
23 disposal of inventory and the gross fees for the
24 provision of services;
(b) the gross receipts from the capital of the

1	business, including interest, royalties, and rentals;
2	(c) the net gain on disposal of a business
3	asset (other than inventory);
4	(d) the net gain on satisfaction or
5	cancellation of a debt of the business; and
6	(e) the amount of an expense, loss, or bad
7	debt previously allowed as a deduction that has been
8	reimbursed or recovered by the business.
9	(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(c) of this
10	section, the net gain on disposal of a business asset
11	is the consideration received on disposal of the
12	asset less the net book value of the asset at the
13	time of disposal.
14	(3) For the purposes of subsection (1)(d) of this
15	section, the net gain on disposal of a debt of a
16	business is the amount of the debt less the amount
17	received on satisfaction or cancellation of the debt.
18	(4) The gross revenue of a business does not
19	include any amount subject to tax under sections 522,
20	524, or 525 of this chapter."
21	Section 17. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
22	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby further
23	amended by enacting a new section 533 to read as follows:
24	"Section 533. Exempt income.
25	(1) The following amounts are exempt income:

1	(a) a distribution by an entity;
2	(b) interest paid by a resident corporation to
3	a non-resident person in respect of debentures if the
4	following conditions are satisfied:
5	(i) the debentures were issued by the
6	corporation outside the FSM for the purpose of
7	raising a loan outside the FSM;
8	(ii) the debentures were issued with a
9	view to public subscription or other wide
10	distribution;
11	(iii) the debentures were issued for the
12	purpose of raising funds for use by the corporation
13	in a business carried on in the FSM; and
14	(iv) the interest is paid outside the FSM;
15	and
16	(c) an amount exempt from tax under an
17	international agreement between the Government of the
18	FSM and a foreign government or a public
19	international organization.
20	(2) A provision in another law providing that an
21	amount is exempt income does not have legal effect
22	unless also provided for in this chapter.
23	(3) For purposes of subsection (2) of this section,
24	exemptions contained in chapter 3 this title and
25	chapter 10 of title 37 of this code have legal

1	effect."
2	Section 18. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
3	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
4	enacting a new section 534 to read as follows:
5	"Section 534. Deductions.
6	(1) Subject to this chapter, the total amount of
7	deductions allowed to a business for a tax year is
8	the sum of:
9	(a) subject to section 535 of this chapter,
10	the expenses or losses incurred during the year
11	solely in deriving amounts included in the gross
12	revenue of the business;
13	(b) the cost of inventory for the year as
14	determined under this chapter;
15	(c) the total amount, as determined under
16	section 536 of this chapter, by which the value of
17	the depreciable assets of the business have declined
18	during the year by reason of wear and tear from use
19	in deriving amounts included in the gross revenue of
20	the business;
21	(d) the total amount, as determined under
22	section 537 of this chapter, by which the value of
23	the intangibles of the business have declined in
24	value during the year from use in deriving amounts
25	included in the gross revenue of the business; and

1	(e) the net loss on disposal of a business
2	asset (other than inventory) during the year.
3	(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(e) of this
4	section, the net loss on disposal of a business asset
5	is the net book value of the asset at the time of
6	disposal less the consideration received on disposal
7	of the asset."
8	Section 19. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
9	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
10	enacting a new section 535 to read as follows:
11	"Section 535. Non-deductible expenses.
12	(1) No deduction is allowed for:
13	(a) a distribution by an entity or capital
14	withdrawn from a business;
15	(b) an expense or loss of a capital nature
16	except as provided in section 534(1)(c), (d), or (e)
17	of this chapter;
18	(c) an amount placed in a reserve fund, a
19	provision for expected expenses or losses, or an
20	amount capitalized in any way;
21	(d) an expense or loss to the extent
22	recoverable under a policy of insurance or contract
23	of indemnity;
24	(e) an expense incurred in providing
25	entertainment except:

1	(i) if the entertainment was provided in
2	the ordinary course of a business carried on to
3	provide the entertainment and the entertainment was
4	not provided to an employee or an associate of the
5	person carrying on the business;
6	(ii) if the entertainment is a meal or
7	refreshment consumed by the owner or employee of a
8	business while the owner or employee was traveling
9	for the purposes of the business; or
10	(iii) if the entertainment is a meal or
11	refreshment provided to an employee on the business'
12	premises and which is available to all full-time
13	employees on equal terms;
14	(f) interest payable to an associate other
15	than that interest included in the gross revenue of a
16	business carried on by the associate or taxable under
17	section 525 of this chapter;
18	(g) the net profit tax, including any penalty
19	or late payment interest payable in respect of net
20	profit tax payable;
21	(h) a fine or penalty imposed for violation of
22	any law, rule, or regulation; or
23	(i) a bribe, kickback, or other expense
24	incurred to accomplish an illegal transaction or
25	activity.

1	(2) A person required to withhold tax under
2	subchapter VII of this chapter in respect of an
3	amount paid to a non-resident person is not allowed a
4	deduction for the amount paid until the tax has been
5	withheld and paid to the CEO.
6	(3) The only deduction allowed in relation to the
7	cost of an intangible of a business is as provided
8	for in section 537 of this chapter."
9	Section 20. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
10	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
11	enacting a new section 536 to read as follows:
12	"Section 536. Depreciable assets.
13	(1) A business is allowed a deduction for a tax
14	year for the amount by which the value of the
15	depreciable assets of a business has declined during
16	the year.
17	(2) The decline in value of a depreciable asset of
18	a business for a tax year is computed by applying the
19	rate specified in subsection (3) of this section
20	against the cost of the asset.
21	(3) The rate of depreciation is:
22	(a) in the case of motor vehicles, buses and
23	minibuses, goods vehicles, trucks, tractors,
24	trailers, and trailer-mounted containers, computers
25	and data handling equipment, construction equipment

1	and earthmoving equipment, and plant and machinery
2	used in manufacturing, mining, or farming operations,
3	<u>50%;</u>
4	(b) in the case of industrial buildings, 10%;
5	(c) in the case of any other structural
6	improvement, 5%; or
7	(d) in the case of any other depreciable
8	asset, 33 ¹ / ₃ %.
9	(4) If a depreciable asset of a business is not
10	used in carrying on the business for the whole of the
11	year, the amount computed under subsection (2) of
12	this section is reduced by the proportion of the year
13	that the asset was not so used.
14	(5) The total decline in value allowed as a
15	deduction under section 534(1)(c) of this chapter for
16	a depreciable asset for the current tax year and all
17	previous tax years must not exceed the cost of the
18	asset."
19	Section 21. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
20	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
21	enacting a new section 537 to read as follows:
22	"Section 537. Intangibles.
23	(1) A business is allowed a deduction for a tax
24	year for the amount by which the value of the
25	intangibles of a business has declined during the

1	year.
2	(2) The decline in value of an intangible of a
3	business for a tax year is computed by dividing the
4	cost of the intangible by its useful life.
5	(3) An intangible is treated as having a useful
6	life of 10 years if:
7	(a) it has a useful life of more than 10
8	years; or
9	(b) it does not have an ascertainable useful
10	life.
11	(4) If an intangible of a business is not used in
12	carrying on the business for the whole of the year,
13	the amount computed under subsection (2) of this
14	section is reduced by the proportion of the year that
15	the intangible was not so used.
16	(5) The total decline in value allowed as a
17	deduction under section 534(1)(d) of this chapter for
18	an intangible for the current tax year and all
19	previous tax years must not exceed the cost of the
20	intangible."
21	Section 22. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
22	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
23	enacting a new section 538 to read as follows:
24	"Section 538. Net loss carry forward.
25	(1) If the total amount of deductions of a business

2or section 540(3) of this chapter) exceeds the gross3revenue of the business for the year, the amount of4the excess is the net loss of the business for the5year.6(2) If a business has a net loss for a tax year,7the amount of the loss is carried forward to the8following tax year and allowed as a deduction in9computing the net profit of the business for that10following year.11(3) If a net loss is not wholly deducted under12subsection (2) of this section, the amount not13deducted is carried forward to the next following tax14year and applied as specified in subsection (2) of15this section in that year, and so on until the loss16is fully deducted, but no loss can be carried forward17for more than three tax years after the year in which18the loss was incurred.19(4) If a business has a net loss carried forward20under this section for more than one tax year, the21loss of the earliest year is deducted first.22(5) If a business has a net loss carried forward23under this section and an interest expense carried24forward under section 540 of this chapter for a tax25year, the net loss carried forward is deducted first.	1	allowed for a tax year (other than under this section
4the excess is the net loss of the business for the5year.6(2) If a business has a net loss for a tax year,7the amount of the loss is carried forward to the8following tax year and allowed as a deduction in9computing the net profit of the business for that10following year.11(3) If a net loss is not wholly deducted under12subsection (2) of this section, the amount not13deducted is carried forward to the next following tax14year and applied as specified in subsection (2) of15this section in that year, and so on until the loss16is fully deducted, but no loss can be carried forward17for more than three tax years after the year in which18the loss was incurred.19(4) If a business has a net loss carried forward20under this section for more than one tax year, the21loss of the earliest year is deducted first.22(5) If a business has a net loss carried forward23under this section and an interest expense carried24forward under section 540 of this chapter for a tax	2	or section 540(3) of this chapter) exceeds the gross
5year.6(2) If a business has a net loss for a tax year,7the amount of the loss is carried forward to the8following tax year and allowed as a deduction in9computing the net profit of the business for that10following year.11(3) If a net loss is not wholly deducted under12subsection (2) of this section, the amount not13deducted is carried forward to the next following tax14year and applied as specified in subsection (2) of15this section in that year, and so on until the loss16is fully deducted, but no loss can be carried forward17for more than three tax years after the year in which18the loss was incurred.19(4) If a business has a net loss carried forward20under this section for more than one tax year, the21loss of the earliest year is deducted first.22(5) If a business has a net loss carried forward23under this section and an interest expense carried24forward under section 540 of this chapter for a tax	3	revenue of the business for the year, the amount of
6 (2) If a business has a net loss for a tax year, 7 the amount of the loss is carried forward to the 8 following tax year and allowed as a deduction in 9 computing the net profit of the business for that 10 following year. 11 (3) If a net loss is not wholly deducted under 12 subsection (2) of this section, the amount not 13 deducted is carried forward to the next following tax 14 year and applied as specified in subsection (2) of 15 this section in that year, and so on until the loss 16 is fully deducted, but no loss can be carried forward 17 for more than three tax years after the year in which 18 the loss was incurred. 19 (4) If a business has a net loss carried forward 20 under this section for more than one tax year, the 21 loss of the earliest year is deducted first. 22 (5) If a business has a net loss carried forward 23 under this section and an interest expense carried 24 forward under section 540 of this chapter for a tax	4	the excess is the net loss of the business for the
7the amount of the loss is carried forward to the8following tax year and allowed as a deduction in9computing the net profit of the business for that10following year.11(3) If a net loss is not wholly deducted under12subsection (2) of this section, the amount not13deducted is carried forward to the next following tax14year and applied as specified in subsection (2) of15this section in that year, and so on until the loss16is fully deducted, but no loss can be carried forward17for more than three tax years after the year in which18the loss was incurred.19(4) If a business has a net loss carried forward20under this section for more than one tax year, the21loss of the earliest year is deducted first.22(5) If a business has a net loss carried forward23under this section and an interest expense carried24forward under section 540 of this chapter for a tax	5	year.
8following tax year and allowed as a deduction in9computing the net profit of the business for that10following year.11(3) If a net loss is not wholly deducted under12subsection (2) of this section, the amount not13deducted is carried forward to the next following tax14year and applied as specified in subsection (2) of15this section in that year, and so on until the loss16is fully deducted, but no loss can be carried forward17for more than three tax years after the year in which18the loss was incurred.20under this section for more than one tax year, the21loss of the earliest year is deducted first.22(5) If a business has a net loss carried forward23under this section and an interest expense carried24forward under section 540 of this chapter for a tax	6	(2) If a business has a net loss for a tax year,
9computing the net profit of the business for that10following year.11(3) If a net loss is not wholly deducted under12subsection (2) of this section, the amount not13deducted is carried forward to the next following tax14year and applied as specified in subsection (2) of15this section in that year, and so on until the loss16is fully deducted, but no loss can be carried forward17for more than three tax years after the year in which18the loss was incurred.19(4) If a business has a net loss carried forward20under this section for more than one tax year, the21loss of the earliest year is deducted first.23under this section and an interest expense carried24forward under section 540 of this chapter for a tax	7	the amount of the loss is carried forward to the
10following year.11(3) If a net loss is not wholly deducted under12subsection (2) of this section, the amount not13deducted is carried forward to the next following tax14year and applied as specified in subsection (2) of15this section in that year, and so on until the loss16is fully deducted, but no loss can be carried forward17for more than three tax years after the year in which18the loss was incurred.19(4) If a business has a net loss carried forward20under this section for more than one tax year, the21loss of the earliest year is deducted first.22(5) If a business has a net loss carried forward23under this section and an interest expense carried24forward under section 540 of this chapter for a tax	8	following tax year and allowed as a deduction in
11(3) If a net loss is not wholly deducted under12subsection (2) of this section, the amount not13deducted is carried forward to the next following tax14year and applied as specified in subsection (2) of15this section in that year, and so on until the loss16is fully deducted, but no loss can be carried forward17for more than three tax years after the year in which18the loss was incurred.19(4) If a business has a net loss carried forward20under this section for more than one tax year, the21loss of the earliest year is deducted first.22(5) If a business has a net loss carried forward23under this section and an interest expense carried24forward under section 540 of this chapter for a tax	9	computing the net profit of the business for that
12subsection (2) of this section, the amount not13deducted is carried forward to the next following tax14year and applied as specified in subsection (2) of15this section in that year, and so on until the loss16is fully deducted, but no loss can be carried forward17for more than three tax years after the year in which18the loss was incurred.19(4) If a business has a net loss carried forward20under this section for more than one tax year, the21loss of the earliest year is deducted first.22(5) If a business has a net loss carried forward23under this section and an interest expense carried24forward under section 540 of this chapter for a tax	10	following year.
13deducted is carried forward to the next following tax14year and applied as specified in subsection (2) of15this section in that year, and so on until the loss16is fully deducted, but no loss can be carried forward17for more than three tax years after the year in which18the loss was incurred.19(4) If a business has a net loss carried forward20under this section for more than one tax year, the21loss of the earliest year is deducted first.22(5) If a business has a net loss carried forward23under this section and an interest expense carried24forward under section 540 of this chapter for a tax	11	(3) If a net loss is not wholly deducted under
14year and applied as specified in subsection (2) of15this section in that year, and so on until the loss16is fully deducted, but no loss can be carried forward17for more than three tax years after the year in which18the loss was incurred.19(4) If a business has a net loss carried forward20under this section for more than one tax year, the21loss of the earliest year is deducted first.22(5) If a business has a net loss carried forward23under this section and an interest expense carried24forward under section 540 of this chapter for a tax	12	subsection (2) of this section, the amount not
15this section in that year, and so on until the loss16is fully deducted, but no loss can be carried forward17for more than three tax years after the year in which18the loss was incurred.19(4) If a business has a net loss carried forward20under this section for more than one tax year, the21loss of the earliest year is deducted first.22(5) If a business has a net loss carried forward23under this section and an interest expense carried24forward under section 540 of this chapter for a tax	13	deducted is carried forward to the next following tax
16is fully deducted, but no loss can be carried forward17for more than three tax years after the year in which18the loss was incurred.19(4) If a business has a net loss carried forward20under this section for more than one tax year, the21loss of the earliest year is deducted first.22(5) If a business has a net loss carried forward23under this section and an interest expense carried24forward under section 540 of this chapter for a tax	14	year and applied as specified in subsection (2) of
17for more than three tax years after the year in which18the loss was incurred.19(4) If a business has a net loss carried forward20under this section for more than one tax year, the21loss of the earliest year is deducted first.22(5) If a business has a net loss carried forward23under this section and an interest expense carried24forward under section 540 of this chapter for a tax	15	this section in that year, and so on until the loss
18the loss was incurred.19(4) If a business has a net loss carried forward20under this section for more than one tax year, the21loss of the earliest year is deducted first.22(5) If a business has a net loss carried forward23under this section and an interest expense carried24forward under section 540 of this chapter for a tax	16	is fully deducted, but no loss can be carried forward
19(4) If a business has a net loss carried forward20under this section for more than one tax year, the21loss of the earliest year is deducted first.22(5) If a business has a net loss carried forward23under this section and an interest expense carried24forward under section 540 of this chapter for a tax	17	for more than three tax years after the year in which
20under this section for more than one tax year, the21loss of the earliest year is deducted first.22(5) If a business has a net loss carried forward23under this section and an interest expense carried24forward under section 540 of this chapter for a tax	18	the loss was incurred.
 21 loss of the earliest year is deducted first. 22 (5) If a business has a net loss carried forward 23 under this section and an interest expense carried 24 forward under section 540 of this chapter for a tax 	19	(4) If a business has a net loss carried forward
 (5) If a business has a net loss carried forward under this section and an interest expense carried forward under section 540 of this chapter for a tax 	20	under this section for more than one tax year, the
23 <u>under this section and an interest expense carried</u> 24 <u>forward under section 540 of this chapter for a tax</u>	21	loss of the earliest year is deducted first.
24 forward under section 540 of this chapter for a tax	22	(5) If a business has a net loss carried forward
_	23	under this section and an interest expense carried
25 year, the net loss carried forward is deducted first.	24	forward under section 540 of this chapter for a tax
	25	year, the net loss carried forward is deducted first.

1 (6) If a person carries on more than one business, 2 this section applies separately to each business." Section 23. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States 3 of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by 4 5 enacting a new section 539 to read as follows: "Section 539. Currency translation. 6 (1) An amount taken into account under this chapter 7 must be expressed in United States dollars. 8 9 (2) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, if 10 an amount is in a currency other than United States dollars, the amount must be translated to United 11 12 States dollars at the United States Federal Reserve 13 exchange rate applying between the foreign currency 14 and United States dollars on the date the amount is 15 taken into account for the purposes of this chapter. (3) With the prior written permission of the CEO, 16 17 amounts taken into account in computing the net profit or net loss of a business for a tax year may 18 19 be translated to United States dollars at the average 20 mid-exchange rate for the tax year between the 21 foreign currency and United States dollars." Section 24. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States 22 23 of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by 24 enacting a new section 540 to read as follows: 25 "Section 540. Interest expense.

1	(1) Subject to section 535(1)(f) of this chapter
2	and subsection (2) of this section, a business is
3	allowed a deduction for any interest expense incurred
4	by the business during a tax year to the extent to
5	which the business has used the proceeds or benefit
6	of the debt or other instrument or agreement giving
7	rise to the interest solely to derive amounts
8	included in the gross revenue of the business.
9	(2) The total amount of interest allowed to a
10	business as a deduction under this section for a tax
11	year must not exceed the amount computed according to
12	the following formula:
13	<u>A + (50% x (B - C))</u>
14	Where:
	WIIET C .
15	A is the total interest income derived by the
15	A is the total interest income derived by the
15 16	A is the total interest income derived by the business from sources in the FSM during the year;
15 16 17	 A is the total interest income derived by the business from sources in the FSM during the year; B is the total gross revenue of the business for
15 16 17 18	 A is the total interest income derived by the business from sources in the FSM during the year; B is the total gross revenue of the business for the year, other than interest income; and
15 16 17 18 19	 A is the total interest income derived by the business from sources in the FSM during the year; B is the total gross revenue of the business for the year, other than interest income; and C is the total amount of deductions allowed to
15 16 17 18 19 20	 A is the total interest income derived by the business from sources in the FSM during the year; B is the total gross revenue of the business for the year, other than interest income; and C is the total amount of deductions allowed to the business for the year incurred in deriving
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	 A is the total interest income derived by the business from sources in the FSM during the year; B is the total gross revenue of the business for the year, other than interest income; and C is the total amount of deductions allowed to the business for the year incurred in deriving amounts included in gross revenue, other than for
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 21 22	 A is the total interest income derived by the business from sources in the FSM during the year; B is the total gross revenue of the business for the year, other than interest income; and C is the total amount of deductions allowed to the business for the year incurred in deriving amounts included in gross revenue, other than for interest incurred.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 A is the total interest income derived by the business from sources in the FSM during the year; B is the total gross revenue of the business for the year, other than interest income; and C is the total amount of deductions allowed to the business for the year incurred in deriving amounts included in gross revenue, other than for interest incurred. (3) If an amount of interest is not deducted in a

1	carried forward and treated as interest incurred by
2	the business in the next following tax year and
3	deducted in accordance with this section in that
4	year, and so on until the interest is fully deducted.
5	(4) Subsection (2) of this section does not apply
6	to a financial institution."
7	Section 25. Chapter 5 of title 54 of the Code of the
8	Federated States of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is
9	hereby amended by designating sections 541 to 547 as subchapter
10	IV entitled "Tax Accounting".
11	Section 26. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
12	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
13	enacting a new section 541 to read as follows:
14	"Section 541. Simplified tax accounting for small
15	businesses.
16	(1) The net profit of a small business is computed
17	in accordance with generally accepted accounting
18	principles subject to the following modifications:
19	(a) the revenues and expenses of the business
20	are accounted for on a cash basis under which an
21	amount of revenue is derived when it is received and
22	an expense is incurred when it is paid;
23	(b) no deduction is allowed for an amount
24	specified in section 535 of this chapter;
25	(c) subject to paragraph (e) of this section,

1 the amount allowed for the depreciation of 2 depreciable assets or the amortization of intangibles is computed in accordance with sections 536 and 537 3 4 of this chapter; 5 (d) the amount allowed as a deduction under section 534(1)(b) of this chapter for a tax year is 6 the total amount paid by the business for the cost of 7 inventory acquired during the year and section 544 of 8 9 this chapter does not apply; and 10 (e) an intangible that is a prepayment of a business expense is deductible in the tax year in 11 12 which it is paid. (2) [Reserved]" 13 Section 27. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States 14 15 of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by 16 enacting a new section 542 to read as follows: 17 "Section 542. Tax accounting for businesses other than small businesses. 18 19 (1) The net profit of a business (other than a 20 small business) is computed in accordance with 21 generally accepted accounting principles subject to 22 the following modifications: 23 (a) the revenues and expenses of the business 24 are accounted for on an accrual basis under which an 25 amount of revenue is derived when it is due and an

1	expense is incurred when it is payable;
2	(b) no deduction is allowed for any amount
3	specified in section 535 of this chapter;
4	(c) the amount allowed for the depreciation of
5	depreciable assets or the amortization of intangibles
6	is computed in accordance with sections 536 and 537
7	of this chapter;
8	(d) the deduction allowed for inventory is
9	computed in accordance with section 544 of this
10	chapter;
11	(e) the gross revenues and expenses arising
12	under a long-term contract are determined under
13	section 545 of this chapter;
14	(f) a finance lease is treated as the
15	equivalent of a sale and purchase of the leased asset
16	in accordance with section 546 of this chapter; and
17	(g) a deduction for a bad debt is allowed in
18	accordance with section 547 of this chapter.
19	(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(a) of this
20	section:
21	(a) an amount is due when the business is
22	entitled to receive it even if the time for discharge
23	of the entitlement is postponed or the amount is
24	payable by installments; and
25	(b) an amount is payable when all the events

1	that determine liability have occurred and the amount
2	of the liability can be determined with reasonable
3	accuracy, but not before economic performance occurs.
4	(3) For the purposes of subsection (2) of this
5	section, economic performance occurs:
6	(a) in the case of the acquisition of services
7	or assets, at the time the services are provided or
8	assets delivered;
9	(b) in the case of the use of assets, at the
10	time assets are used; and
11	(c) in any other case, at the time payment is
12	made in full satisfaction of the liability."
13	Section 28. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
14	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
15	enacting a new section 543 to read as follows:
16	"Section 543. Change in tax accounting method.
17	(1) If a business that is a small business ceases
18	to be a small business or a business that is not a
19	small business becomes a small business, the business
20	shall apply, in writing, to the CEO for a change in
21	the method of accounting used by the business in
22	computing the net profit of the person's business and
23	the CEO shall in writing, approve or disapprove the
24	application.
25	(2) If the method of accounting used by a business

1	in computing the net profit of a business changes,
2	adjustments must be made in the tax year of change to
3	items of revenue, deduction, or credit, or to any
4	other items affected by the change so that no item is
5	omitted and no item is taken into account more than
6	once."
7	Section 29. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
8	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
9	enacting a new section 544 to read as follows:
10	"Section 544. Inventory.
11	(1) The amount allowed as a deduction under section
12	534(1)(b) of this chapter for a tax year to a
13	business accounting for net profits tax on an accrual
14	basis for the cost of inventory is the cost of
15	inventory disposed of during the year as computed
16	under this section.
17	(2) The cost of inventory disposed of by a business
18	during a tax year is computed in accordance with the
19	following formula:
20	$(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) - \mathbf{C}$
21	Where:
22	A is the opening value of the inventory for the
23	tax year;
24	B is the cost of inventory acquired during the
25	tax year; and

1	C is the aloging value of investory for the term
1	c is the closing value of inventory for the tax
2	year.
3	(3) The opening value of inventory for a tax year:
4	(a) is the cost of inventory on hand at the
5	end of the previous tax year; or
6	(b) if the business commenced during the year,
7	the cost of inventory, if any, acquired by the owner
8	of the business prior to commencement of the
9	business.
10	(4) The closing value of inventory for a tax year
11	is the lower of cost or fair market value of
12	inventory on hand at the end of the tax year.
13	(5) The cost of inventory on hand at the end of a
14	tax year is computed under the absorption-cost
15	method. The absorption-cost method is the generally
16	accepted accounting principle under which the cost of
17	an item of inventory is the sum of direct material
18	costs, direct labor costs, and factory overhead
19	costs. Direct material costs are the cost of
20	materials that become an integral part of the
21	inventory manufactured or produced, or which are
22	consumed in the manufacturing or production process.
23	Direct labor costs are the labor costs directly
24	related to the manufacture or production of
25	inventory. Factory overhead costs are the total costs

1	of manufacturing or producing inventory, other than
2	direct labor and direct material costs.
3	(6) If particular items of inventory are not
4	readily identifiable, the cost of inventory on hand
5	at the end of a tax year must be accounted for on the
6	first-in-first-out method. The first-in-first-out
7	method is the generally accepted accounting principle
8	under which the valuation of inventory is based on
9	the assumption that inventory is sold in the order of
10	its acquisition."
11	Section 30. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
12	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
13	enacting a new section 545 to read as follows:
14	"Section 545. Long-term contracts.
15	(1) A business accounting for net profit tax on an
16	accrual basis must compute the net profit arising
17	under a long-term contract during a tax year under
18	the percentage of completion method. The percentage
19	of completion method is the generally accepted
20	accounting principle under which revenues and
21	expenditures arising under a long-term contract are
22	recognized by reference to the stage of completion of
23	the contract.
24	(2) In this section, 'long-term contract' means a
25	contract for manufacture, installation, or

1	construction on in volation to each the
1	construction, or, in relation to each, the
2	performance of related services, that is not
3	completed within the tax year in which work under the
4	contract commenced, other than a contract estimated
5	to be completed within six months of the date on
6	which work under the contract commenced."
7	Section 31. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
8	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
9	enacting a new section 546 to read as follows:
10	"Section 546. Finance leases.
11	(1) If a business has entered into a finance lease,
12	the net profit of the business is computed on the
13	basis that:
14	(a) the lessee is the owner of the asset;
15	(b) the lessee acquired the asset at the
16	commencement of the lease, except in cases when the
17	lessee already was the owner of the asset; and
18	(c) the lessor has made a blended loan to the
19	lessee at the commencement of the lease and each
20	lease payment is in part repayment of principal and
21	in part payment of interest under that loan.
22	(2) The cost of an asset treated as owned by the
23	lessee under subsection (1)(a) of this section is:
24	(a) if the lessor and lessee are not
25	associates and an amount is stated as the cost or

1	value of the asset in the lease agreement, that
2	amount; or
3	(b) in any other case, the fair market value
4	of the asset at the commencement of the lease.
5	(3) The amount of the loan referred to in
6	subsection (1)(c) of this section is the amount
7	determined under subsection (2) of this section as
8	the cost of the asset.
9	(4) The interest part of each payment made under
10	the loan is computed by reference to the interest
11	rate implicit in the lease agreement.
12	(5) In this section, a blended loan is a loan under
13	which payments by the borrower represent in part a
14	payment of interest and in part a repayment of
15	principal when the interest part is calculated on the
16	principal outstanding at the time of each payment."
17	Section 32. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
18	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
19	enacting a new section 547 to read as follows:
20	"Section 547. Bad debts.
21	(1) A deduction is allowed for a tax year for a bad
22	debt of a business if the following conditions are
23	satisfied:
24	(a) the amount of the debt:
25	(i) was previously included in the gross

1	revenue of the business; or
2	(ii) is money lent by the business in the
3	normal course of carrying on a business of money
4	lending;
5	(b) the debt or part of the debt is written
6	off in the accounts of the business in the tax year;
7	and
8	(c) there are reasonable grounds for believing
9	that the debt is irrecoverable.
10	(2) The amount of the deduction allowed under this
11	section for a tax year must not exceed the amount of
12	the debt written off in the accounts of the business
13	for that year."
14	Section 33. Chapter 5 of title 54 of the Code of the
15	Federated States of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is
16	hereby amended by designating sections 551 to 555 as subchapter
17	V entitled " <u>Business Assets</u> ".
18	Section 34. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
19	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
20	enacting a new section 551 to read as follows:
21	"Section 551. Disposal and acquisition of business
22	assets.
23	(1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter,
24	thissection establishes when a business asset is
25	disposed of or acquired for the purposes of this

1	chapter.
2	(2) A business is treated as having made a disposal
3	of an asset at the time the business parts with the
4	ownership of the asset, including when the asset is:
5	(a) sold, exchanged, transferred, or
6	distributed; or
7	(b) cancelled, redeemed, relinquished,
8	destroyed, lost, expired, or surrendered.
9	(3) A disposal includes the disposal of a part of
10	an asset.
11	(4) The transmission of an asset by succession or
12	under a will is treated as a disposal of the asset by
13	the deceased at the time the asset is transmitted.
14	(5) The application of a business asset to personal
15	or domestic use is treated as a disposal of the asset
16	by the owner at the time the asset is so applied.
17	(6) A business acquires an asset at the time the
18	owner of the business begins to own the asset,
19	including at the time the owner is granted any right.
20	(7) The application of a personal asset by the
21	owner of a business to business use is treated as an
22	acquisition of the asset by the business at the time
23	the asset is so used.
24	(8) In this section, 'personal asset' means an
25	asset held wholly for personal or domestic use."

Section 35. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States 1 2 of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by 3 enacting a new section 552 to read as follows: 4 "Section 552. Cost. 5 (1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, this section establishes the cost of a business asset 6 7 for the purposes of this chapter. (2) Subject to this chapter, the cost of a business 8 9 asset is the sum of the following amounts: 10 (a) the total consideration given by a business for the asset, including the fair market 11 value of any consideration in kind determined at the 12 time the asset is acquired and, if the asset is 13 constructed or developed, the cost of construction or 14 15 development; 16 (b) any incidental expenditure incurred by the 17 business in acquiring or disposing of the asset; or (c) any expenditure incurred by the business 18 to install, alter, renew, reconstruct, or improve the 19 20 asset. 21 (3) Subject to this chapter, the cost of a business 22 asset that is an intangible is: (a) in relation to an intangible referred to 23 in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of the definition of 24 25 'intangible' in section 512 of this chapter, the

1	total expenditure incurred in acquiring, creating,
2	improving, or renewing the intangible; or
3	(b) in relation to an intangible referred to
4	in paragraph (d) of the definition of 'intangible' in
5	section 512 of this chapter, the amount of the
6	expenditure.
7	(4) The cost of a business asset does not include
8	an expense allowed as a deduction under section
9	534(1)(a) of this chapter.
10	(5) If a business disposes of a part of a business
11	asset, the cost of the asset is apportioned between
12	the part of the asset retained and the part disposed
13	of in accordance with their respective fair market
14	values determined at the time the business acquired
15	the asset.
16	(6) The cost of a business asset does not include
17	the amount of any grant, subsidy, rebate, commission,
18	or other assistance received or receivable by a
19	business in respect of the acquisition or holding of
20	the asset, except to the extent to which the amount
21	is included in the gross revenue of the business.
22	The reference to 'other assistance' in this
23	subsection does not include a loan repayable with or
24	without interest.
25	(7) The cost of a business asset treated as

1	acquired under section 551(7) of this chapter is the
2	fair market value of the asset determined at the date
3	it is applied to business use.
4	(8) If the acquisition of a business asset is the
5	derivation of an amount included in the gross revenue
6	of a business, the cost of the asset is the amount so
7	included plus any amount paid by the business for the
8	asset.
9	(9) If the acquisition of a business asset is the
10	derivation of exempt income, the cost of the asset is
11	the exempt amount plus any amount paid by the
12	business for the asset.
13	(10) The cost of an asset of a business must not be
14	reduced by an impairment write down in relation to
15	the asset made in the financial accounts of the
16	business.
17	(11) In this section, "impairment write down", in
18	relation to an asset of a business, means the write
19	down of the value of the asset in the financial
20	accounts of the business because the fair market
21	value of the asset is less than the cost of the
22	asset."
23	Section 36. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
24	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
25	enacting a new section 553 to read as follows:

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1	"Section 553. Consideration received.
2	(1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter,
3	this section establishes the amount of consideration
4	received on disposal of a business asset for the
5	purposes of this chapter.
6	(2) The consideration received by a business on
7	disposal of a business asset is the total amount
8	received by the business for the asset, including the
9	fair market value of any consideration received in
10	kind determined at the time of disposal.
11	(3) If a business asset has been lost or destroyed,
12	the consideration received by a business for the
13	asset includes any compensation, indemnity, or
14	damages received by the business as a result of the
15	loss or destruction, including amounts received as a
16	consequence of:
17	(a) an insurance policy, indemnity, or other
18	agreement;
19	(b) a settlement; or
20	(c) a judicial decision.
21	(4) The consideration received for a business asset
22	treated as disposed of under section 551(5) of this
23	chapter is the fair market value of the asset
24	determined at the time it is applied to personal or
25	domestic use.

1	(5) If two or more business assets are disposed of
2	by a business in a single transaction and the
3	consideration received for each asset is not
4	specified, the total consideration received by the
5	business is apportioned among the assets disposed of
6	in proportion to their respective fair market values
7	determined at the time of the transaction."
8	Section 37. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
9	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
10	enacting a new section 554 to read as follows:
11	"Section 554. Non-arm's length transaction.
12	(1) For the purposes of this chapter, if a
13	business asset is disposed of in a non-arm's length
14	transaction:
15	(a) the business disposing of the asset is
16	treated as having received consideration equal to the
17	fair market value of the asset determined at the time
18	the asset is disposed of; and
19	(b) the business acquiring the asset is
20	treated as having a cost equal to the amount
21	determined under paragraph (a) of this section.
22	(2) Reserved]"
23	Section 38. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
24	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by

25 enacting a new section 555 to read as follows:

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1	"Section 555. Gain or loss not recognized.
2	(1) For the purposes of this chapter and subject to
3	subsection (2) of this section, no gain or loss is
4	taken to arise on the disposal of a business asset:
5	(a) between spouses as part of a divorce
6	settlement or under an agreement to live apart, but
7	only if the asset is used by the recipient spouse in
8	carrying on a business;
9	(b) by reason of the transmission of the asset
10	on the death of a person to an executor or
11	beneficiary, but only if the asset is used by the
12	executor or beneficiary in carrying on a business; or
13	(c) by reason of the compulsory acquisition of
14	the asset under any law if the consideration received
15	for the disposal is reinvested by the recipient in an
16	asset of a like kind (referred to as a 'replacement
17	asset') within one year of the disposal.
18	(2) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply
19	if the person acquiring the asset (including a
20	replacement asset) is a non-resident person at the
21	time of the acquisition.
22	(3) If subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this section
23	applies, the person acquiring the asset is treated as
24	acquiring an asset of the same character as the
25	person disposing of the asset for an amount equal to

1	the cost of the asset for the person disposing of the
2	asset at the time of the disposal.
3	(4) A person's cost of a replacement asset referred
4	to in subsection (1)(c) of this section is the cost
5	of the asset at the time it is compulsorily acquired
6	plus the amount by which any consideration given by
7	the person for the replacement asset exceeds the
8	consideration received by the person for the asset
9	compulsorily acquired."
10	Section 39. Chapter 5 of title 54 of the Code of the
11	Federated States of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is
12	hereby amended by designating sections 561 to 562 as subchapter
13	VI under entitled <u>"Anti-avoidance"</u> .
14	Section 40. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
15	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
16	enacting a new section 561 to read as follows:
17	"Section 561. Transfer pricing.
18	(1) The CEO may distribute, apportion, or allocate
19	revenue and expenses between businesses as is
20	necessary to reflect the outcome that would have
21	arisen in a transaction between independent persons
22	dealing with each other at arm's length in respect
23	<u>of:</u>
24	(a) a transaction between businesses carried
25	on by persons who are associates; or

1	(b) a transaction between businesses carried
2	on by the same person.
3	(2) In applying subsection (1) of this section, the
4	CEO may be guided by international standards, case
5	law, and guidelines on transfer pricing issued by
6	international organizations concerned with taxation."
7	Section 41. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
8	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
9	enacting a new section 562 to read as follows:
10	"Section 562. General anti-avoidance provision.
11	(1) In this section, 'tax avoidance scheme' means
12	any transaction or arrangement where one of the main
13	purposes of a person in entering into the transaction
14	or arrangement is the avoidance or reduction of the
15	tax liability of a business under this chapter.
16	(2) For the purposes of determining the tax
17	liability of a business under this chapter, the CEO
18	may:
19	(a) determine the character of a transaction
20	or an element of a transaction that was entered into
21	as part of a tax avoidance scheme;
22	(b) disregard a transaction that does not have
23	substantial economic effect;
24	(c) determine the character of a transaction
25	if the form of the transaction does not reflect the

1 substance; or 2 (d) treat separate businesses carried on by the same person as a single business if business 3 activity has been fragmented under a tax avoidance 4 5 scheme." Section 42. Chapter 5 of title 54 of the Code of the 6 7 Federated States of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is 8 hereby amended by designating sections 571 to 577 as subchapter 9 VII entitled "Procedures". 10 Section 43. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States 11 of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by 12 enacting a new section 571 to read as follows: 13 "Section 571. Filing of tax return. 14 (1) A person liable for tax under section 521 of 15 this chapter in respect of a business must file a net 16 profit tax return for the business for each tax year 17 within three months after the end of the tax year. 18 (2) A person liable for tax under section 522 of 19 this chapter in respect of a business must file a 20 presumptive tax return for the business for each tax 21 year within three months after the end of the tax 22 year. 23 (3) A tax return must be in the approved form and 24 filed in the prescribed manner." 25 Section 44. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States

1	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
2	enacting a new section 572 to read as follows:
3	"Section 572. Self-assessment of net profit tax or
4	presumptive tax due.
5	(1) A person that files a net profit tax return in
6	respect of a business for a tax year is treated as
7	having made a self-assessment of:
8	(a) if the business has a net profit for the
9	year, the amount of the net profit of the business
10	and the net profit tax payable thereon as specified
11	in the return; or
12	(b) if the business has made a net loss for
13	the year, the amount of the net loss of the business
14	as specified in the return.
15	(2) A person that files a presumptive tax return in
16	respect of a business for a tax year is treated as
17	having made a self-assessment of the presumptive tax
18	payable for the year as specified in the return."
19	Section 45. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
20	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
21	enacting a new section 573 to read as follows:
22	"Section 573. Payment of tax.
23	The net profit tax or presumptive tax payable by a
24	person for a tax year in respect of a business
25	carried on by the person is payable by the date that

1	the tax return of the business for the year is due."
2	Section 46. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
3	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
4	enacting a new section 574 to read as follows:
5	"Section 574. Installments of tax.
6	(1) A person must pay installments of net profit
7	tax for a tax year in respect of a business carried
8	on by the person on the last working day of the
9	third, sixth, ninth, and twelfth months of the tax
10	year.
11	(2) The amount of each installment is one-quarter
12	of the amount of net profits tax estimated by the
13	person to be payable in respect of the business for
14	the tax year. An estimate of net profit tax payable
15	by the person for a tax year in respect of a business
16	must be filed with the CEO by the due date for
17	payment of the first installment for the year.
18	(3) An estimate filed by a person under subsection
19	(2) of this section remains in force for the whole of
20	the tax year unless a revised estimate is filed with
21	the CEO. A revised estimate applies to the
22	calculation of installments of net profit tax for a
23	tax year due both before and after the date the
24	revised estimate was filed. The amount of any
25	underpayment of installments made prior to filing the

1	revised estimate must be paid by the person together
2	with the first installment due after the revised
3	estimate is filed. The amount of any overpaid
4	installments is applied against future net profit tax
5	installments due.
6	(4) If a person fails to file an estimate of net
7	profit tax in respect of a business as required under
8	subsection (2) of this section, the estimated net
9	profit tax payable in respect of the business for the
10	tax year is such amount as estimated by the CEO. The
11	CEO's estimate remains in force for the whole of the
12	tax year unless revised by the business in accordance
13	with subsection (3) of this section.
14	(5) Each installment of net profit tax paid by a
15	person in respect of a business during a tax year is
16	credited against the assessed net profit tax of the
17	business for the year. If the amount of the credit
18	allowed exceeds the net profit tax due for the year,
19	the amount of the excess is credited against the
20	assessed net profit tax liability of the person in
21	relation to any other business carried on by the
22	person. Any remaining excess is refunded to the
23	person, or at the person's election, may be credited
24	against the next year's tax assessment.
25	(6) If the estimate (including any revised

1	estimate) of net profit tax payable by a person in
2	respect of a business for a tax year is less than 90%
3	of the assessed net profit tax liability of the
4	person in respect of the business for the year (the
5	difference is referred to as the 'installment
6	shortfall'), the business is liable for a penalty
7	equal to:
8	(a) if the under-estimate is due to fraud or
9	willful neglect, 50% of the installment shortfall; or
10	(b) in any other case, 10% of the installment
11	shortfall.
12	(7) No penalty is imposed under subsection (6)(b)
13	of this section if the CEO is satisfied that the
14	reason for the installment shortfall was due to
15	circumstances beyond the control of the business
16	(such as a significant price fluctuation) and all
17	reasonable care was taken in making the estimate."
18	Section 47. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
19	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
20	enacting a new section 575 to read as follows:
21	"Section 575. Collection of tax from non-resident
22	ship owners or charterers.
23	(1) Subject to subsection (3) of this section,
24	before the departure of a ship owned or chartered by
25	a non-resident person from a port in the FSM:

1	(a) the master or FSM agent of the ship must
2	file with the CEO a return showing the gross revenue
3	derived from the carriage of passengers, livestock,
4	mail, merchandise, or goods embarked in the FSM in
5	respect of the ship; and
6	(b) the CEO must determine the amount of tax
7	due under section 524 of this chapter in respect of
8	the ship and pursuant to regulatory guidelines,
9	notify the master or FSM agent, in writing, of the
10	amount due.
11	(2) The return required under subsection (1)(a) of
12	this section must be in the approved form and filed
13	in the prescribed manner.
14	(3) The master or FSM agent of a ship is liable for
15	the tax notified under subsection (1)(b) of this
16	section.
17	(4) If the CEO is satisfied that the master or FSM
18	agent of a ship or the owner or charterer of the ship
19	is unable to file the return required under
20	subsection (1)(a) of this section before the
21	departure of the ship from the FSM, the CEO may allow
22	the return to be filed within 30 days after departure
23	of the ship provided the non-resident owner or
24	charterer has made satisfactory arrangements for the
25	payment of the tax due under section 524 of this

1 chapter in respect of the ship. 2 (5) The CEO must not grant a port clearance for a ship owned or chartered by a non-resident person 3 until satisfied that any tax due under section 524 of 4 5 this chapter in respect of the ship has been paid or that arrangements for its payment have been made to 6 the satisfaction of the CEO. 7 (6) This section does not relieve the owner or 8 9 charterer of the ship from liability to pay any 10 amount due under section 524 of this chapter that is not paid by the master or FSM agent of the ship." 11 Section 48. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States 12 of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by 13 14 enacting a new section 576 to read as follows: 15 "Section 576. Collection of tax from non-resident aircraft owners or charterers. 16 17 (1) The owner or charterer of an aircraft liable for tax under section 524 of this chapter must file a 18 19 return with the CEO for each quarter within 15days 20 after the end of the quarter. 21 (2) The return required under subsection (1) of 22 this section must be in the approved form and filed 23 in the prescribed manner. 24 (3) A person that files a tax return under 25 subsection (1) of this section is treated as having

1	made a self-assessment of the gross revenue derived
2	for the carriage of passengers, livestock, mail,
3	merchandise, or goods embarked in the FSM during the
4	quarter and the tax payable thereon under section 524
5	of this chapter as specified in the return.
6	(4) The tax payable by the non-resident person
7	under section 524 of this chapter is collected
8	quarterly and is due on the due date for filing the
9	return for each quarter.
10	(5) If the tax payable for a quarter is not paid
11	within three months of the due date, the CEO may
12	issue to the relevant airport authority a certificate
13	specifying the name of the non-resident person and
14	the amount of tax due, and the relevant airport
15	authority must refuse clearance from any airport in
16	the FSM to any aircraft owned or chartered by the
17	person until the tax due has been paid."
18	Section 49. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
19	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
20	enacting a new section 577 to read as follows:
21	"Section 577. Records.
22	(1) A person carrying on a business must:
23	(a) keep such accounts, documents, and records
24	as enable the computation of the net profit of the
25	business for a tax year; and

1	(b) retain the records required under
2	paragraph (a) of this subsection for six years after
3	the end of the tax year to which they relate.
4	(2) The records that must be maintained by a person
5	liable to pay presumptive tax or tax under section
6	524 of this chapter may be prescribed.
7	(3) The CEO may disallow a claim for a deduction
8	for an expense if a business is unable, without
9	reasonable excuse, to produce a receipt or other
10	record of the expense, or to produce evidence
11	relating to the circumstances giving rise to the
12	claim for the deduction."
13	Section 50. Chapter 5 of title 54 of the Code of the
14	Federated States of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is
15	hereby further amended by designating sections 581 to 584 as
16	subchapter VIII entitled "Withholding Tax".
17	Section 51. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
18	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
19	enacting a new section 581 to read as follows:
20	"Section 581. Withholding of tax from payments to
21	non-resident persons.
22	(1) A person paying interest, a royalty, natural
23	resource amount, insurance premium, or management fee
24	that is liable to tax under section 525 of this
25	chapter must withhold tax at the rate of:

1	(a) in the case of an insurance premium, 5% of
2	the gross amount of the premium; or
3	(b) in any other case, 15% of the gross amount
4	of the payment.
5	(2) A person must withhold tax from the gross
6	amount paid at the rate of 10% if:
7	(a) a person is liable to pay a fee to a
8	non-resident person for the rendering of independent
9	services;
10	(b) the fee is derived by the non-
11	resident person from sources in the FSM; and
12	(c) the fee is not attributable to a
13	business carried on by the non-resident person
14	through a permanent establishment of the person in
15	the FSM.
16	(3) Tax required to be withheld by a person under
17	this section must be paid to the CEO within 15 days
18	after the end of the month in which the person was
19	required to withhold the tax.
20	(4) A person is personally liable to pay the amount
21	of the tax to the CEO if that person:
22	(a) fails to withhold tax as required under
23	this section; or
24	(b) having withheld tax fails to pay the tax to
25	the CEO as required under this section.

1	(5) A person personally liable for an amount of tax
2	under subsection (4) of this section as a result of
3	failing to withhold the tax is entitled to recover
4	the tax from the recipient of the payment.
5	(6) A person who has withheld tax from a payment
6	under this section and paid the tax to the CEO is
7	indemnified against any claim by the recipient for
8	payment of the withheld amount."
9	Section 52. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
10	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
11	enacting a new section 582 to read as follows:
12	"Section 582. Withholding tax documentation.
13	(1) A person withholding tax under section 581 of
14	this chapter must give to the recipient of the
15	payment a tax withholding certificate as prescribed.
16	(2) A non-resident person required to file a net
17	profit tax return for a tax year must attach to the
18	return any tax withholding certificate received for
19	the applicable tax period.
20	(3) A person withholding tax under section 581 of
21	this chapter shall, within two months after the end
22	of the calendar year, file with the CEO an annual
23	withholding tax statement as prescribed."
24	Section 53. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
25	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by

1	enacting a new section 583 to read as follows:
2	"Section 583. Priority of tax withheld.
3	(1) Tax withheld from a payment by a person under
4	section 581 of this chapter:
5	(a) is held by the person in trust for
6	the National Government; and
7	(b) is not subject to attachment in respect of
8	any debt or liability of the person.
9	(2) In the event of the liquidation or bankruptcy
10	of a person who has withheld tax under section 581 of
11	this title, any amount withheld does not form part of
12	the estate of the person in liquidation or bankruptcy
13	and the CEO has first claim for that amount before
14	any distribution of property is made.
15	(3) An amount that a person is required to withhold
16	from a payment under section 581 of this chapter is:
17	(a) a first charge on the payment; and
18	(b) deducted prior to any other amount that
19	the person may be required to deduct from the payment
20	by virtue of an order of any Court or under any other
21	law."
22	Section 54. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
23	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
24	enacting a new section 584 to read as follows:
25	"Section 584. Credit for tax withheld.

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1	(1) If tax has been withheld under section 581(2)
2	of this chapter:
3	(a) the gross revenue of the non-resident
4	person deriving the fee is the amount of the fee
5	before the withholding of the tax; and
6	(b) the non-resident person deriving the fee
7	is allowed a credit for that tax against the net
8	profit tax payable by the person for the tax year in
9	which the tax was withheld.
10	(2) If the amount of the credit allowed under
11	subsection (1)(b) of this section for a tax year
12	exceeds the net profit tax due for the year, the
13	amount of the excess must be refunded to the non-
14	resident person."
15	Section 55. Chapter 5 of title 54 of the Code of the
16	Federated States of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is
17	hereby amended by designating sections 591 to 593 as subchapter
18	IX entitled "Final Provisions".
19	Section 56. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
20	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
21	enacting a new section 591 to read as follows:
22	"Section 591. Regulations.
23	(1) The Secretary shall, subject to approval of the
24	President, prescribe such regulations necessary for
25	the enforcement of this chapter, and such regulations

1	shall have the force and effect of law if they are
2	not in conflict with the express provisions of this
3	chapter or other laws of the FSM.
4	(2) Such regulations shall be promulgated in
5	accordance with law."
6	Section 57. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
7	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
8	enacting a new section 592 to read as follows:
9	"Section 592. Transition.
10	Any tax liability that arose before this chapter came
11	into force may be recovered under chapter 8 of this
12	title, but without prejudice to any action already
13	taken for the recovery of the tax."
14	Section 58. Title 54 of the Code of the Federated States
15	of Micronesia (Annotated), as amended, is hereby amended by
16	enacting a new section 593 to read as follows:
17	"Section 593. Commencement of administration.
18	Administration of this act shall commence on the
19	commencement of administration date as determined by
20	Executive Order of the President."
21	Section 59. Sections 141, 142, 143, and 144 of title 54
22	of the Code of the Federated States of Micronesia (Annotated)
23	are hereby repealed in their entirety.
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2	Section 60. Effective date. This act shall become law
3	upon approval by the President of the Federated States of
4	Micronesia or upon its becoming law without such approval, this
5	act shall take effect upon the commencement of administration
6	date set by Executive Order of the President.
7	
8	Date: <u>11/14/19</u> Introduced by: <u>/s/ Isaac V. Figir</u> Isaac V. Figir
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